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GYPSOPHILA MURALIS 9 INCHES

LEPTOSIPHON 5 INCHES

LOBELIA ERECTA 9 INCHES

[illegible] 5 INCHES

[illegible] FEVERFEW [illegible] INCHES

BORDER & BEDDING PLANTS

GUIDE.

THE FEW PAGES that here precede the regular matter of the Catalogue consist of articles selected from our MAGAZINE, which is issued the first of each month. These articles are now reprinted and sent out in this manner to each of our cuctomers for two reasons: First, for the information and assistance they may afford in themselves; and, secondly, in order that the merits of the MAGAZINE may be more widely known. With good writers, good engravings, good printing, and many other good things, we think that the rural-literary *ménu* prepared each month is worthy the attention of all interested in gardening matters. Nine yearly volumes have now been published, and we are entering on the tenth; in these volumes a great mass of subjects has been considered, and the progress of horticulture during the time has been noted, so that those who have been subscribers from the beginning, and have regularly read its pages, have acquired an education on gardening subjects that only with great difficulty they could have obtained elsewhere.

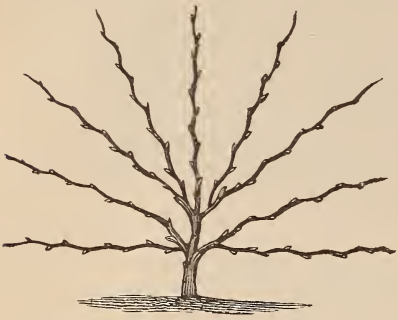
Gardening is an old art, but it is constantly exhibiting new phases. Conditions change, and times change, and tastes change, and all these modify the old art and quicken it with new life. In the MAGAZINE, its readers can communicate with each other; they can enquire of others, and can relate their own practices. The MAGAZINE should be a sympathetic bond that unites us with our two hundred and fifty thousand customers, and instead of twenty-five thousand, the names of ten times that number should appear on our subscription list.

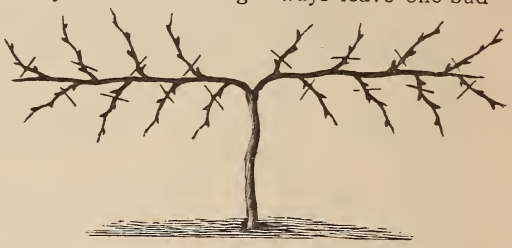
The colored plates issued during the year are of themselves worth the price of the whole; our illustrations, in black and white, are made with great care both in the drawings and in the engraving, and while they please the eye they carry a meaning more surely than words. Although widely separated, yet, through these pages, every one of our customers can walk with us during the coming year through lawn and garden, through orchard and vineyard, forest and field; we can see beauty in tree and shrub, can cull fragrant flowers and delicious fruits; we can admire the daintiest productions of the gardener's art and the glories of nature unadorned.

TRAINING AND PRUNING VINES.

In the July number you say you would be pleased to hear from your readers about Grape growing and the modes of pruning and training, so I thought I would tell you mine.

For several years I tried what is called the fan shaped system, which was to allow five shoots of bearing wood to each vine, as in Figure 1. After the shoots have reached the height desired the end is pinched off, and each one of the bulbs along the shoot will send out fruit-bearing wood the next year. In trimming always leave one bud





of new wood at each joint. I now train them on a system I like much better, which is illustrated by Figures 2 and 3. The first, thlrd, and every other vine, I let run to the top rail, and then branch them off by letting one of the joint buds grow near the top, and the terminal bud grow in the opposite direction, thus forming the two arms, as seen in Figure 2. Each of these arms meets the second vine beyond, just half way, or over the lower vines, when their ends are nipped off. They will then throw out side shoots, which should be nipped off after the first leaf, and so on with all the buds, always leaving at least one leaf. The next year all the buds on the two arms of each vine will bear from two to four bunches of Grapes, and after the last bunch

is in flower pinch off the shoot, leaving one or two leaves beyond the last bunch of Grapes. After the ends have been pinched off, the new wood will begin to throw out side branches which should be checked, leaving one leaf on each, and thus checking the new shoots till the end of the season. This checking of the wood sends the substance of the Grape vine into the fruit, and as a result there are large clusters of fine Grapes, although not so many bunches as when more wood is left. In the next winter the vine will look somewhat as shown at Figure 3, and should be trimmed leaving one bud of new wood at each joint, as seen at Figure 3. Never allow but one bud to grow at a joint.

A. J. C.

A GOOD HOUSE PLANT.

A correspondent who had some Ten-Weeks Stock that did not bloom in the garden, potted them, and recently wrote that "some of them have been in constant bloom for two or three months, the most lovely colors, and in the evening very fragrant. Another season I shall have many more of them, as I think they are one of the best plants for the window in winter."

RASPBERRY PLANTING.

Five or six years is the average term of duration of Raspberry plantations; if retained longer, the fruit is small and but little of it. As it takes a year or two for the plants to reach their best bearing condition, it is well to make a new plantation every third year, and thus have two plats, one coming into full bearing as the other is going out. Plants can be set in fall or spring.

ASPARAGUS—PRIZE ESSAY.

The first thing to be done by one who wishes to grow Asparagus for market, is to see if he has any soil that is suitable. It should be a light loam and as deep as it is possible to obtain. Asparagus will grow on almost any soil, but I do not think that its cultivation will prove profitable on a heavy clay soil, nor where a stiff clay subsoil comes up within a few inches of the surface. It can be made profitable on very light sand by the use of plenty of manure.

The next thing is to arrange for a supply of plants. These can either be purchased from some nurseryman, or can be grown from the seed on one's own land. Dry Asparagus seed when sown in the open ground, is very slow to germinate, and it is difficult to prevent the weeds from taking possession of the ground before the Asparagus plants appear. My own plan has been to soak the seed in hot water until swollen and softened before sowing. It should be sown in long rows a foot or more apart, so as to be tended with a hand or horse cultivator. If a few Radish or Cabbage seeds are sown with the Asparagus they will come up at once and show where the rows are, so that they can be cultivated before the Asparagus appears. Some growers, after soaking the seed, put it into a coarse bag and bury it deep in the ground until it begins to sprout, and then when sown it comes up immediately. Whichever plan you adopt, be sure and keep the plants clear of weeds through the season. As you are growing the plants for your own use, you will want them to be as large and strong as possible, therefore sow plenty of seed, and then when weeding them, thin out the plants to about three inches apart. To make good plants the soil must be very rich, so do not be stingy with your manure.

During the season, while your plants are growing, you should prepare the permanent bed. It is not necessary, as was formerly supposed, to dig out all the earth to the depth of two or three feet and then fill in the bottom with all manner of trash and fertilizing material, such as old boots, bones, &c. The land must be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. It cannot be made too rich; with the possible exception of Rhubarb, Asparagus is the most gross feeder of any vegetable in cultivation. A successful market gardener in Illinois, writing, some years ago, upon the raising of Asparagus for market, used the following language: "The profits are just in proportion to the amount of manure used, which should be more than most people think enough." This is strictly true. He also said, "Study economy in the processes of labor, using the horse instead of the hand, and the rake instead of the fingers, whenever possible, but be unsparing of manure." No better advice than this could possibly be given, and the grower may expect that his success will be exactly in proportion to the fidelity with which he follows these directions. The kind of manure and its mechanical condition when applied to an old bed are not material. Fresh stable manure may be used, no matter how coarse, so long as it can be plowed under. But in preparing the ground for a new bed, fine, well rotted manure is to be prefered. Asparagus always starts into growth very early in the season, and the bed should be plowed late in the fall that it may dry out and be ready to work as early as possible the next spring.

The proper distance between the rows and between the plants in the rows is a matter of dispute. Years ago the rule was three feet between the rows, and from twelve to eighteen inches between the plants. This is universally conceded now to be too close, two by three or four feet, usually the last, is the closest planting allowed. Many set their plants four feet apart each way and cultivate the bed both ways. The growers of the celebrated Oyster Bay Asparagus make their rows five or six feet apart and set the plants two or more feet apart in the rows. In planting, the crown should be set at least three inches under ground, and in many places four or five inches would be better.

The first season all that is necessary is to keep the bed clear of weeds and the surface mellow. In most parts of the north winter protection is a great benefit. If there is no danger of injury to the plants from a severe cold still a heavy mulch, put on before the ground freezes, will keep all, or nearly all, the frost out of the soil, so that the bed will start very much earlier in the spring. A thick coat-

ing of fresh stable manure is the best possible mulch, and that is also an excellent way to apply manure. The coarsest of the litter should be raked off in the spring and the balance plowed under. This may be supplemented by the application of a few hundred pounds per acre of some good commercial fertilizer. Ground bone is one of the best.

The question, whether salt is needed on an Asparagus bed, is by no means settled. While some claim that it is necessary and should be applied every year, others say that Asparagus does not need salt any more than any other vegetable. Without undertaking to decide the question, it is certain that Asparagus is not injured by the application of sufficient salt to destroy almost all other vegetation near it. If not specially used as a fertilizer, the free use of salt on an Asparagus bed is an advantage; it has a tendency to prevent the growth of weeds, and by attracting moisture from the atmosphere helps to carry the bed safely through a drouth. Coarse or refuse salt may be applied every spring, and enough can be used to make the surface of the soil look quite white. Old brine from pork or beef barrels may often be obtained without expense from butchers, but care should be used in applying it, for it is possible to kill Asparagus plants with brine, as I know from personal experience.

In the spring, run a cultivator along the top of each row two or three times and then harrow, that the soil over the plants may be very loose. Between the rows stir the soil often enough to keep it mellow and clear of weeds until the tops shade the ground. The second year a little Asparagus may be cut, but be very careful not to continue the cutting too long. The third year a little more may be used, but a full crop cannot be expected until the fourth year. It is a good plan each year, when you stop cutting, to apply at that time a liberal dressing of stable manure or fertilizer and cultivate it in; the object of this is to insure a strong growth of tops and roots during the summer and fall, for the amount of the next crop depends upon the growth made this fall. In autumn, just before the seed balls are ripe enough to drop off easily, mow all the tops, haul them away and burn them; otherwise the ripe seed falling upon the bed will grow there, and young Asparagus plants are very undesirable weeds anywhere and especially so in an Asparagus bed.

Asparagus should always be cut a little below the surface of the ground, if for nc other reason than that the sharp stubs left may be out of the way. Asparagus knives are advertised which are quite broad and are sharpened across the end, and are intended to cut by shoving straight down against the stalks; but this form and all common knives become dull so soon that it is necessary to carry a whetstone constantly, and to use it every few minutes.

The stalks must always be cut before the heads show any signs of breaking or branching out; the lengths should range from six to ten inches. The size of the branches must depend upon the market in which it is to be sold; for New York city they should be four or five inches in diameter, about seven or eight in length, and should weigh from three to three and one-half pounds. To put up such large bunches in good shape requires the use of a regular bunching machine, which costs from three to four dollars. In western markets the size varies according to the taste of the growers. For Chicago market a good salable size is about three inches in diameter and from six to nine inches in length. The bunches should be tied in two places, near the top and near the bottom. The tying material must be broad and soft, common twine will not do, as it cuts into the stalks too much. I have seen it tied with strips of white cotton cloth, having the name of the grower printed upon them, so that every bunch sold advertised his business. Bass bark is one of the best tying materials, and is probably most commonly used.

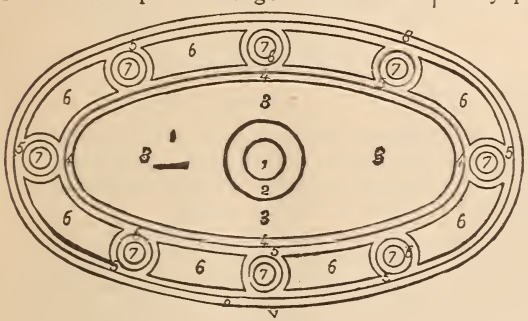
If the crop is to be shipped to a distant market it is packed in crates with tight bottom, but with slat sides and tops. The crate should be large enough to hold three or four dozen bunches, and just deep enough for one layer of bunches when standing upright. The Asparagus should be perfectly dry when put into the crate; this is indispensable, otherwise it will surely heat and spoil, and it should be packed so snugly as to prevent any shaking about in the crate, which would perhaps cause the tender tops to be broken off, thus rendering the Asparagus unsalable.

W. C. Steele.

"HOW SHALL I PLANT MY GROUNDS?"

The recurrence of the planting time will bring to many a question they will find it difficult to answer satisfactorily to themselves: "How shall I plant my grounds?" In the hope of helping some to solve this question, a few thoughts are here offered, which are of a general nature, but capable of special adaptation. In the main they are intended for the residents of villages and small sized cities where the lots are from forty to eighty feet front, with a depth of one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty feet.

More or less of the space at the rear will be devoted to a vegetable garden and fruit. The sides and front of the house will be surrounded with lawn appropriately set with trees and shrubs and flowering plants. How much of the rear shall be set apart for vegetables will depend upon circumstances of which only the owner can best determine. Some localities are so regularly and well supplied with fresh vegetables that it is better to purchase most of them than to raise them, and in this case a larger part of the rear garden can be of an ornamental character. In all cases where there is room and it is possible to manage a good vegetable garden we should advise it, as there is a satisfaction derived from it that cannot be otherwise procured. Even on a small lot we advise, if it is possible, an Asparagus bed large enough to supply the table with this vegetable. A few plants of Rhubarb will prove a great convenience. Space should be reserved for a dozen Tomato plants, as it is never possible to get this fruit as good in any other way as fresh from the vines. On the same space may be raised some early Lettuce. By all means, reserve a rod or two for Strawberries, and some for Raspberries. All these are essentials, and by good management enough of them for a moderate family can be raised in a small space. On a small lot where economy of room is necessary, as here supposed, it would be unwise to plant the Black Cap Raspberry or any of its varieties—only the more delicate red sorts should be cultivated; the Black Cap varieties carry well, and can be delivered in good condition from a distance, but the red varieties, to be had in perfection, need to be taken directly from the garden to the table.



CARPET BED, FIGURE 1.

What fruit trees, if any, shall be planted will depend upon individual taste. The fences that enclose the back grounds afford favorable opportunity for training Grape vines; these should be planted on every place. Even where fences, as a rule are not kept up, they usually enclose the back ground, and this should be so for comfort and convenience, as experience has proved. Vines trained on these fences or upon trellises supported by them, occupy but little space and produce a great quantity of fruit, if well cared for. A border about four feet wide should surround the back ground next the fence, and running parallel with it there should be a walk about three feet wide, narrower or wider as the circumstances admit. This border, besides being a suitable place to raise a supply of Lettuce and Radishes and a few other small vegetables, should be the home for the pot-herbs required in the kitchen. Here, too, can a variety of Liliaceous and other bulbous plants be raised, and the best herbaceous perennials can here have a permanent place. If there is yet room on this border, a portion can be used for annual flowers. It is only by having a good supply of the profuse blooming annuals and the best of the herbaceous flowering plants that the greatest enjoyment and satisfaction is to be obtained from the flower garden.

As already mentioned, the lawn surrounding the house should be appropriately planted with trees and shrubs. On small places the largest-growing trees

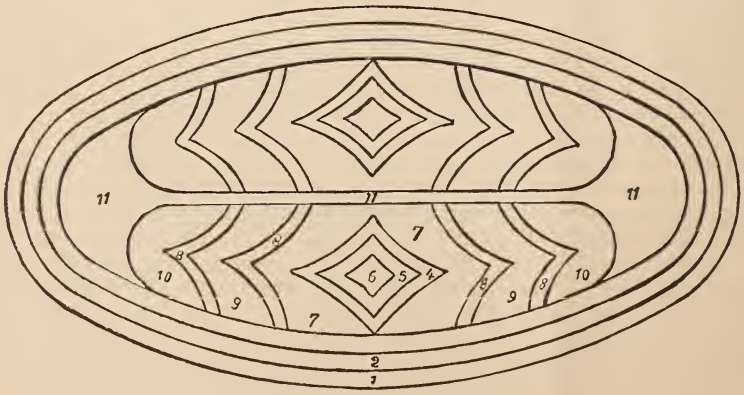
are not desirable, or, if employed, it should be with the view of removing them when they become too large, and thus injure by their shade the other occupants of the ground. It may serve as a guide in the arrangement of the trees and shrubs to say that they should be set irregularly along the sides of the lawn, and bordering, to some extent, the front. Those varieties of trees should be em-

CARPET BED, FIGURE 2.

CARPET BED, FIGURE 3.

ployed that are conspicuous for their beauty of form or foliage, or both, and the flowering shrubs should be selected with reference to giving a continuous bloom from early spring to autumn. In full sight of the principal rooms of the dwelling and near the walks can be beds of showy foliage plants and bright blooming flowers. The scarlet Geraniums are deservedly favorite plants for this purpose, and a few of the annuals serve equally as well, the principal of which are the Petunia, the Phlox Drummondii, and the Portulaca. Somewhat more expensive are the carpet beds, or mosaic bed, set with plants of high colored foliage. These beds, if well kept, make a fine appearance all through the summer and until destroyed by frost. They are popular because they produce just the effect desired—the garden appears bright and gay, and always at its best during the fine season of the year. One cannot depend upon them for flowers, and they are not for that purpose; provision for a supply of flowers should be made elsewhere, as already stated.

We here present a number of engravings of beds, which can be copied, if desired, or be considered as examples of a style from which one can deviate in numberless ways in the sizes and forms of beds and the plants used in filling them,



CARPET BED, FIGURE 4.

but always subserving the laws of good taste and color-blending. The scale of measurement need not be strictly ad-

hered to, for if inc.eased or diminished a little the result will not be materially affected. Most of the plants in these beds can be set from eight to ten inches apart; Alternantheras should be about six inches apart. The large-growing bedding Geraniums may be set ten or twelve inches apart, but the smaller-growing Silver-leaved only eight inches; Coleus, Achyranthes, Pyrethrum, Heliotrope, etc., can be eight or ten inches apart. The number on each design refer to the following lists of plants to be used for filling them:

FIGURE 1.—1, Dracæna indivisa; 2, Geranium Bijou; 3, Blue Heliotrope; 4, Achyranthes Hoveyi; 5, Pyrethrum aureum; 6, Achyranthes Verschaffeltii; 7, Lobelia compacta; 8, Alternanthera amabilis.

FIGURE 2.—1, Dracæna indivisa; 2, Centaurea gymnocarpa; 3, Coleus Verschaffeltii; 4, Pyrethrum aureum; 5, Achyranthes Emersoni; 6, Ageratum John Douglass; 7, Alternanthera aurea nana; 8; Gnaphalium lanatum.

FIGURE 3.—1, Agave or Yucca gloriosa; 2, Coleus Verschaffeltii; 3, Centaurea gymnocarpa; 4, Achyranthes Lindeni; 5, Centaurea gymnocarpa; 6, Pyrethrum aureum; 7, Alternanthera tricolor; 8, Echeveria retusa; 9, Echeveria retusa; 10, Alternanthera latifolia.

FIGURE 4.—1, Glaucium corniculatum; 2, Achyranthes Verschaffeltii; 3, Silver-leaved Geranium; 4, Achyranthes Verschaffeltii; 5, Silver-leaved Geranium; 6, Coleus Verschaffeltii; 7, Cineraria maritima; 8, Coleus Verschaffeltii; 9, Coleus tessellata; 10, Cineraria maritima; 11 Coleus Verschaffeltii.

A PANSY BED.

Please inform me how to prepare a bed of Pansies, naming the best fertilizers, and giving all other necessary directions. I have had bad luck with mine, and would like to know why it is.

V. L., *Warrenton, Va.*

A spot for Pansies should be selected where it is a little shady, at least in the middle of the day, if such a spot is to be had, but if not, it can be where it is fully exposed; a place entirely shaded is not desirable. A light soil made rich with well rotted stable manure would be a place the plants would delight in, but if the soil is heavy it can be greatly improved by digging in plenty of the same kind of fertilizer. Seed can be sown any time in July or August to raise strong plants before winter. Sow the seed in shallow drills, and water lightly; take a little freshly cut grass and sprinkle it lightly over the bed, thus making a mulch to prevent the soil becoming too dry. Watch carefully for the first appearance of the young plants, and as soon as they appear arrange the grass to lie between the rows, allowing the sun access to the plants, otherwise they would quickly become drawn. If weeds should appear remove the mulch and hoe the soil, afterwards mulching again. When the plants are sufficiently strong, or about an inch high, transplant them to stand from four to six inches apart in rows, with the rows ten to twelve inches apart. The location of this permanent bed and its preparation should be the same as already described. If the weather should be very dry after transplanting, it will be necessary to supply water as the case may indicate. By following these directions one need not fail to have vigorous plants by October.

DAHLIAS.

These flowers, for autumn blooming, are receiving increased attention, and the single-flowered varieties are gaining rapidly in popularity as they become better known. They are easily cultivated, increase rapidly, and a stock once procured can be kept from year to year as long as desired. By starting the roots early in pots in the house they can be brought into flower before the middle of the summer, if that is desired. But it is a great point in their favor that they bloom late, when many kinds of flowers have passed away. The tall growing, the dwarf and the handsome single varieties make a great stock to select from, and one has ample opportunity in them to indulge his fancy.

FEVERFEW LITTLE GEM.

Please inform me if the Feverfew Little Gem is hardy enough to leave out through the winter?

L. G., *Maxville, Kansas.*

We do not know of any test that has been made of the hardiness of this plant; but, as the double-flowered Feverfew and the golden-leaved variety are both hardy, it is probable that Little Gem is also.

WHITE PLUME CELERY is growing in popularity. This as well as other self-blanching Celery should be earthed, as it makes it more tender and brittle.

THE HOLLYHOCK.

I sometimes think our best perennial plant for the border is the Hollyhock. I always think so when admiring a well grown clump of these magnificent plants standing by themselves, for when there is no other flower near to divide one's attention with, it is hard to believe that there can be anything finer than the improved varieties of this favorite old flower. This is one of the plants which careful and skillful cultivation has so changed in many ways that a person who was familiar only with the Hollyhocks of our grandmothers' time would hardly recognize the popular varieties of to-day. I can easily remember when the term Hollyhock meant a tall-growing, rampant plant, bearing long spikes of rather coarse single flowers, which were valuable in producing a strong color-effect, but had to be kept rather in the background by those who were fond of delicacy in quality and appearance. The old Hollyhock was chiefly valuable for use among shrubs, or as a background for smaller plants, but it was popular and deserved to be, quite as much as many other plants of the "good old days." It is somewhat strange that it did not sooner receive the attention which florists have given it of late, for it was plain to be seen that it was a plant with "great possibilities." These have been developed to such an extent that we have now a Hollyhock which produces most brilliantly colored blooms, from which a large share of coarseness has been eliminated, and a good proportion of the plants raised from seed will give double flowers; and, unlike many plants which have been coaxed into becoming "double," the Hollyhock has been improved thereby.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

To produce good flowering plants for next season, I sow seed of the Hollyhock in June, in some place where there will be partial shelter from the sun. After the first season's growth, this flower seems to be fond of the sunshine, but young plants, I am inclined to think, prefer a somewhat shady location. I thin out the plants, allowing at least a foot of ground for each plant to grow in during the summer. In October I remove to the places in which they are to bloom next year. I lift them carefully with a spade, taking pains not to disturb the roots in removal. The plant is a strong feeder, and I use a great deal of well decomposed manure about them,

but I do not put this immediately about the roots. I prefer to have a mixture of loam and sand in contact with the roots, and let the manure surround this. They will appropriate the nutriment from it quite as well as if planted directly in it. In November I cover with evergreen branches to a depth of eight or ten inches, preferring this to litter, as it will quite as effectually prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which injures any plant so much, and it is not as likely to smother the plants beneath it. If litter is used, it should be coarse. I find that the Hollyhock does not flower very satisfactorily after the second season, and therefore prefer to raise new plants each year.

The double varieties can be made very effective by planting them in groups on the lawn. Last season I had a circular bed on a knoll at some distance from the path, in the center of which I planted Perennial Larkspur of the darkest blue varieties. About this I put the delicate lemon yellow Hollyhocks, and the effect was wonderfully striking and satisfactory. The contrast between the colors was all that could be desired, and a great many persons stopped to ask what "these flowers were?" A large bed filled with white, yellow and scarlet varieties is about as brilliant as anything I know of. A single plant has a dignified and stately effect, but a good deal is gained, especially in large grounds, by massing them. If one does not care to grow a succession of young plants, the old plants are greatly benefitted by dividing the roots every spring, cutting out the older portions of them, and reserving only the strong and healthy ones. If one does not care to take the trouble to raise the plants they can be procured of almost any florist. For use in large vases, for the parlor, we have few flowers better than the Hollyhock. The stalks can be cut in any length to suit, and the flowers will keep fresh for several days, if the water they stand in is changed every morning.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

CHINESE PINK.

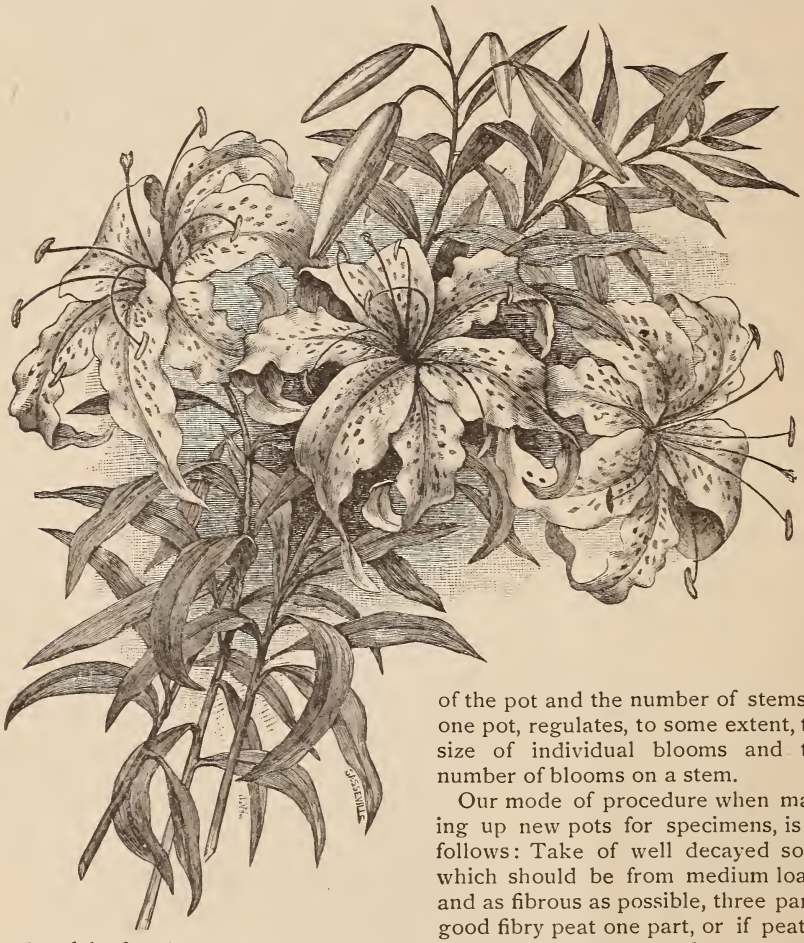
If you want a most brilliant bed, get a package of Chinese Pink seed. There is no other garden flower that puts on more gorgeous garments. You find them in purple, in scarlet, in red and white, spotted and flaked with black and brown, and some are fringed and edged with white in most fantastic fashion. You will hardly find two plants bearing flowers just alike, each one has its own peculiarities. I find them extremely useful for cut-flower work. A bouquet made up wholly of them is almost as fine as one of Carnations, though one misses the fragrance of the latter flower.

I find that the Chinese Pinks makes very good house plants. I always select a few plants in fall, generally choosing such as have not bloomed much during the season, and pot them for winter flowering. I cut the tops off, and keep in a cool window as long as I dare to. Then I bring them into the conservatory and give them the coolest, sunny place I can find. Very soon they begin to bloom, and I can almost always find flowers on them all through the season.

Tobacco tea is recommended as an antidote for the aphis. Many persons use fine-cut, or smoking tobacco, in making this tea, and complain that it doesn't seem to answer the purpose for which they use it. And they are right, I think, in most instances. I used an infusion of such tobacco for a time, and found it not only quite disagreeable in smell, but it stained the glass and all light-colored flowers, and did not kill or keep down the aphis. The fact is, manufacturers of tobacco use so many drugs that the aphis-killing element is pretty effectually destroyed. After I began to use tobacco stems procured from cigar-makers, I had nothing to complain of. The infusion from these stems does not stain the glass to any great extent, and can be used more thoroughly than the other in consequence, without making it necessary to clean the windows immediately after making the application of it. A pailfull can be prepared, and though kept for days it will not smell as bad as the tea from prepared tobacco will in less than twelve hours after making it. And this tea from stems will drive the aphis away, if you will give your plants a weekly showering with it. Don't wait to find a new crop of aphis after you have once begun war on them, but act on the principle that prevention is better than cure, and use tobacco water to keep them from coming back. *

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM IN POTS.

The varieties of Lilium lancifolium are very much better adapted for pot culture than most persons have any idea of; at least, so it would seem from the very few specimens grown in that way. There is so much difference between those one usually finds planted in the herbaceous border, or any where else in the open ground, and those well managed in pots, that they might almost be taken for major and minor varieties of a species. With strong bulbs, good care, and grown by the method I will describe, I have had them with from a dozen to thirty blooms on a stem, and from six to twelve stems in a pot, according to size. Of course, the size



of the pot and the number of stems in one pot, regulates, to some extent, the size of individual blooms and the number of blooms on a stem.

Our mode of procedure when making up new pots for specimens, is as follows: Take of well decayed sods, which should be from medium loam, and as fibrous as possible, three parts, good fibry peat one part, or if peat is not to hand, leaf-mold well decomposed, and one part thoroughly rotted cow manure.

There are many who might grow Lilies very successfully for their windows or piazzas who may not have all these soils at their fingers' ends. If they live near woods, and can obtain, by first slightly pushing to one side the top and least decayed surface leaves, some good light top soil and leaf-mold, it will answer almost equally well. If a little sandy so much the better, if not a little sand may be added to give it the porosity which light or medium fibrous loam naturally has. If none but heavy loam can be obtained, use less of it, and more leaf-mold and sand, or decayed hops from the brewery (if unfortunately there is such an institution in the neighborhood) may be substituted for the leaf-mold. In any case do not forget to add a fifth part of well decomposed cow or hot-bed manure, the former by all means if at all procurable. I think, with this range of materials, none need despair for want of soil.

The pots must be well drained with broken potsherds, or crockery of any kind will answer the purpose, placing first a large concave piece over the hole, next four or five rather smaller ones arranged around and over the first, then an inch or so of those still smaller, or, better still, charcoal broken to the size of Hickory nuts. Next, a double handful of the roughest of the soil, which, by the way, should be well broken up and mixed, but in no case sifted. Then about half fill the pot with the compost, and we are ready for the bulbs.

For a six-inch pot one strong bulb will be sufficient. In an eight-inch pot three bulbs may be placed. In a ten-inch pot, one in the center and five around the sides, and in twelve and fifteen-inch pots from nine to fifteen strong bulbs may be grown.

If sand is at hand a little may be placed under each bulb; press the bulb down firmly on its sandy cushion, and fill the pot to within an inch, or inch and a half, of the rim, water sufficiently to settle the soil, and set in a cool, shady position until the shoots appear. If kept cool the roots will have a good chance to start before much top growth takes place, which is a very important thing. Only enough water must be given to keep the soil from drying out, until the bulbs start. After growth has fairly set in more will be needed, and they must always be kept from drying out. When the flower buds show themselves, weak liquid manure may be given whenever water is required, and until the lower leaves show signs of maturity, when water should be gradually withheld, until finally, when most of the foliage is yellow, the pots, if out of doors, should be laid on their sides.

As they are perfectly hardy, these Lilies may be grown out of doors entirely in a partially shaded place, protected from heavy winds, and either laid on their sides or put under cover during protracted rains.

I have supposed the bulbs would be started in spring; they may be pushed a little earlier, or kept a little longer dry, at discretion, according as they are wanted for succession, or to bloom all at once. Treated in this way the varieties of Lilium lancifolium form very noble as well as beautiful objects, and where a number of pots are grown some may be repotted each spring; but it is best to leave them in one pot for three seasons at least, removing all the old surface soil and replacing a mulch of old cow manure with a very little fibry loam. This, together with frequent watering with liquid manure, will give better results than disturbing and repotting the bulbs every year. If a third of the number of pots grown are repotted every third year, they will all get a shift as often as will be desirable.

For the decoration of terraces, piazzas, porches, conservatories, windows or churches, these and other Lilies treated in a similar manner will be found invaluable. Large pots used alternately with Agapanthus umbellatus on terraces and large piazzas have a grand effect.

I have seen Lilium auratum with thirty-five blooms on a spike, and an old number of the MAGAZINE has an extract of an account of one in the English *Journal of Horticulture* that produced fifty-four flowers. At any rate, the difference between either auratum or lancifolium grown high in pots, and the usual eighteen-inch or two-feet high specimens, with two to six flowers, one usually sees planted out, must be seen to be believed.

JAMES BISHOP.

DAHLIAS.

Will you please inform me how to keep Dahlia roots through the winter?

MRS. R. S., *Blood's Station.*

Dahlia roots are kept through the winter in sand in a dry cellar, secure from frost.

CAULIFLOWERS.

A gentleman in Colorado informs us that by irrigation he grew Cauliflower heads four feet three inches in circumference.

Cauliflower is fond of water, and we have seen large plantations on the continent of Europe that were regularly watered every evening, except during rainy weather.

IVY IN WATER.

The English Ivy growing in a vase of water, forms a beautiful decoration during winter. Some graceful shoots of Ivy should be selected and cut, and then placed in receptacles with water in our rooms; they will soon begin to grow in a half-drooping manner and form charming ornaments.

FORCING RADISHES.—PRIZE ESSAY.

Can very early Radishes be profitably raised for market, and how should they be packed, and how long will they remain fresh and crisp?

In answering the first part of the above question, the latitude in which the grower is situated has to be taken into consideration, as we gardeners who have to endure the rigors of a northern winter, labor under disadvantages that are unknown to our southern brethren; still, even here, Radishes can be forced during winter, and with a moderate profit. I say moderate profit, for I have not found the production of this vegetable so profitable as some others, as the operation of bunching causes a considerable amount of labor, but the public at large want Radishes as well as other vegetables, so we must oblige them, and be satisfied with a smaller profit on this particular article, comforting ourselves with the knowledge that we do grow other things that are more remunerative.

In growing winter Radishes, or rather, forced Radishes, it is necessary to commence operations early enough to take off three crops during winter and early spring, and as each crop will take about eight weeks from the time of sowing the seed till the crop is all off, the first crop should be sown about the middle of November, and will be ready to gather early in January. As soon as this is off, a second sowing should be made, and when that is off, a third should be sown.

In preparing soil for the benches, I use two-thirds rotted turf or sods, and one-third thoroughly rotted stable manure, put on the benches about six inches in thickness; after this I scatter animal super-phosphate at the rate of one pound to the square yard, thoroughly worked in. This preparation is exactly suited to the growth of Radishes, and if a proper temperature is kept up, and due attention is paid to watering, will insure a rapid growth, which is very essential to make them crisp and tender. The seed is frequently put in drills five or six inches apart and three-quarters of an inch deep, but I have found broadcast sowing the best if done carefully, as it prevents crowding, and gives each individual plant about the same space to grow in. The sowing should be done, if possible, so as to leave the plants about two inches apart each way, but it is not a good plan to be too sparing of the seed, as it is easy to thin out the plants to the required distance. After sowing the seed, about half an inch of fine mold should be spread over the surface; then I take a piece of two-inch plank, one foot square, with a handle on one side, and with this beat the surface down firm and quite level; then water gently with tepid water, and continue to do so as often as required, till the crop is ready for market, but do not water too often, for that would cause the leaves to damp off; probably two or three times a week will be sufficient.

The temperature of the house should be kept at from 60° to 65°, and as the Radish likes fresh air, the sashes or ventilators should be opened for a little while, as often as the weather will permit. The best varieties* are Wood's Early Frame, Early Round Dark Red, and White Olive Shaped. These having small tops can be grown closer together, and are, consequently, most suitable for forcing. When the first crop has been gathered, the soil on the benches should be thoroughly worked over with a short handled fork, and all lumps broken; then give a dressing of super-phosphate, as before stated. Work this in, rake the surface smooth, and sow as before.

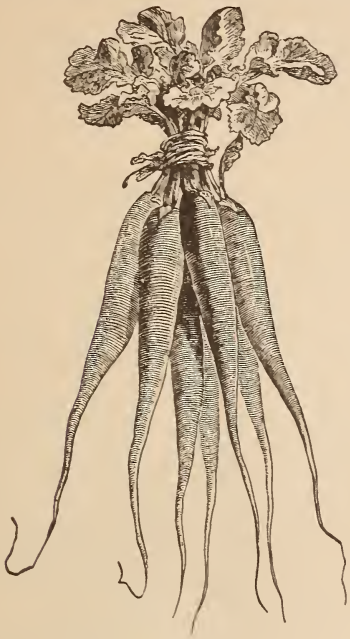
The following figures will show the result of a winter's operations in forcing Radishes, a house one hundred feet long by twenty feet wide being devoted to the purpose:

Three crops of Radishes produced 14,040 bunches, which sold at wholesale $4.00 per hundred bunches, giving a gross return of $561.60. Cost of seed and manure, $14.50. Thirty cords of wood, at $3.00, $90.00; making a total cost of $104.50; leaving $457.10 for attendance, interest on capital, and profit. Which shows clearly enough that a man would never make a large fortune by forcing Radishes where the winters are so long and severe. But though the above statement is not particularly encouraging, (and in writing this essay I am not trying to paint the business in too rosy colors, but simply to say what has been and can

*We have proved Early Scarlet Globe to be superior to all other varieties for forcing.—Ed.

be done); still there is another and much more encouraging side to the growing of Radishes for early market.

In these days of rapid transit, when goods can travel a thousand miles in twenty-four hours, Radish growing can



WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.

be done with far greater profit in the southern states in the open air, where nothing is needed but plowing the ground and harrowing in super-phosphate at the rate of one and a half to two tons per acre, and sowing the seed in drills one foot apart, which will require about twenty-five pounds per acre. If these are grown and shipped to our northern cities before our Radishes grown outside are ready, I have no doubt that, after paying all expenses, a profit of from $250.00 to $400.00 per acre can be made. For growing in the open air, the Long Scarlet Short Top is the best variety. When the crop is ready for market, they must be taken up, washed, and tied in bunches of about ten or twelve each. I would here impress upon the grower the absolute necessity of pulling the crop as soon as the roots are large enough, for if left a week or ten days too long, they will become tough and unfit for sale.

Packing. I have found the following to be the best method of packing for the vegetables to reach a distant market, in good condition. Take a common barrel, such as are used for Apples; put in the bottom about one inch of sawdust—hard wood dust is best; then a layer of Radishes, then another inch of saw-dust and so on, until the barrel is filled to three or four inches above the top. Then take a screw, such as is used to pack apples, place on the barrel-head, screw down and head up in the usual way.

Keeping. The time these vegetables will remain fresh and crisp, will depend

VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.

somewhat on the state of the atmosphere at the time they are shipped, but if the bunches are not allowed to get dry after washing, and if the cars in which they are shipped are well ventilated, and the barrels are kept out of the sun, they will keep quite fresh and nice for four or five days. Although the tops are not very large it is better to take part of them off with a sharp knife, when bunching, as too large a mass of tops would cause them to heat in the barrels.

B. FLETCHER, *Strathroy, Ont., Can.*

GARDEN HINTS.

An experience of more than a quarter of a century in garden management has taught me some things which I should have found it profitable to have known as a beginner, and in the hope of helping others I will refer to some points of importance.

All quick maturing crops require much richer soil and better cultivation than those that are longer in maturing. Late Peas, like Champion of England or Marrowfat, will yield a profitable crop on moderately rich land without manure, but the kinds that mature early in May must be furnished an abundance of plant food in such a form as to be at once available. The same is true of most, if not all, crops; the shorter the time in which they mature, the better chance they should have. In all crops that come up thick and require to be thinned, every day's neglect after the plants are large enough to be thinned, reduces the yield of the crop. Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Lettuce, Parsnips, and all such crops, should be thinned as soon as you can get hold of them with thumb and finger. In planting early Potatoes some days may be gained by cutting the seed and spreading it in a warm room until it callouses and the buds begin to start, and to avoid danger of freezing the seed should be crowded down into the bottom of the furrow by stepping on it, and covered with two inches of partly rotted manure before the earth is put on. Planted in this way the mercury may fall to 10° for a single night without injuring them.

Judgment must be used in covering seeds of all kinds, and the amount of earth and pressure must be regulated by the season. Most seeds planted early require light covering and no pressing of the earth, while midsummer planting calls for deeper covering, and in most cases the seed should be pressed firmly into the earth before covering.

All crops which come up small, like Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, and which will require hand weeding, should be planted in perfectly straight rows and very narrow drills. If a crooked furrow three inches wide is made there will be required a large amount of hand weeding to clean them, compared to what there will be if a straight drill one inch wide receives the seed.

When land is to grow a second crop, as is the case with that on which early Peas, Potatoes, Lettuce, Radishes, &c., are grown, every thing should be on hand so as to take advantage of suitable weather, and to do the work at once. Evaporation is so rapid in the long summer days that land will often dry out in a single day so that a good seed bed can not be prepared. I have had an acre with the Peas standing on it in the morning, and before night had removed them, plowed, harrowed, dragged and marked off the land, manured it in the hill and planted it in Cucumbers for pickles; and often dry, hot weather would follow, so that if I had delayed a single day I should have been obliged to have waited for another rain, which might have been too late for the crop.

Another thing I have learned is the importance of fining and compacting the surface at once in hot, dry weather. In preparing land for garden crops during the summer it is best not to wait to do a day's plowing, but every two hours to pulverize and fine what has been plowed, and for this purpose no other implement is equal to the plank drag.

In fighting insect enemies, such as the striped bug, cabbage worm, garden flea, potato beetle, &c., one cannot begin too early. Go over your Cucumbers, Melons and Cabbages every day from the time you get the first peep at them till they show the rough leaf, give them a little cultivation and apply gritty turnpike dust, when the dew is on; sift the dust through a fine sieve so as to take the pebbles out of it, and if it is mixed with an equal bulk of thoroughly fined hen manure, all the better.

All small, delicate crops which require hand weeding should be cleaned out at once as soon as they can be seen in the row. A delay of forty-eight hours will often double the work, and a week may entirely ruin the crop. The best time to destroy a weed is before it comes up, and the mere stirring of the surface for an inch as soon as the land is dry enough to work after a rain will kill nine-tenths of the weeds that have started. Make it a rule that a weed shall never go to seed on your garden. The average farmer's garden of one-fourth of an acre ripens enough weed seed to supply the entire

farm, and it will take more than five years to get such a garden clean, but if clean cultivation is persevered in the time will come when the labor of cultivating the garden will be reduced one-half. It is not difficult to keep a garden clear of weeds if all the crops are planted in rows running the length of the garden; those that mature at the same time should be put near together, and as soon as past use removed, and the land thoroughly worked with the horse cultivator, and some other crop planted, I keep all the garden in use, if it is only to grow Sweet Corn for the cows, and this planted as late as August 1st has tasselled and set ears and produced from each square rod enough good fodder to feed two cows a day.

WALDO F. BROWN.

WINTER VEGETABLES.

Where we have long winters gardeners always try to keep the table well supplied with vegetables. In December, having noticed some Turnips stored for winter use, and sprouting, my mind was aroused to the fact that they would be useful vegetables if forced. I at once commenced working out the idea. Having a dark corner in a warm greenhouse, I placed on the floor two inches of sand, and then set out Turnips close together, and gently pressed them into the sand; after which I gave them a watering, and closed them up. In about ten days I had my heart gladdened by beautiful blanched leaf-stalks. A bundle of them was cut, as much as would make a dish for twelve people, tied up as Asparagus is, and sent into the kitchen. It was cooked the same as Sea Kale or Asparagus, and when placed upon the table it was pronounced "excellent." It may be well to say that any cellar that excludes frost, is suitable for forcing or growing Turnips in this manner. Housekeepers can have a very delicious vegetable all winter by planting at intervals. Any kind of Turnip may be used.

Kohl Rabi may also be esteemed as a winter vegetable, although some raise it only for summer use. I manage by sowing in the spring in a cold-frame, to have nice young plants to handle early. I transplant them from the seed-bed into rows, say thirteen inches apart, and allow them to stand until after they have been well frozen, then take them up and store the same as Cabbage.

The Drumhead Savoy I consider one of the most important of winter vegetables, as it answers two purposes, first, as a Cabbage to be boiled, which is much sweeter than the ordinary Cabbage, second, as a beautiful, sweet, salad Cabbage when cut and dressed same as Endive.

Perhaps few are aware that the Leek is one of the finest winter vegetables, and when properly grown can be had from one foot to a foot and a half of white which, when boiled, is very nutritious, and much milder than the Onion. With Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Artichokes, Salsify, Celery, Celeriac, Brussels Sprouts, Leeks, Turnips and Cabbage, all carefully put into a root cellar, we are prepared to give change of vegetables all winter as well as summer. G. HUNTER.

VICK'S IDEAL CAULIFLOWER.

Perhaps a few words in regard to Vick's Ideal Cauliflower will be interesting to the readers of the MAGAZINE. The seed which I bought last spring did well from the time it was sowed in the hot-bed, in March. This Cauliflower is a novelty, indeed, as every plant I set has made a splendid head, and taking all things into consideration it will out rule any other variety. I set the plants on a ridge where the ground had been deeply plowed. I cultivated the same as for Cabbage. I have been cutting the heads since the middle of July, and to the present time, October 25th, notwithstanding the severe drouth we have had, I weighed some heads cut out ready for market that tipped the scale at seven pounds. I still have some fine heads in the field. I would like to hear from others on the subject of raising Cauliflower, and sometime I may tell how I raise it. Perhaps we can help each other in no way more directly than by giving our methods of cultivation in these pages.

P. CARRY, *Sigourney, Iowa.*

THE POPULAR CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Without doubt, the most popular late autumn-flowering plant is the Chrysanthemum. As a plant for city culture it has no equal, for it thrives as well in the dust and smoke of the city as it does in the country, and requires very little care.

The culture of the Chrysanthemum is very simple. Small plants can be procured from any florist, and should be planted as early in April as possible. The Chrysanthemum is a gross feeder and requires a rich soil. The plants should

have the centers pinched out as soon as they are thoroughly established and have made a few inches growth; this causes them to branch freely. The pinching operation should be continued as required until the first week in August, after which the flower buds commence to form. An occasional dose of liquid manure will be very beneficial. By October 1st the plants can be taken up and potted, being careful to shade and water them for a few days, after which they can be removed to the sitting-room or conservatory for blooming.

At this date, November 13th, Chrysanthemums are fully in bloom, Mastic blooming first, commencing October 15th, and followed in a few days by Mary Anderson, a beautiful single flower. Some of the late varieties, as President Arthur, Mary Salter and King of Primroses, are just coming into bloom.

The improvements in Chrysanthemums in the last few years has been wonderful. The following varieties are among the best of their color and class, all being good growers and very free flowering:

Single—Mrs. Robertson, creamy white; Mrs. C. L. Allen, deep rose; Peter Henderson, pure yellow; Mary Anderson, white; James Y. Murkland, snowy white.

Japanese—Mr. W. Barr, bright crimson; Le Niger, deep maroon; Mastic, chamois buff; Elaine, pure white; Comedie, silvery blush.

Chinese—Frank Wilcox, golden amber; Sam Sloan, pale blush; Mrs. Todman, rosy mauve; Tragédie, pink and blush; John Salter, bronze red.

Pompon—Black Douglas, crimson; Golden Cedo nulli, yellow; Snowdrop, white; Model of Perfection, pink; Exposition de Chalons, light rose, mottled white.

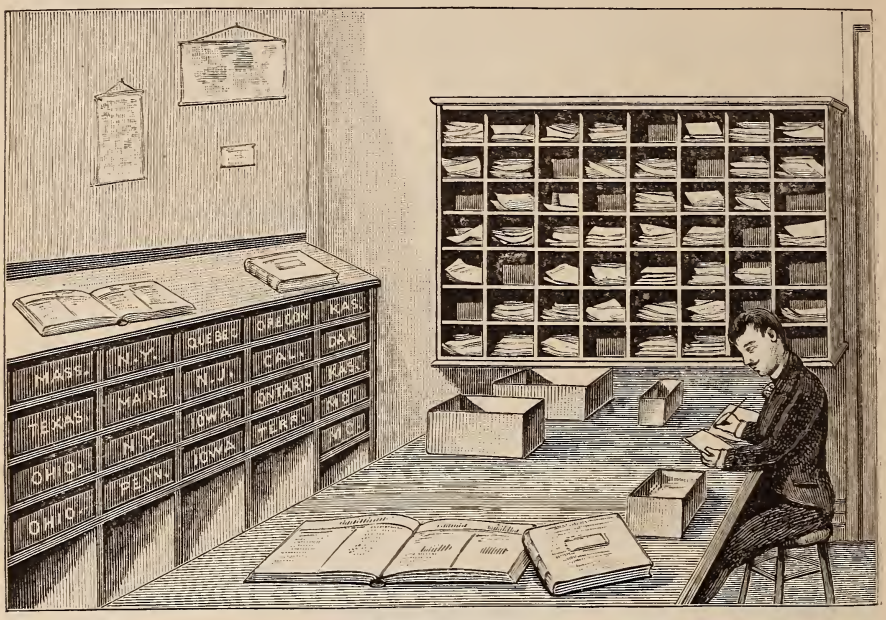
Vick's Floral Guide and Monthly Magazine.

In the following pages we have tried to give our customers a little insight into the building where their seeds are packed, orders filled, &c. Of course, in this limited space, it is possible to present but a few views, therefore we have had engravings made from photographs, that these should be accurate. They are not fancy sketches, but "photographs from real life."

MAIL ROOM. OPENING LETTERS.

The enclosure known as the "Mail Room" is where the mails are looked over as they are received, the letters being counted into piles of fifties, and the envelopes cut on the upper edge, after which they are handed to two young men, who open the letters, notice that the address is on each, mark the contents on the upper part of the letter, and distribute them, laying the orders in one box by themselves, letters requiring replies in another, and so on. From this room the orders are taken to the Registering Room, where the name and date of each are entered in a book, or register. In these registers each post office is allowed a separate space, so that any single office can be turned to instantly, and in these spaces the names of customers are written. We have found it more satisfactory to register by post offices, although we are often subjected to trouble in consequence of patrons dating their orders from one post office and writing from another.

We are often puzzled, too, when customers send an order signed, say *Mrs. John Smith*, and a few days later write about the same order and sign *Mary Smith*. It would save us a vast amount of time and trouble if parties would always sign the



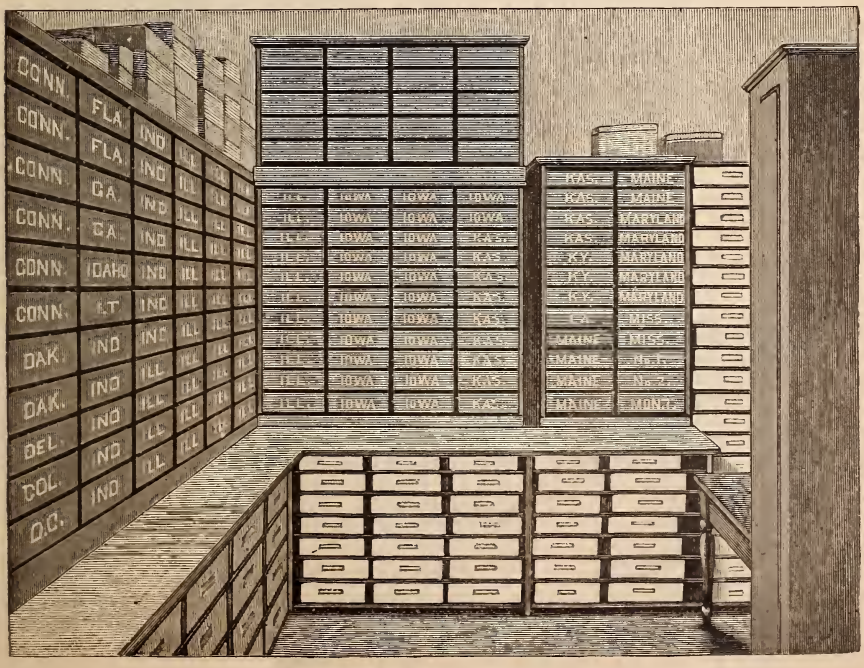
REGISTERING ORDERS.

same name. From the Registering Room the orders pass to the Shipping Clerk, who marks each order, indicating how it will be sent, whether by mail, express, or freight, &c. After being priced, the orders pass to the Order Room, where they are

ORDER ROOM. FILLING ORDERS.

ONE SIDE OF PACKING ROOM.

handed to girls to be filled, and after being checked off, to ascertain if filled correctly, they go to the Filing Room to be filed under their proper state, post



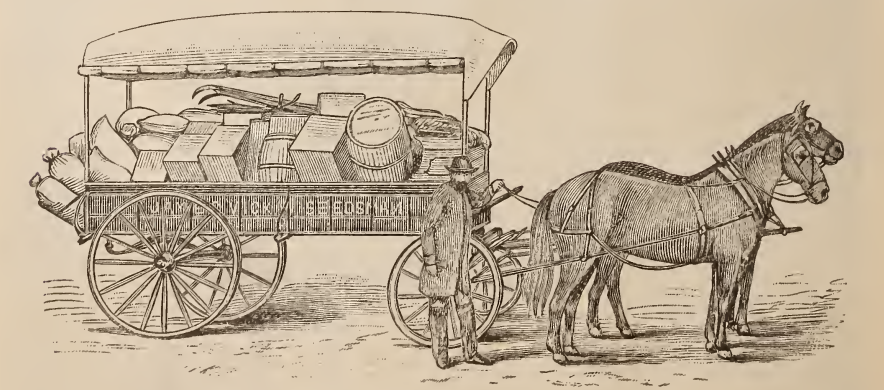
CORNER OF ROOM WHERE ORDERS ARE FILED.

office, and name, in such a way that we can turn to any one of the thousands of orders in an instant.

The seeds and plants are packed in boxes, neatly wrapped and addressed, after which the package is lowered to the Express Office, or Post Office, on the floor

TYING, STAMPING, AND BAGGING MAIL.

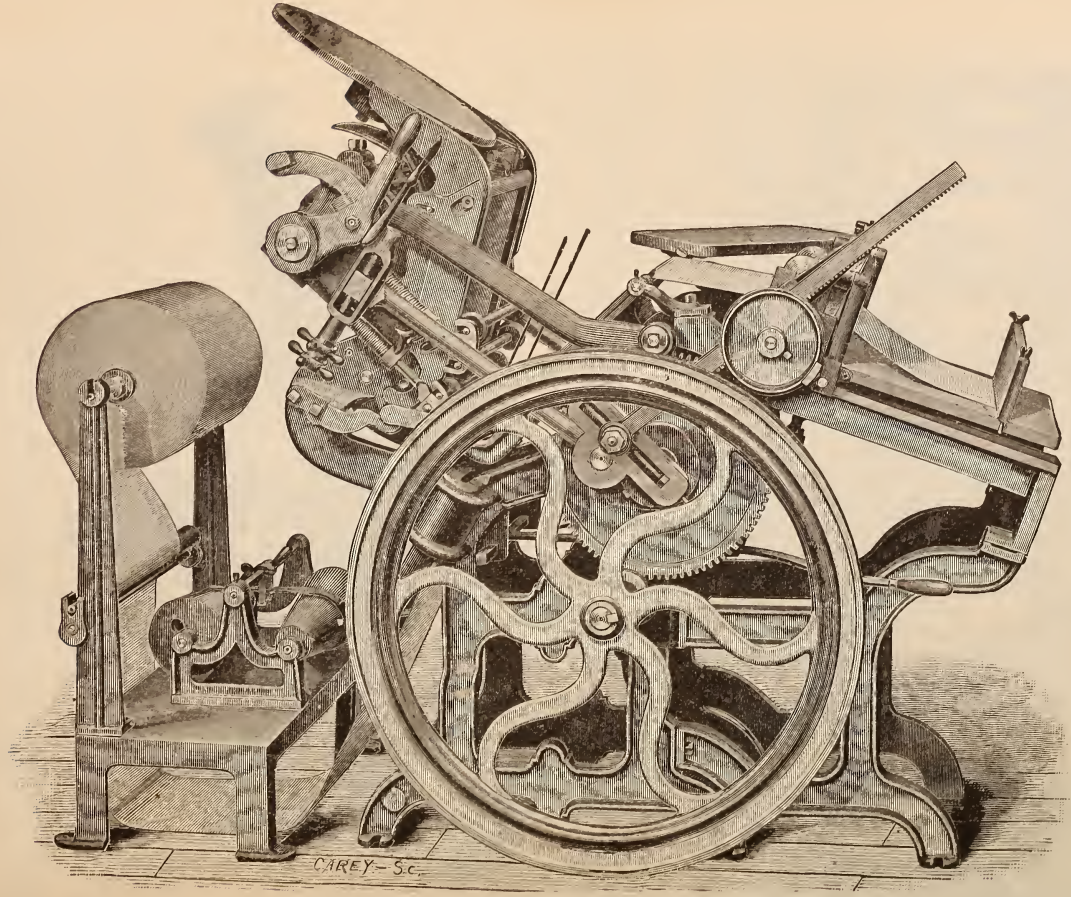
below. In the Post Office the packages are tied up, weighed, and the proper amount of postage stamps attached, and the stamps cancelled, when they are distributed into bins, each labeled with a different State. Now the packages are ready for shipping, and those for the mails are packed in Government mail bags, with tag attached showing their destination, the bags sent to the railroad and thrown aboard



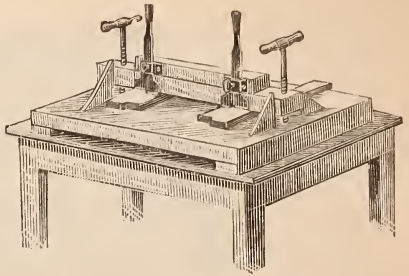
FREIGHT WAGON.

the postal-cars. These bags are not opened until after leaving New York State, some of them going to the far west without being untied. The wagons from the different Express Companies call frequently to take the packages going over their lines.

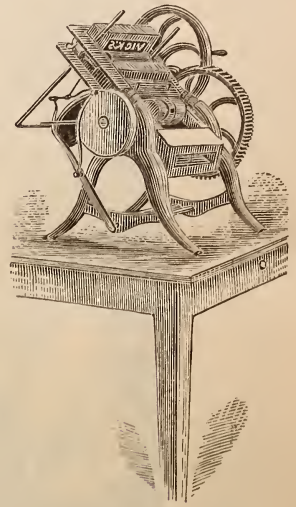
The small printing press standing on corner of table is an illustration of the press on which the first seed bags used in our business were printed, and near it a



PRESS NOW IN USE. PRINTS AND CUTS 10,000 BAGS PER HOUR.



FIRST CUTTING MACHINE.



FIRST PRINTING PRESS.

little machine holding two chisels that was used for cutting the bags. With these two machines only a few thousand bags could be made in a day, and that must be

AFTERNOON MAIL, BAGGED AND STARTING FOR TRAINS.

done with considerable hard work. To-day we are using a press like the large one shown on same page, that will print and cut, ready for making, ten thousand bags an hour.

The illustrations for the MAGAZINE and FLORAL GUIDE are engraved on box-

BINDERY.

wood in our Engraving Department. All the type used in making up our printed matter, including both MAGAZINE and FLORAL GUIDE, is set up in our own Printing Office. The pages are electrotyped, and these are used on the large presses on which the sheets are printed; these sheets are delivered at the Bindery in the

basement of our building, where they are folded, stitched, covered, trimmed, &c., by machinery—really turned out bound books by machinery.

This year our trial grounds have been more complete than ever before, and were enjoyed by many who visited them, but it is unnecessary to repeat any remarks concerning this department, as our Floral Guides for over twenty years have so frequently referred to them, and better than this are the many letters from our customers expressing their appreciation of our vigilance and care.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.

A BOOK OF OVER 200 PAGES,
HUNDREDS OF ILLUSTRATIONS,
SIX COLORED PLATES.

Elegant Cloth Covers, Revised Edition, } **$1.25.**

Full and Practical directions for the cultivation of the most popular flowering and ornamental plants, and also of the kitchen garden. The beginner in gardening is told just what he wants to know, and in a simple way: best method of sowing seeds; most useful appliances to aid in germination; causes of failure; directions for transplanting; treatment of young plants; making of lawns and laying out walks and beds; planting grounds making garden structures. Chapters on window-gardens, insect enemies to house plants, cold-pits, floral decorations, bouquet-making, water gardening, etc. Botanical terms are described and illustrated, A pronouncing vocabulary of botanical names, with the meaning or origin of the names. It has always proved a most acceptable gardeners' assistant.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Besides the liberal discounts given in seeds, we have have decided this year to give the following extra premiums:

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine six months and $6.00 worth of seeds, equal to over $6.50, for $5.00 cash.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine one year, or Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, and $9.50 in seeds, making $10.75 for $8.00 cash.

Folio of Rare and Beautiful Flowers, and seeds amounting to $12.50, making really $14.50, for $10.00 cash.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine one year and Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden and $20.00 in seeds, being really $22.50, for $15.00 cash.

These premiums are only allowed on flower and vegetable seeds in packets and ounces.

CATALOGUES OF SPECIALTIES.

We publish the following lists, and send free on application.

Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants, etc., for Autumn Planting.—Issued annually, and ready August first.

Catalogue for Market Gardeners, or those who require Seeds, etc., in large quantities. Issued annually, and ready January first.

Catalogue of Floral Requisites, containing descriptions and prices of Flower Baskets, Wirework, Pampas Plumes, Dried Grasses, Everlasting Flowers, Bouquets, etc.

Catalogue of Lawn Vases.—Contains illustrations and prices of the handsomest and cheapest Vases and Ornaments for the Lawn.

Wholesale List of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Potatoes, and Florists' Supplies.—For Dealers only.

List of Vegetable Plants sent on application.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1888.

It is our intention, every December, to present each of our customers of the previous spring with the FLORAL GUIDE as a Christmas remembrance. Don't fail to send an order, be it ever so small, during this year, 1887, as this is the only way your name can appear on our books. We would also call your attention to our club rates on page 41. Be sure and name each member of the club, that they may receive the Floral Guide another year.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN.

SUGGESTIONS TO ALL WHO BUY SEEDS.

All Seeds and Bulbs Free of Postage.

We will send Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, by mail, to any part of the United States, at the Prices Named in this Catalogue, Postage Paid.

The only exceptions to this rule are when heavy and bulky articles are ordered by the peck or bushel, *or in cases especially noted.* This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Seeds as cheap as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to buy poor Seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the articles will arrive in good order at their post office, or express office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be *paid through to destination.* As a general rule we will send Plants and Seeds in separate packages.

Free by Express.

All orders weighing two pounds or over will be forwarded by Express, if possible. Our customers will oblige us very much by giving their nearest office and the name of the Company delivering goods. Heavy orders can be forwarded by stage from the Express office. So please be particular and send special directions when on a Stage route. All Stage charges will be prepaid when it is possible for us to do so. **This applies to Seeds and Bulbs at Catalogue rates, and not on heavy seeds by the peck or bushel, nor on miscellaneous articles.** Persons often order small packages sent C. O. D., and the Express charges sometimes amount to more than the order. We can send goods and collect the money on delivery only when enough money is sent to prepay the Expressage, and thus protect us from loss, should the person not take the goods from the Express Co., as is sometimes the case. Those who want heavy seeds in large quantities can get them very cheap by freight if they will order early. Many of our customers take advantage of this fact and more should do so.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.

We guarantee the safe arrival of packages of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants in good condition in the United States. If a package fails to reach a customer, we will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, we will replace it. Whenever writing in reference to previous order, be sure and mention the post office to which goods were to be shipped, and sign a same name as in first order. We do not consider ourselves held by this guarantee unless complaints are made within three weeks after receipt of plants.

Sometimes it happens that orders never reach us. When customers fail to receive their Seeds, Bulbs or Plants in a reasonable time, they should inform us, and at the same time send a copy of their order, stating the amount of money, and in what manner same was sent.

Our Customers in Canada.

There is a duty on Seeds sent from the United States to Canada. We will, in all cases when it is possible, pay the duties and postage on Seeds purchased at retail catalogue prices, so that our customers will have no trouble or expense, excepting when the price is given delivered at an Express or Railroad office here, such as Potatoes, and other heavy goods.

Foreign Countries.

We have always paid both the United States and foreign postage on Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants, where it has been possible to do so. The last season our government decided that our line of goods should pay foreign letter postage, and be packed in 8¾ ounce packages. Therefore, we are obliged to ask our customers in those countries to bear a part of this excessive postage, otherwise it would bring the amount we receive far below the actual cost of goods and postage, the letter postage to New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, being 24 cents per ounce, and to other foreign countries the rate of postage is 10 cents per ounce. We would, therefore, ask our friends, when sending orders for goods to be mailed to New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, or Victoria, to remit 24 cents extra for each ounce of seeds, &c., ordered, and those of other foreign countries to add 10 cents to amount of remittance of each ounce of seeds, &c., ordered.

Correction of Errors.

We take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do a little more for our friends and patrons than justice and fair dealing require. In case an error is made, we desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory.

PREMIUMS AND PRESENTS.

The lovers of flowers in a neighborhood can club together and thus avail themselves of the Premiums we offer for large Clubs, as seen below. One or two persons, with a little enterprise, can change the character of a place in a few years by the introduction of Flowers. Those who desire our FLORAL GUIDE for this purpose shall be furnished free, so that they need not injure or lose their own copies.

Persons sending $1 may select seeds amounting to $1.10.
" " $2 " " " 2.25.
" " $3 " " " 3.45.
Persons sending $4 may select seeds amounting to 4.70.
" " $5 " " " 6.00, and will receive free Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for six months.
Persons sending $8 may select seeds amounting to $9.50, and will receive free Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine one year, or Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.
Persons sending $10 may select seeds amounting to $12.50, and will receive free our Folio of Rare and Beautiful Flowers.
Persons sending $15 may select seeds amounting to $20.00, and will receive free Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine one year and Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.

It must be understood that this discount is allowed only on **Flower and Vegetable Seeds by the packet and ounce**, and not on seeds by the **pound**, nor on **Bulbs** or **Plants**; nor can we pay this discount in **Bulbs**, or seeds by the **pound.** Otherwise, it would bring the price far below cost.

The seeds will be put up together and sent to one address, or in separate packages, and mailed to the address of each individual forming the club. In all cases the postage will be prepaid. The same deduction will, of course, be made to any person ordering for himself alone.

In addition to these Premiums and Presents, we forward in December, each year, to every customer, our FLORAL GUIDE, containing descriptions of about all Flowers and Vegetables worthy of cultivation. In sending Clubs, it is therefore necessary to give the names of the persons of which they are composed, with Post Offices, so that we may be enabled to forward them the GUIDE.

In August we publish a Catalogue containing a list of Bulbs for Autumn planting and for flowering in the house in winter; and also a list of house plants, **which we forward to those of our customers who purchased Bulbs of us the previous Fall, and to any one who will send a Postal Card with name and Post Office.**

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE, if forwarded according to directions, in either manner here stated. Please send money with the order.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER.

1st. *Post Office Money Orders*, to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost from 8 to 25 cents. This is the best way where practical.

DRAFT ON NEW YORK.

2d. A *Draft on New York* can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come correctly.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDER.

3d. *Express Money Orders*, to be obtained at all offices of the American, United States, or Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Companies.

GREENBACKS.

4th. *Greenbacks*, in amounts not less than Five Dollars ($5.00,) can be sent *by Express*, and these we are sure to get, and the cost is very little.

REGISTERED LETTER.

5th. REGISTERED LETTERS. — When money *cannot be sent by either of the first four methods*, it may be enclosed in a Registered Letter. The cost of registering is 10 cents.

☞ **The expense of forwarding money in either of the above ways we will pay, and the cost may be deducted from the amount forwarded.** ☜

6th. SUMS LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR may be forwarded by mail at our risk without registering.

When remittances are not made according to these directions, we disclaim all responsibility.

There is no safety in Postal Notes, and are sent at RISK OF SENDER.

DON'T FORGET YOUR NAME, POST OFFICE, OR STATE.

We send the FLORAL GUIDE free to all customers, to others we charge TEN CENTS; but those who afterward order seeds may deduct the ten cents from the money forwarded. If any customer fails to receive a GUIDE, please send Postal Card, stating the fact with name and Post Office. Address,

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

We have put up separate collections of the choicest seeds in neat envelopes, and these are very desirable to those who may wish a complete assortment of any particular class of flowers.

ASTERS.

Eleven distinct races, mixed colors of each in separate packets,	$1 00
Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Truffaut's Pæony-flowered perfection, six separate colors,	50
New Rose-flowered, twelve separate colors,	1 00
New Rose-flowered, six separate colors,	50
Cocardeau or Crown, six separate colors,	40
Pæony-flowered Globe, twelve separate colors,	80
Pæony-flowered Globe, six separate colors,	40
New Victoria, twelve separate colors,	1 00
New Victoria, six separate colors,	50
Imbricated Pompon, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Imbricated Pompon, six separate colors,	50
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered, six separate colors,	50
Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, six separate colors,	50

BALSAMS.

Six distinct races, mixed colors of each in separate packets,	50
Double Rose-flowered, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Double Rose-flowered, six separate colors,	50
Double Camellia-flowered Spotted, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Double Camellia-flowered Spotted, six separate colors,	50
Improved Camellia-flowered, five separate colors,	1 00

STOCKS.

Six distinct races, mixed colors of each in separate packets,	1 00
Large-flowering Dwarf Ten-weeks, twelve separate colors,	1 00
Large-flowering Dwarf Ten-weeks, six separate colors,	50
Large-flowering Wallflower-leaved Ten-weeks, eight separate colors,	65
Large-flowering Wallflower-leaved Ten-weeks, six separate colors,	50
Giant Perfection Ten-weeks, six separate colors,	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cockscombs, finest dwarf, twelve distinct sorts,	1 00
Cockscombs, finest dwarf, six distinct sorts,	50
Dianthus, twelve species and varieties,	1 00
Hollyhocks, Chater's Superb, twelve separate colors,	1 25
Hollyhocks, Chater's Superb, six separate colors,	70
Pansies, twenty fine varieties,	2 00
Pansies, ten fine varieties,	1 00
Phlox Drummondii, sixteen separate sorts,	1 00
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, eight separate sorts,	60
Everlasting Flowers, twenty distinct species and varieties,	1 00
Everlasting Flowers, ten distinct species and varieties,	50
Ornamental Grasses, twelve species,	50
Ornamental-leaved Plants, twelve sorts,	1 00

Some prefer to leave the selection of varieties to us; and in cases where purchasers are entirely unacquainted with the different varieties of flowers, this may be the better plan. Those who are commencing the cultivation of flowers will find the collections named below suited to their wants.

No. 1.	Collection of Twenty Varieties of Fine Annuals,	$1 00
No. 2.	" Forty " " "	2 00
No. 3.	" Seventy " " Biennials and Perennials,	3 00
No. 4.	" One Hundred " " " "	5 00

COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Hundreds of our customers prefer leaving the selection of Vegetables to us, and at a season when, in consequence of the press of business, we cannot give the time needed for a judicious choice. We have, therefore, taken a leisure time to make careful selections, and will have them put up in readiness for those who may desire.

No. 1.	Complete Collection of Vegetables for small family garden,	$3 00
No. 2.	" " " " " "	5 00

The very liberal premiums offered to Clubs are included in the above Collections. The No. 1 ($3.00) Collection is composed as follows. The other is, of course, in larger quantities.

Asparagus; Beans, Dwarf or Snap, and Lima; Beets, early and late; Cabbage, early and late; Cauliflower; Carrot, Short-Horn; Celery; Corn, early and late Sweet; Cucumber; Egg Plant; Lettuce, Cabbage and Cos; Melon, Musk and Water; Onion, Wethersfield and Danvers; Parsley; Parsnip; Pepper; Peas, early and later; Radish, three sorts; Salsify; Squash, Summer and Winter; Spinach; Tomato; Turnip, White and Yellow; Herbs, Sage, Summer Savory, Broad-leaved Thyme.

In this Department, under the head of ANNUALS, we describe not only the true Annuals, that is, those flowers that bud, blossom and ripen their seed the first summer and then die, but some BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS that flower the first season, and then live on for a year or more, like the Pansy, Dianthus and Antirrhinum. The ANNUALS are valuable treasures to both the amateur and professional gardener. There is no forgotten spot in the garden, none which early flowering bulbs or other spring flowers have left unoccupied, or where plants have unexpectedly failed, that need remain bare during the summer; no bed but can be made brilliant with these favorites, for there is no situation or soil in which some of the Annuals will not flourish. Some members delight in shade, others in sunshine; some are pleased with a cool clay bed, like the Pansy; while others are never so comfortable as in a sandy soil and burning sun, like that little salamander, the Portulaca. Still others seem perfectly indifferent, and will grow and flower under almost any circumstances. The seed, too, is so cheap as to be within the reach of all, while a good collection of bedding plants would not come within the resources of many; and yet very few beds filled with expensive bedding plants look better than a good bed of our best Annuals, like Phlox, Petunia or Portulaca, and for a vase or basket several of our Annuals are unsurpassed.

To the Annuals, also, we are indebted mainly for our brightest and best flowers in the late summer and autumn months. They seem like nature's smiles, so simply do they spring up before us, and so wonderfully do they brighten our gardens and homes. Frail treasures; yet who can estimate the good they accomplish in one short summer? Is not our life as frail as theirs? and shall we not, while studying their habits, learn to make the most of each day's sunshine, remembering, also, that clouds and rain are as necessary in maturing the human character as in perfecting and making beautiful the buds and blossoms of our favorites. They seem to lose no moments, but rush forward as if knowing the cold winter was surely coming, and that they must improve each hour. Without the Phlox and Petunia and Portulaca and Aster and Stock, our autumn gardens would be poor indeed, and how we would miss the sweet fragrance of the Alyssum, Mignonette and Sweet Pea if any ill-luck should deprive us of their friendly faces. In this section we have a fine collection of CLIMBERS, like the Morning Glory and Cobœa scandens, and also the EVERLASTING FLOWERS and most of the ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. All these are described in their proper places, with appropriate headings, so that our readers will have no difficulty in finding what they desire, and can make no mistake as to their true character.

ABRONIA.

The Abronias are trailing plants, with prostrate branches several feet in length, and bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers. The plants and flowers are very much like the Verbena. They are natives of California, where we have seen them growing abundantly. Our customers report the greatest success the second summer, from seed dropped from plants of the previous year.

Abronia umbellata, rosy lilac, white eye, . . . 10
arenaria, yellow, ... 20

ADONIS.

Flos Adonis, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, has fine, pretty foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers. It will do well in partial shade, and may be used with advantage in any retired corner of the garden. Twelve to eighteen inches in height.

Adonis æstivalis, scarlet, ... 5

ALYSSUM.

The Sweet Alyssum has pretty little white flowers, useful in making up in all kinds of small bouquets; and its fragrance, while sufficiently pronounced, is very delicate, reminding one of the peculiar aroma of the hay field. It grows freely from seed, either under glass or in the open ground, and makes a pretty border. The Alyssum is one of the very best plants for a basket or pot, which the lovers of flowers in this section have learned, as it is to be seen in many windows during the winter.

Alyssum, Sweet, hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; one foot, ... 5
Benthami compactum, is a new, dwarf, compact variety, not over six inches in height, bearing its pure white fragrant flowers in greatest profusion, ... 10
Wierczbeckii, hardy perennial; yellow; 1 foot, 5

AGERATUM.

A Mexican flower, of a brush-like appearance, desirable in the garden, and prized by florists because it bears a great many flowers, and keeps in bloom a long time, and is, therefore, desirable for bouquet making, for which purpose we have but few better flowers. It is well to start the seed under glass, and transplant. The Ageratums are pleasant house plants.

Ageratum conspicuum, white; 18 inches, . . . 5
Mexicanum, blue; 1 foot, ... 5
Mexicanum albiflorum, white flowered; 2 feet, 5
Mexicanum albiflorum nanum, 6 inches, . 5
Lasseauxii, compact plant; flowers pink; 18 in. 10
cœlestinum (Phalacræa) Tom Thumb, light blue; 8 inches high, and of compact habit, . . 5
Swanley Blue, a fine, large-flowering, dwarf variety, of recent introduction; flowers deep blue, 10

ANAGALLIS.

The genus Anagallis is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers, and is very desirable for small beds, edgings, baskets, etc. The plants do not usually exceed six inches in height, and when set in beds, thickly, cover the ground with a constant profusion of flowers. Species of Anagallis are found wild in all parts of the world, and from seeds sent to both Europe and America, florists have obtained many handsome varieties. Our wild Pimpernel, called Poor Man's Weather Glass, is one of the brightest of our little wild flowers.

Anagallis grandiflora superba, mixed colors, . 5

AGROSTEMMA.

The annual Agrostemmas, or more properly Viscarias, are free bloomers, make desirable beds, and are useful for cutting. They have the best appearance when grown in masses, or as a border for tall plants like the Gladiolus. We have always had good success in sowing Agrostemmas in the bed where they are to bloom, thinning out the plants but little, and only in places where they were evidently too close. The flowers are something like single Pinks. Twelve inches in height.

Agrostemma, New Scarlet, bright, ... 5
Cœli Rosa, deep rose color, ... 5
elegans picta, center dark crimson, white margin, 5
cardinalis, bright red, ... 5
Mixed varieties, ... 5

AMARANTHUS.

CAUDATUS.

SUNRISE.

TRICOLOR.

The Amaranth family embraces numerous plants, valuable for the beauty of their foliage, many of the varieties having handsomely formed and highly colored leaves, while others are remarkable for long, large, upright racemes and drooping panicles of small flowers, forming immense clusters, wonderfully effective for autumn decoration. Seed may be sown in a warm border, for transplanting is easy, or they may be sown where plants are to bloom. Sometimes, especially in rich soils, the leaves lose their bright color. Our engravings show a few of the leading varieties.

Amaranthus atropurpureus, a fine variety, with blood-red foliage and drooping flower-spikes, 5
bicolor ruber, the lower half of the leaf a fiery red, the upper half maroon, ... 5
caudatus, (**Love Lies Bleeding,**) long drooping "chains" of flowers; pretty for decorating, 5
cruentus, (**Prince's Feather,**) flowers somewhat similar to A. caudatus, but in erect masses, 5
Henderi, an improvement on A. salicifolius; foliage beautifully variegated; 2 feet, ... 10
melancholicus ruber, of compact habit, with striking dark red foliage; 18 inches, ... 5
salicifolius, a beautiful Amaranth, both in habit and color; plant pyramidal; 3 feet, ... 5
Sunrise, the most brilliant of the family. The top of plant brilliant crimson, ... 25
tricolor, red, yellow and green foliage; 2 feet, . 5

ANTIRRHINUM.

The Antirrhinum, perhaps better known by its old and popular name, Snapdragon, is one of the very best of our Perennials, blooms abundantly the first summer until after frost, and if not too much exhausted, flowers well the second summer, and even longer. By removing a portion of the flower stems in the summer the plants will throw up young, strong shoots by autumn, making vigorous plants that will endure safely almost any winter. The Antirrhinum is one of our most satisfactory plants. When plants are weakened by too profuse flowering the first summer, they suffer during hard winters, but when checked as we have advised, and no seed allowed to form, they will do well the second and even the third summer.

Antirrhinum Brilliant, scarlet and yellow, . . 5
caryophylloides, irregularly striped, ... 5
Firefly, orange and scarlet, with white throat, . 5
Galathe, crimson, throat white; large, ... 5
luteum, yellow! 5
papillionaceum, blood red, throat pure white, . 5
White-flowered, white; not showy, but good, 5
Finest mixed, ... 5
Tom Thumb, about 6 inches high; mixed colors 5

ASPERULA.

Asperula azurea setosa is a profuse blooming, hardy little annual, of dwarf habit, growing less than a foot in height, and bearing many clusters of small, light blue or lavender, sweet scented flowers. For making up in small bouquets the Asperula is all that can be desired. It is one of the pretty, neat little flowers which many admire on account of their delicate beauty, and others dislike as weedy and worthless because they make no brilliant show in the garden.

Asperula azurea setosa, ... 5

ALONSOA.

The Alonsoa is a tender or half hardy annual. Young plants removed to the house or greenhouse in the autumn will continue to flower during the winter. The flowers are small, but of remarkably brilliant colors, in which respect they are excelled by very few of our richly colored flowers. It is best to sow seed under glass, and not remove to the garden until the weather is quite warm.

Alonsoa grandiflora, large flowered; scarlet; 2 feet in height, ... 5

linifolia, plant of beautiful pyramidal habit, bearing its beautiful scarlet flowers in great abundance; 18 inches, ... 10

Warczwiczii, flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; 18 inches high; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart, ... 5

ASTER.

No flower is more popular than the Aster, and few have held so high a place in popular esteem for so many years, and it is still growing in favor. For an autumn show of flowers, we were about to say, we have not its equal, but we are reminded that when we get enthusiastic over any of our special favorites, we are ready to say the same thing about a good many, like the mother, of each of her children. Perhaps we can safely say that for an autumn display it has no successful rival among the Annuals. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial, and if extra fine flowers are needed for exhibition or any other purpose, a little liquid manure occasionally will give the most gratifying results. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or a seed-bed in the garden, but to obtain good flowers the Aster plant must be strong and "stocky." A plant that is what the gardeners call "drawn" will never produce very fine flowers. A "drawn" plant is one that, by being crowded in the seed-bed, or some other cause, has become tall, slender and weak. The Aster transplants easily. Twelve inches apart is the proper distance for making a showy bed of the large varieties; the dwarf kinds may be set six inches or less. It is not best to have Asters flower too early in the season, and there need be no haste in starting seed in the spring, for the Aster, like the Dahlia, is essentially a fall flower, and the flowers are always the largest and most perfect and enduring in the showery weather and cool, dewy nights of autumn. The tall varieties with large flowers need a little support, or during storms of wind and rain they are often blown down and their beauty destroyed when in full blossom. Set a stake in the ground near the stem, so that its top is only about two-thirds the height of the plant, then fasten the main branches to this stake by means of loops, but do not pass the string around the whole plant. We give engravings in which we have endeavored to show the habits of several varieties, but, of course, in so small a space could do the plants nothing like justice.

Aster, Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, large, beautiful flowers, petals long; a little reflexed; 2 feet in height; mixed colors, ... 15.

Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection, same as above, in twelve separate colors, and very true to color; each color, ... 15.

New Rose, 2 feet in height; robust; large flowers, petals finely imbricated and of great substance; one of the very best; mixed colors, . . 15.

New Rose, twelve separate colors—white, crimson, violet, etc., each color, ... 15.

Cocardeau, or New Crown, two colored flowers, the central petals pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large, flat petals of a bright color; 18 inches; mixed colors, 10.

Cocardeau, or New Crown, carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet brown, etc., each with white center; each variety, ... 10.

New Pæony-flowered Globe, the earliest of the Asters—two weeks earlier than Truffaut's Pæony-flowered; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require support, 10.

New Victoria, flowers large; habit pyramidal; 2 feet high; one of the finest: mixed colors, . 15

New Victoria, White, one of the finest white varieties; flowers large, perfect in form, and of the purest white, ... 15

Washington, the largest Aster we have ever known, and we have exhibited them five inches in diameter and perfect; mixed colors, 25.

Hedge-Hog, or Needle, petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; two feet; mixed colors, 15

Imbrique Pompon, very perfect; almost a globe and beautifully imbricated; mixed colors, . . 10

Diamond, is a comparatively new Aster of the Dwarf Imbrique class. Plant eighteen inches in height, very robust, blooms freely, flowers perfect and compact, large; mixed colors, . . 15.

Half Dwarf multiflora mauve, one of the best, about 15 inches in height, of fine form; flowers perfect and abundant, delicate white and mauve, 15.

New Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf, a desirable class, 1 foot in height; late, and valuable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors, ... 15.

Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf, White, a superb variety; every flower usually perfect, 15.

Newest Dwarf Bouquet, each plant looks like a bouquet of flowers; fine for edging or small beds; about 12 different colors mixed, ... 15.

ASTERS.

DWARF BOUQUET.

PÆONY-FLOWERED.

NEW VICTORIA.

HALF DWARF.

NEW CROWN.

FLOWER OF NEEDLE ASTER.

NEW WASHINGTON.

ASTER FLOWER.

NEW ROSE.

ARGEMONE.

The Argemones are free blooming, hardy annuals, with large flowers, resembling a single Poppy, while the leaves are armed with slender prickles, and very much resemble Thistle leaves. It is called Prickly Poppy almost every where. — The plants grow about two feet in height, and make very good low screens or hedges, for which purpose set the plants about ten inches apart in the rows. The foliage is large, pretty in form, and of a pleasant light green color.

Argemone grandiflora, white petals, yellow stamens; four inches in diameter, ... 5
Mexicana, flowers bright yellow, ... 5
Hunnemanni, carmine and yellow, ... 5

BARTONIA.

Bartonia aurea is a very showy, half-hardy annual. The leaves are somewhat Thistle-like in appearance, gray and downy. The flowers are of a very bright metallic yellow, and exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. It likes considerable moisture, and young plants sometimes suffer in a dry time. Flowers about twice the size of engraving. Sow seed where the plant is to flower, as it does not bear transplanting very well.

Bartonia aurea, eighteen inches in height, . . . 5
aurea nana, a dwarf variety of the above, about nine inches in height, ... 10

BRACHYCOME.

The Brachycome iberidifolia is a Daisy-like flower, found on the banks of the Swan River in Australia, and is sometimes called Swan River Daisy. An elegant little plant, growing about eight inches in height, of compact branching habit, and abundance of flowers, something like those of the Cineraria. An excellent flowering plant, deserving more attention than it receives, the blue being particularly desirable.

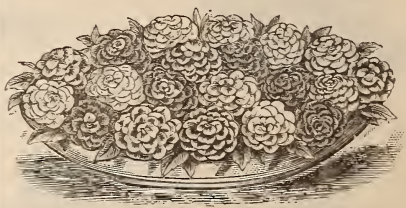
Brachycome iberidifolia, (Swan River Daisy,) blue and white, separate or mixed, ... 5

BROWALLIA.

The Browallias are excellent, free flowering, half-hardy annuals, and quite valuable for winter house plants. The flowers are both beautiful and delicate, and the prevailing color being blue are very desirable. Seeds grow freely, and plants give abundance of bloom. Plants about eighteen inches in height, and should be set a foot apart. The Browallias, like the Nemophilas and Whitlavias, and other small and modest flowers, are not as highly appreciated as they deserve.

Browallia Cerviakowski, blue with white center. 5
elata alba, ... 5
elata grandiflora, blue, ... 5
Mixed varieties, ... 5

BALSAM.

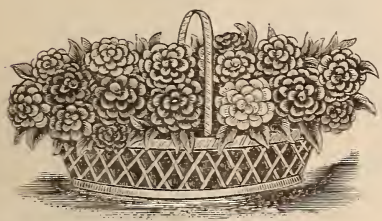


The Balsam, like the Aster, is one of the most beautiful and popular of our Annuals. Like that flower, too, it is a favorite, and so much improved during the last quarter of a century, that it scarcely bears a resemblance to the old flower. Our climate is wonderfully adapted to the growth of the Balsam, and with a good, rich soil, and decent care, plants and flowers of the greatest excellence are produced. Sow in a frame or bed, and transplant when two or three inches in height. The Balsam loves a warm place. When the plants appear to be making too thick a head, so as to hide the flowers, it is a good plan to cut out some of the branches when small. The Balsam can be pruned to any desired form, to two or three or even one branch, and on the next page we have given engravings showing plants pruned in several ways. Some people, however, prefer the Balsam unpruned, being better satisfied with a good show of flowers than with a few choice ones. We should advise giving a trial of several plans. The small engraving at the right shows the Dwarf variety unpruned. As Balsam flowers have very short stems they are best arranged in a shallow dish or basket of moist sand or moss, one of which methods we have shown in the engravings. For the center of a bouquet a good Balsam flower is almost as desirable as a Camellia, but must be supplied with an artificial stem.

BALSAMS.

BALSAM PLANTS.

BALSAM FLOWERS — NATURAL SIZE.



Balsam, Camellia-flowered, very double, perfect in form; mixed colors, ... 15
Camellia-flowered, twelve colors, each in separate package; each color, ... 15
Camellia-flowered, Extra Choice White, double, ... 25
Camellia-flowered, Deep Blood Red, very double; extra fine, ... 15
Improved Camellia-flowered, flowers very large, extra double; superb strain, ... 25
Camellia-flowered, Spotted, very double; spotted with white; mixed colors, ... 15
Camellia-flowered, Spotted, twelve colors, each in separate package; each color, ... 15
Dwarf Camellia-flowered, Spotted, German, 8 or 9 inches in height; splendid for a border or outside row of a bed, ... 15
Double Dwarf, very double; 6 inches, ... 15
Half Dwarf, 18 inches in height, ... 15
Carnation, double; striped like the Carnation, 15
Balsam, Solferino, white, striped and spotted red, 15
Common Double, occasionally only semi-double, 5

CALLIRRHOE.

Species of Mallow-like plants, with large, purplish flowers, and showing a white center, which gives the flower a very beautiful appearance. They are five petaled, and about two inches across. Seeds under favorable circumstances will grow freely in the open ground. Thin out plants so that they will be about a foot apart. Plants commence to give flowers when small.

Callirrhoe pedata, crimson with white edge; 2 feet 10
pedata nana, flowers rich velvety crimson with white eye: 1 foot, ... 10
involucrata, with large purplish crimson flowers; native of the western prairies, ... 10

CANDYTUFT.

One of the oldest and most popular and useful little flowers is the Candytuft. It blooms long and freely, is perfectly hardy, so that most kinds may be sown in the earliest spring, or even in the autumn. Its neat little clusters of flowers are quite a treasure to the bouquet maker, particularly the white. The prevailing colors are white and purple, though some new kinds are verging on the crimson and carmine. The Candytuft is so hardy and so able to care for itself that it usually receives but little attention, yet a rich soil, kept mellow, and an occasional watering will show a wonderful effect on the clusters of flowers. Thin out the too numerous buds. We have grown the flower heads more than three inches across. Sow seed where plants are to flower, very early in the spring, or in more moderate climates in the autumn. Our engravings show the ordinary form of the heads and plants, and also the pyramidal formed spike and the plant of the Rocket.

Candytuft, Purple, ... 5
White, ... 5
Rocket, pure white, in long spikes, ... 5
Lilac, bluish lilac, ... 5
Sweet-scented, pure white; slightly fragrant, . 5
Rose, rosy lilac, ... 5
Dunnett's Extra Dark Crimson, ... 5
New Carmine, true to color, ... 10
Mixed colors of above, ... 5
New Dwarf Hybrid, about six inches in height; blooms the entire season; fine for edgings; mixed colors, ... 10

CENTAUREA.

The Centaureas are a very large family, perfectly hardy, and some of them are considered in some parts of the world more troublesome than beautiful. The English farmer takes no delight in the Blue Bottle, or Corn Cockle in his wheat field. It is known here as Bachelor's Button, its true name being Centaurea Cyanus. The Centaurea Americana is the largest and best, and is known as the Basket Flower, because the involucre has the appearance of a basket filled and overflowing with the hair-like petals.

Centaurea Cyanus, known as Bachelor's Button and Corn Bottle, various colors mixed, ... 5
Sweet Sultan, mixed varieties, ... 5
Americana, very large flowers; lilac purple; 10
Americana alba, pure white, ... 10
All above kinds mixed, ... 5

COLLINSIA.

Collinsias are free-flowering, hardy annuals, the flower stalks being one foot to eighteen inches in height. The flowers are in whorls, and several of these around each flower stem. Seed may be sown in the open ground.

Collinsia, mixed varieties, ... 5

CACALIA.

Cacalias are pretty, half hardy annuals, with small, tassel-like bloom, and from the form of the flower often called Flora's Paint Brush. The flowers are borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot or so in length. Sow seed under glass, if possible, though they do pretty well in a warm bed in the garden. Set the plants six inches apart. They keep in bloom from early summer until autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day; particularly valuable for small bouquets.

Cacalia coccinea, scarlet, ... 5
coccinea flore-luteo, yellow, ... 5

CANNA.

The Cannas are stately plants, with broad, green, highly ornamental leaves, that make superb beds for the lawn, giving our grounds in the North a tropical appearance exceedingly pleasant. There are several varieties, the leaves of some being entirely green, while in others the leaf-stem, mid-rib and veins are red. Some kinds grow four to five feet in height, while others are only about three feet. In a cold climate it is well to grow young plants in pots under glass, but we have seen excellent beds even farther north than Rochester, from plants grown from seed put in the ground the middle of May. Many, to be certain of success, however, obtain roots, which, if planted out early, soon yield vigorous and luxuriant plants, and, with their rich foliage, make a delightful contrast to ordinary garden plants.

Canna Indica Indian Shot, rubra, red, ... 10
Warczewiczii, red; foliage striped, ... 10
Selowii, scarlet; profuse blooming, ... 10
President Faivre, fine dwarf, dark-leaved variety, ... 10
Canna compacta elegantissima, large; reddish yellow; free flowering, ... 10
Nepalensis, superb yellow flowers, ... 10
Dark-leaved varieties mixed, ... 10
Mixed varieties, ... 10

CALENDULA.

The Calendula is the fine old and well known Marigold family, which every one knows, but may not recognize by this name. The name was given because some of the species were supposed to be in flower every month in the Calendar. The old Pot Marigold, much prized by housekeepers in Europe for flavoring is C. officinalis. Formerly the flowers were thought to possess valuable medical properties. The English name is a corruption of Mary's gold.

Calendula officinalis Le Proust, uniformly double; nankeen, edged with brown, ... 5
Meteor, the handsomest of the Calendulas, perfectly double and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy center edged with orange yellow 10
officinalis, Pot Marigold, ... 5

CALANDRINIA.

A very pretty genus of plants, with succulent stems and fleshy leaves, and, like the Portulaca, belonging to the Purslane family. The engraving shows the habit of the plant, which does best in a light, sandy soil, but better if sown under glass.

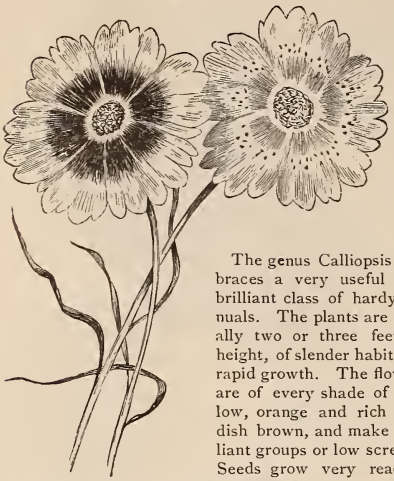
Calandrinia grandiflora, rose; flower-stalks one to two feet, ... 5
umbellata, rosy purple; perennial, but flowering the first season, ... 10

CHÆNOSTOMA.

The Chænostoma fastigiata is a pretty, dwarf, compact plant, with white flowers. It is very good for edgings, baskets, or little clumps, and may be used in any place where a small white flower is appropriate.

Chænostoma fastigiata, ... 5

CALLIOPSIS.



The genus Calliopsis embraces a very useful and brilliant class of hardy annuals. The plants are usually two or three feet in height, of slender habit and rapid growth. The flowers are of every shade of yellow, orange and rich reddish brown, and make brilliant groups or low screens. Seeds grow very readily, and may be sown where plants are to flower.

Calliopsis, mixed colors, ... 5

CATCHFLY.

The prettiest of the Silenes is S. Armeria, called Lobel's Catchfly. Small flowers, white, red or rose. Plants a foot or more in height. Set flowers six to eight inches apart, so as to form a clump or border. A viscid moisture on the stalks sometimes entraps the flies, hence the name.

Catchfly, Silene Armeria, (Lobel's Catchfly,) mixed colors, ... 5

CONVOLVULUS.

Every one, of course, is acquainted with the old Morning Glory, which is Convolvulus major, but all do not know the Dwarf Morning Glory, Convolvulus minor. It has a trailing habit, and we have tried to show its appearance in the engraving, each plant covering a space two feet or more in diameter. The flowers are about two-thirds the size of the Morning Glory, and a bed of them forms a beautiful mass. Like the climbing Morning Glory, the flowers close in the afternoon,

Convolvulus minor, mixed colors, ... 5

Mauritanicus, desirable for hanging baskets, bearing many lavender blue flowers, ... 10

CAMPANULA.

CAMPANULA MACROSTYLA.

The Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, which will be found described in the department of plants that flower the second season, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy, and free bloomers. Seed may be sown in the open ground or under glass. Set plants five or six inches apart in beds. The annual Campanulas make handsome masses or borders.

Campanula macrostyla, a remarkably fine species, with handsome, large violet flowers; eighteen inches in height; set plants one foot apart, . . 10

Lorei, blue and white mixed, ... 5

speculum, mixed colors, ... 5

CENTRANTHUS.

The flowers of Centranthus are small, borne in clusters, as shown in the engraving, on light green, almost transparent stems. They form beautiful masses or borders, and for cutting for bouquets, or other floral work, are excellent. We have never experienced difficulty in obtaining plants from seed in the open ground.

Centranthus, mixed varieties, ... 5

CRUCIANELLA.

Crucianella stylosa is a very pretty, low, spreading perennial plant, with clusters of small, pink, fragrant flowers. Desirable for edgings, rockwork, vases, etc.

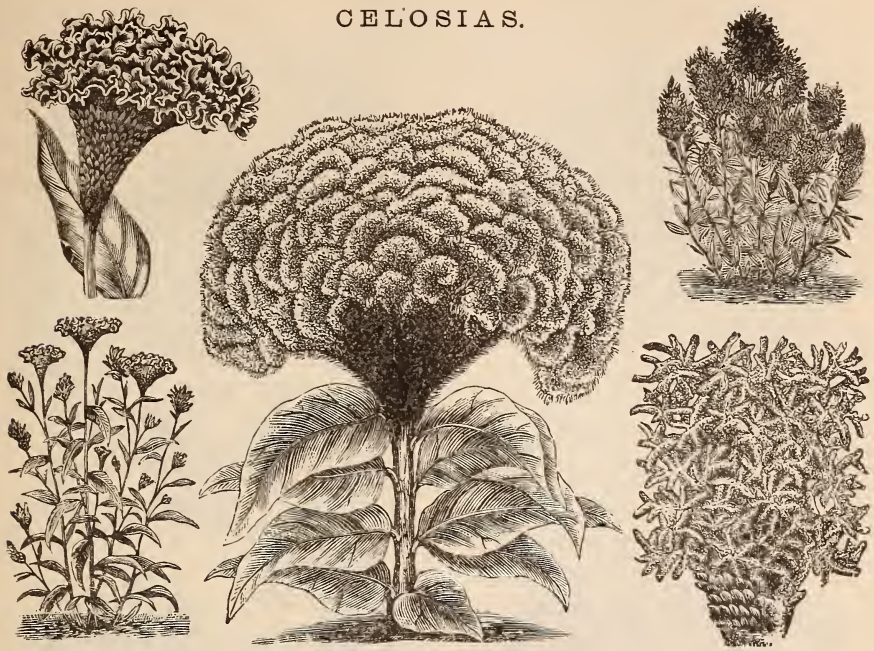
Crucianella stylosa, ... 5

CASTILLEJA.

Castilleja indivisa is a beautiful half-hardy annual, about eighteen inches in height, bearing dense masses of brilliant scarlet-crimson flower-bracts.

Castilleja indivisa, ... 25

CELOSIAS.



Celosias are interesting and brilliant annuals, and when well grown from seed of good quality never fail to please the grower and attract attention. There are two desirable forms of the Celosia, the Cockscomb and the Feathered. The Cockscomb is so named because it resembles the comb of that bird, as will be seen by the engraving in the center. There are several colors, red, orange and yellow, but the bright reds are the best. These combs are often grown a foot or more across the top. Vick's New Japan Cockscomb far excels every other variety in the varied forms and beauty of the combs and the brilliancy of their color. The engravings show some of the forms these combs assume, and also a plant, though the plants are very different in habit. It not only sustains its original character, but seems to like the American climate and soil. In many specimens the comb is so nicely cut as to resemble the finest coral, both in form and color, and this appearance we have endeavored to show in the engraving at the top of the page. Some of the side branches also assume the square instead of the comb form, as shown. The engraving on the left shows the general habit of the plant. The Feathered Celosia has large, feathery plumes of great size and beauty. Our Celosia superba plumosa is the very best of this class in cultivation, and comes true from seed. We give a little engraving to show the habit of the plant, but cannot, of course, do justice to its beauty. The feathery heads are often a foot in length, bright crimson, but do not reach their best until toward autumn.

Celosia cristata, (Cockscomb,) Crimson Giant. This is one of the largest and brightest of the common Cockscombs, the form of which is shown in the central engraving, ... 10

Vick's Japan Cockscomb, an entirely new and distinct and a very beautiful variety, ... 10

Glasgow Prize, very fine dwarf variety, with dark leaves and crimson combs. 10

Dwarf varieties mixed, ... 10

Tall varieties mixed, ... 10

superba plumosa, a new and really superb feathered Celosia; bright crimson in color; a bed of this in the autumn is a beautiful sight, . 10

CREPIS.

There are several varieties of Crepis—yellow, pink, and white. They are hardy annuals, and will give good plants if sown in the open ground in early spring. The Crepis will never become very popular, but it is not without merit. The engraving shows the form of the flower. Plants one foot in height. Set them eight or ten inches apart.

Crepis, all the best varieties mixed, ... 5

CLEOME.

Cleomes are annnals worthy of culture, the plant making a shrub-like bush about eighteen inches in height, and should stand for flowering about a foot apart. The flowers are singular, as will be seen by the engraving, and are sometimes called Spider Flowers, because the stamens look like the legs of that insect.

Cleome speciosissima, rosy, ... 5

CHAMÆPEUCE.

The Chamæpeuce is a singular and rather elegant Thistle-like plant, with variegated leaves, and the sharpest spines imaginable. It is perennial, living several years, but not flowering until the second year; but this is not of much consequence as its beauty is principally in the plant. Flowers yellow. We have found the plant hardy in the coldest winters.

Chamæpeuce diacantha, hardy; yellow flower, 10

Cassabonæ, Fish-bone Thistle, ... 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

This flower has of late come to be a popular favorite, exceedingly fashionable, and the demand for it has consequently largely increased. It makes a very showy appearance in the garden, while for bouquets or for personal adornment it has few equals.

Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum, crimson, with white center; very showy; one foot, ... 5
venustum, white, crimson center; one foot, . . 5
Lord Beaconsfield, rich crimson-maroon, delicately striped and edged with gold, and a circle of the same color surrounding an eye of richest brown, ... 10
The Sultan, main color same as Lord Beaconsfield, but having a deep golden-hued rim around the eye, ... 10
W. E. Gladstone, new and entirely different from the other varieties, in color a brilliant crimson, and very desirable, ... 10
Eclipse, showy and very striking, colors being a combination of yellow, purplish-scarlet and dark brown, ... 15
Segetum grandiflorum, bright yellow, with large flowers measuring two inches or more in diameter; very desirable for cutting, ... 15
Mixed annual varieties, ... 5

CLARKIA.

The Clarkias are desirable flowers, and in some countries are used for masses of colors, in the manner we employ the Phlox Drummondii, and with the same good results. They do not seem to thrive so well under our bright summer suns. Seed sown in the autumn give early summer flowers. There has been much improvement in this flower in recent years, in single and double sorts, both in size and form of flower, so that for early spring flowers, or for cool, shady places, we can cheerfully recommend the Clarkias. The seeds we offer are of the newest and best kinds of both the double and single varieties.

Clarkia, Double, of best varieties, mixed colors, . 5
Single, the latest and best varieties, choicest colors 5

DATURA.

Datura is a large, strong-growing plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers, the best bearing blooms six inches in length, mostly white, sometimes tinted with a delicate blue. The Datura seems to double in almost every style, but some prefer the single. The roots can be preserved in a cellar, like Dahlia roots. Plants three feet in height; set the plants three feet apart.

Datura Wrightii, is one of the best, with trumpet shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, faintly tinted with lilac, sweet-scented, . 5
humilis flava flore-pleno, a splendid plant, with large, yellow, double flowers, ... 5
atroviolacea plenissima, flowers dark shades of violet, very double 10
fastuosa alba plena, fine, double white, . . . 5
fastuosa Huberiana, flowers large and double, inside white, outside generally colored, ... 5

DELPHINIUM.

The Delphiniums are beautiful plants, generally known as Larkspurs. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow the seed in the autumn, or very early in the spring. Branching varieties grow two feet in height, and should be planted eighteen inches apart. The Rockets should be set in rows five or six inches apart.

Delphinium Ajacis hyacinthiflorum, (Double Dwarf Rocket,) mixed colors, ... 5
elatior fl.-pl., (Tall Rocket) large plant; very showy, ... 5
Consolida fl. pl., (Stock-flowered,) double, branching; fine for cutting; mixed colors, . . 5

Consolida flore-pleno candelabrum, 1 foot in height; flowering late, ... 10
imperiale, (Emperor Larkspur,) fine, compact plant, brilliant colors; mixed, ... 10
cardiopetalum, 18 inches; makes a good hedge, 5

DOUBLE DAISY.

Every one knows the Daisy. Give it a cool, partially shaded place. Sow seed very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be made to flower later by the use of water. Plants can be removed safely even when in flower. The plants should be about six inches apart when set, so that when in perfection they will nearly cover the ground.

Double Daisy, best German seed, mixed colors, . 20
White, constant, ... 20
Longfellow, a new variety, with fine, large, rose-colored flowers, ... 25

DIANTHUS.

The varieties of Dianthus known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Plants of the tall sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height; the dwarf make low, compact plants. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in a seed-bed.

Dianthus Chinensis, best double varieties mixed, 5
imperialis (Double Imperial Pink,) mixed, 5
imperialis rubrus striatus, double, white, striped with red, ... 5
imperialis purpureus striatus, double, white, striped with purple, ... 5
imperialis flore-albo pleno, double, white, . . 5
imperialis flore-pleno atrosanguineus, blood red; double, ... 5
Heddewigii, large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, finely marked, . 10
Heddewigii flore-pleno, often double, but sometimes only semi-double, ... 10
Heddewigii albus plenus, large, white, double flowers, ... 10
laciniatus, flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored, ... 10
laciniatus flore-pleno, magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated, . . . 10
Mixed seed of last five varieties, ... 10
Heddewigii diadematus fl.-pl., (Diadem Pink,) brilliant markings and dazzling colors, . 10
Best dwarf varieties mixed, ... 5

DIDISCUS.

Didiscus cœruleus is a pretty, half-hardy annual, about two feet high, with numerous umbels of sky-blue flowers. Sow under glass.

Didiscus cœruleus, ... 10

ERYSIMUM.

Erysimums form fair looking plants, about eighteen inches high, with clusters of yellow or orange, fragrant flowers. Plant and blossom resemble the single Wallflower, but both flowers and clusters are smaller. The Erysimums are very desirable for cutting.

Erysimum Perowskianum, deep orange flowers, 5
Arkansanum, sulphur yellow, ... 5

EUTOCA.

The Eutocas are coarse-growing plants, flowers of dark colored sorts intensely blue. Do best in warm sandy soil, giving more flowers than if in a rich soil. Desirable for cutting; a branch placed in water will bloom many days.

Eutoca viscida, dark blue; pretty, ... 5
Wrangeliana, lilac; 6 inches, ... 5
multiflora, flowers more freely than the others, 5

EUPHORBIA.

The Euphorbia marginata grows about two feet in height. The large leaves are nearly two inches long, and smaller at the tops of branches, light green and white margined. A native of our Western States and Territories, and called Snow on the Mountain.

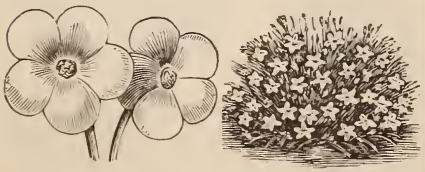
Euphorbia marginata, ... 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Eschscholtzia plants grow from six inches to a foot in height. Leaves finely cut, and of a glaucous green color. Flowers yellow, orange and white. Known as the California Poppy. Seed may be sown in the garden, where the plants flower.

Eschscholtzia, all varieties mixed, ... 5

FENZLIA.



Fenzlia dianthiflora is a neat little plant, bearing a perfect mass of small flowers. The flowers are rosy tinted with dark purple throat. Good for pot and basket culture, and desirable for edgings.

Fenzlia dianthiflora, ... 15

GODETIA.

The newer varieties of Godetia are well deserving of cultivation. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose, and white render them very attractive. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, but it is better to sow in a cold-frame Set plants a foot apart.

Godetia Bijou, plant not over six inches in height, but very bushy, and covered with a mass of beautiful, pure white flowers, marked with a dark rose spot at the base of each petal, . . . 10

Duchess of Albany. Handsome new variety, with very large, glossy, satiny-white flowers, . 10

Lady Albemarle, flowers brilliant dark crimson, very large; plant one foot in height, ... 10

Satin Rose, bright rose, glossy and satin-like in appearance; very fine, ... 10

Whitneyi Brilliant, beautiful dwarf compact plant, with rich carmine flowers, ... 10

Best varieties mixed, ... 5

GLAUCIUM.

Glaucium corniculatum, one of the Horned Poppies, is the very prettiest of our white-leaved plants. The leaves are silvery white, something like the old "Dusty Miller." Fine for edgings, vases, ribbon beds. Sow late in the winter in the house.

Glaucium corniculatum, ... 10

GYPSOPHILA.

Gypsophilas are valuable for bouquet-making, either green or dried. All flower the first season, but G. paniculata continues to bloom several years. Dry well.

Gypsophila elegans, hardy annual; white; 6 in., 5

muralis, beautiful hardy annual, about six inches in height, forming a dense mass, and blooming profusely the entire season; flowers pink; fine for edgings, ... 5

paniculata, perennial; white; fine for cutting, . 5

GAILLARDIA.

Gaillardia, known as Blanket Flowers, are good bedding annuals, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole summer. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches apart.

Gaillardia picta, red and yellow, ... 5
Josephus, very brilliant; red and orange, . . . 5
albo-marginata, red, bordered with white, . . 5
Amblyodon, fine red, ... 5
picta Lorenziana, is a fine new double variety; heads two inches in diameter. See engraving, 10

GILIA.

Gilias are free-flowering, hardy annuals, one foot to eighteen inches high, with clusters of small, delicate flowers; desirable for cutting. Seed may be sown in the open ground, but if transplanted, remove when small.

Gilia achilleæfolia, mixed colors, ... 5
capitata, mixed colors, ... 5
tricolor, mixed colors, ... 5
All varieties mixed, ... 5

GRAMMANTHES.

Grammanthes gentianoides is a useful little plant, particularly adapted to rock-work or baskets. Flowers small and abundant, star shaped, as seen in the engraving.

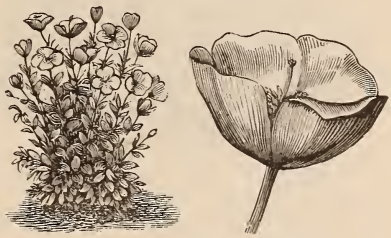
Grammanthes gentianoides, reddish orange, . . 10

HELIANTHUS.

Helianthus is the well known old Sunflower; coarse, tall plants, from four to eight feet in height, bright yellow flowers. The best double varieties produce a very good effect among shrubbery, and when used as screens. The Sunflower is hardy and sometimes reproduces itself from self-sown seed. The seeds of the single varieties are of considerable value for oil as well as for feeding.

Helianthus globosus fistulosus, the best of the Sunflowers; very large; double, ... 5
Double Green-centered, a large flower with green center when young; when old, perfectly double flower; 5 to 8 feet in height, ... 5
New Mammoth Russian, single; very large, 5
Common Single, usually grown for the seed; per lb. 40 cents, ... 5

HUNNEMANNIA.



Hunnemannia fumariæfolia makes a growth of about two feet; the flowers are bright yellow and tulip-formed. At the North should be treated as an annual; makes a rapid growth and flowers the first season.

Hunnemannia fumariæfolia, ... 10

KAULFUSSIA.

Kaulfussias are pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals, with the appearance of single Asters. The plants make a low growth, only about six inches in height. The colors of some are very intense; blue, rose and violet.

Kaulfussia, mixed colors, ... 5

LOBELIA.

Some of the Lobelias are hardy perennials, like the Cardinal Flower. Annual varieties are mostly of a trailing habit, bearing numbers of small flowers, fine for baskets, vases, edges of beds, etc.

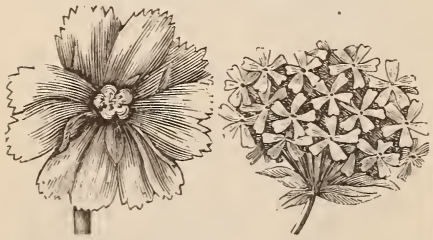
Lobelia cardinalis, our native Cardinal Flower; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat, ... 10
Crystal Palace compacta, dark blue, the best for edgings and carpet-bedding, ... 10
Emperor William, light blue, compact, very fine, ... 10
Erinus compacta, deep, rich blue, ... 10
Erinus compacta alba, white, ... 10
hybrida grandiflora, large, dark blue flower, with white eye, ... 10
Mixed varieties, for baskets, etc., ... 10

LEPTOSIPHON.

Leptosiphons are low, pretty, hardy annuals, growing less than six inches in height. Do not bear our hot, dry summers very well. We sow seed late in autumn, or early in the spring, so as to have flowers before hot weather.

Leptosiphon, mixed varieties, ... 5

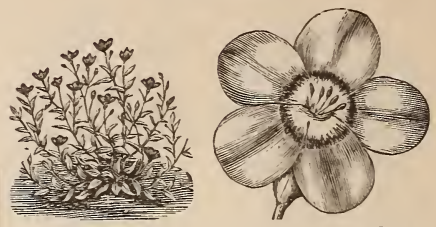
LYCHNIS.



To obtain good flowers the first summer, start seeds under glass and transplant as early as the weather will permit. Plants live for several years.

Lychnis Chalcedonica, bright scarlet; has a fine appearance when grown in masses; perennial; two feet, ... 5
Chalcedonica fl.-albo, white; perennial; 2 feet, 5
Haageana, vermillion colored flowers, 1 foot, . 10
Haageana hybrida, large flowers, white, rose, red, etc., 1 foot, ... 10
fulgens, very brilliant; 18 inches, ... 10
grandiflora gigantea, flowers very large, of various colors, ... 10

LINUM.



A fine half-hardy annual, with bright crimson flowers. Neat and slender habit, like all the Flax family, and grows eighteen inches or more in height. Seeds germinate best in the hot-bed, but do well if sown in the garden in a light soil. Set plants a foot apart.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, ... 5

LUPINUS.

Lupins are a well known genus of very conspicuous plants, called, commonly, Sun Dials. They are hardy, and seed must be sown in the open ground, having a tap root and not transplanting well. The flowers are pea formed, in long spikes; the leaves compound and very pretty. Prevailing color blue, though there are white and yellow varieties. There are, also, many perennial kinds.

Lupinus, mixed varieties, ... 5

MYOSOTIS.

Perennial plants, flowering first season if sown early, small, white and blue flowers. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed and transplanted, or in the open ground in the spring.

Myosotis alpestris, blue; 6 inches, ... 10
alpestris, white; 6 inches, ... 10
alpestris rosea, rose; 6 inches, ... 10
alpestris robusta grandiflora, new; large-flowering, of pyramidal habit; very fine, . . . 10
palustris, **Forget-me-not**,) white and blue, . 10
Azorica, dark blue; 1 foot, ... 15
Azorica var. cœlestina, flowers sky-blue, . . 15

MIGNONETTE.

Seeds of Mignonette can be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured, and Mignonette adorn the button hole, and perfume the house at all times. Seed sown early in the garden will give flowers through summer. New Spiral has long, strong spikes, as shown in the engraving. We need not describe the common Sweet Mignonette that everybody knows, and yet very few cultivate, compared with the many that might show their love of this sweet little flower.

NEW SPIRAL.

PARSONS' NEW WHITE.

Reseda odorata, (**Sweet Mignonette,**) a well known, fragrant, little, hardy annual; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5
odorata grandiflora ameliorata, large variety of Mignonette, reddish tinge to flowers; per ounce, 25 cents, ... 5
Parson's New White, a robust Mignonette; flowers larger and showing more white than the common sort; per oz. 50 cents, ... 5
New Hybrid Spiral, robust plant, long spikes, 10
Golden Queen, a very fine new and distinct variety, with flowers of a golden hue; the best of recent introductions, ... 10
Giant Upright White Spiral. A fine variety, two feet in height, bearing long spikes of pure white flowers. Blooms from June throughout the season. Entirely distint from all other varieties, ... 15
Machet. Plant dwarf and vigorous, of good habit, producing numerous large spikes of very sweet-scented red flowers. Fine for pot culture, 15

MARIGOLD.

The Marigolds are tall, coarse plants, often more than two feet in height. Flowers large, double, in color yellow, orange and brown. There are several dwarf varieties, growing only about a foot in height. The African varieties are more robust than the French, but flowers of the latter are better.

African Marigold, mixed varieties, ... 5
French Marigold, Striped, yellow and brown, 5
Tall varieties mixed, ... 5
Dwarf varieties mixed, ... 5
Tagetes signata pumila, a beautiful plant, forming a globular, dense mass, ... 5

MIRABILIS.

The Mirabilis, or Four O'clock, grows two feet high, bright foliage, fragrant flowers and desirable colors. Set plants two feet apart. Makes a nice summer hedge, if set in a row about a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground where the plants are desired. Flowers open in the afternoon, hence the name Four-O'clock.

Mirabilis Jalapa, (**Marvel of Peru**) mixed colors, 10
foliis-variegatis, flowers of a variety of colors; leaves light green, faintly marbled, ... 10
longiflora, white, exceedingly sweet-scented; flower tube 3 or 4 inches long, ... 10
longiflora violacea, same as above, but violet, 10
Tom Thumb White, a new very dwarf variety, completely covered with pure white flowers, . 10

MARTYNIA.

The Martynias are robust, hardy annuals, requiring at least three feet of space to perfect their growth. The engraving gives a view of the flower. The colors are yellow, white and purple.

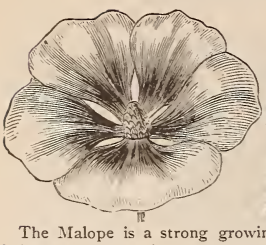
Martynia, mixed varieties, ... 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

The Mesembryanthemums are pretty half-hardy annuals, with delicate, succulent, almost transparent branches and leaves. The most popular are known as Ice Plant and Dew Plant. Both are of drooping habit, and adapted to basket and vase work. The flowers of the Ice Plant are small and white. The Dew Plant has a smooth, light green, dewy looking leaf, and a very pretty pink flower.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, (**Ice Plant,**) prized for its singular icy foliage . . . 5
tricolor, pink, with purple center, ... 5
tricolor album, white, ... 5
glabrum, (**Dew Plant,**) reddish violet, ... 5

MALOPE.



The Malope is a strong growing plant, two feet in height. Seed may be sown under glass, and then plants will bloom very early; or in the open ground, with a later but quite as strong a growth.

Malope grandiflora, large, purple flower, . . . 5
grandiflora alba, pure white, ... 5

MIMULUS.

The Mimulus, or Monkey Flowers, are beautiful, tender looking plants, with almost transparent branches. Fine for baskets, vases and house culture, and do well planted out where they will be somewhat shaded.

Mimulus cupreus, beautiful, orange and crimson, 10
hybridus tigrinus, as beautifully spotted as the finest Calceolarias, ... 10
hybridus tigrinus flore-pleno, a double Mimulus, with the most durable flowers, ... 20
moschatus, (Musk Plant,) 10
quinquevulnerus maximus, from best varieties, 10

MEDICAGO.

Medicagos are more or less cultivated for their curious seed vessels. The Snail and Hedge-hog are the best.

Snail, clover-like plant, with small, yellow flowers, 10
Hedge-hog, like above, except seed-pod, ... 10

MOLUCCA BALM.

The Molucca Balm is commonly known as the Shell Flower, because of the resemblance of the calyx to a shell. It is a strong annual, two or three feet in height, having but few leaves. Very curious and attractive.

Molucca Balm, or Shell Flower, ... 10

NYCTERINIA.

Small, half-hardy annuals, about eight inches in height, with sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers. Very good for edgings of small beds or rockwork.

Nycterinia selaginoides, pink, with yellow center, 5
Capensis, white, very sweet scented, ... 10

NEMESIA.

Pretty, free-blooming, half-hardy annual, about eight inches in height, of compact habit; curious, delicate flowers. Looks best in masses. Plant five inches apart.

Nemesia floribunda, white and yellow, ... 5

NIEREMBERGIA.

The Nierembergias have whitish flowers, tinted with lilac, with a deep purplish lilac blotch in the center. Tender perennials, suitable for house culture, or may be treated as tender annuals. For baskets, vases, etc., we cannot recommend them too highly. Plants slender, with abundance of flowers, and almost perpetually in bloom.

Nierembergia gracilis, plant very branching, spreading; fine for pots, or the border, ... 10
frutescens, taller and of more erect habit than preceding, with flowers larger and more open, 10

NICOTIANA.

Of the varieties of Tobacco cultivated for the fragrance of their flowers, the newly introduced Nicotiana affinis is the best we have grown. The plant attains a height of three feet, and at evening and early morning is covered with deliciously-scented large white flowers. Should not be planted in a conspicuous situation, as the plant presents a shabby aspect during the daytime.

Nicotiana affinis, ... 10

NOLANA.

Nolanas are trailing, hardy annuals. Prefer a light soil. Seed may be sown in the border where the flowers are desired, or in a seed-bed to be transplanted as needed. Excellent for rock-work, baskets, etc. Treatment like the Portulaca, which it resembles in many respects. Flowers cup-formed, something like those of the Morning Glory.

Nolana, mixed varieties, ... 5

NIGELLA.

Seeds grow readily, may be sown in the open ground early in the spring. Hardy annuals, with finely cut leaves and curious, showy flowers.

Nigella Damascena, (Love-in-a-Mist,) double; one foot, ... 5
Damascena nana, dwarf; variety of colors; 6 in. 5
Hispanica, large-flowered; very fine; one foot, 5
Fontanesiana, much like N. Hispanica, but blooms two weeks earlier, ... 5

NEMOPHILA.

The Nemophilas are pretty, delicate, hardy annuals. The flowers are mainly blue and white. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun injures the flowers; but do finely all summer, if planted in a rather cool, shaded place. Set about six inches apart. A few plants set early among spring flowering bulbs, or seeds scattered over the beds in Autumn, will give a good account of themselves in early spring.

Nemophila, mixed varieties, ... 5

OBELISCARIA.

The Obeliscarias are coarse plants with showy flowers. The ray flowers are of a rich velvety crimson, edged with yellow. The central cone, or disk, is brown until the florets expand, and then is bright yellow. Flowers on long stems, plants eighteen inches in height. It resembles somewhat the wild flower of our meadows, Rudbeckia hirta, or Cone Flower.

Obeliscaria pulcherrima, ... 5

OXYURA.

Oxyura chrysanthemoides is a pretty, little, hardy annual, neat in habit, branching, about eighteen inches in height; flower daisy-like. Lemon yellow, white edging.

Oxyura chrysanthemoides, ... 5

ŒNOTHERA.

Œnotheras are very fine half-hardy annuals, opening their flowers suddenly in the latter part of the day, and making a most brilliant exhibition during the evening and early in the morning; they certainly look like things of life as they open with a nervous motion that cannot only be seen but heard. Some of the large varieties attract much attention. The low, white variety, acaulis alba, is a marvel of beauty, pure white, and one or more flowers appearing each evening. Most of the other varieties are yellow. No plant in the garden is more interesting to the children, who watch the opening flowers with the greatest pleasure.

Œnothera acaulis alba, a very dwarf or rather stemless plant, leaves lying close to the ground, 10
Lamarckiana grandiflora, flowers yellow, 4 inches in diameter; plant grows 4 feet in height, 5

PORTULACA.

The Portulaca is a popular, hardy, creeping annual, each strong plant covering a space about a foot in diameter, with flowers of almost every color imaginable. It delights in a warm sun and sandy soil, and the drouth is never too long nor the heat too intense for this beautiful little salamander. When everything else is perishing for lack of moisture, the Portulaca will give its largest flowers and brightest colors. We well recollect when the Portulaca gave us but a few colors, and a double flower would have been a wonder. Now we have all the colors that heart can desire, and flowers as double as roses, and almost as large. The Portulaca does not like a clay soil nor black muck. It makes a brilliant bed on the lawn. Sow seed in the open ground early, or under glass. The plants can be transplanted when in full flower, and in making a ribbon bed with Portulaca, we always wait until the first flower opens, so as to be entirely sure of the colors. Only one possible objection can be made to the Portulaca, and that is its flowers are fully open only in sunshine; like the sun-dial, it counts only the bright hours. The perfectly double Portulaca forms no seed; so that seed must be saved from semi-double flowers, and from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of plants from this seed will usually give double flowers.

Portulaca alba, pure white, ... 5
alba striata, white, striped with rose, ... 5
caryophylloides, rose, striped with carmine, . . 5
New Rose, fine rose color, ... 5
Thellussonii, fine crimson, ... 5
splendens, rosy purple, ... 5
aurea, straw color, ... 5
aurea vera, deep, golden yellow, ... 5
aurea striata, sulphur yellow, striped with gold, 5
Fine mixed, ... 5
Double Rose-flowered, a perfectly double variety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. First quality, mixed colors, ... 20
Double Rose-flowered, seven different colors—crimson, rosy purple, rose, white, rose striped with carmine, orange, yellow—each color . . . 20

POPPY.

Good annual varieties of the Poppy are numerous, ranging in size from the little Ranunculus-flowered, an inch in diameter, to the large Pæony-flowered. They have strong tap-roots, and are difficult to transplant; it is better to sow the seed early in the spring where the plants are to flower. All the Poppies are perfectly hardy. The grand oriental Poppy will be found in the Perennial Department, under the name of Papaver.

Poppy, Carnation-flowered (**somniferum, fl. pl.,**) (**Double Opium Poppy**), splendid large double flowers; mixed colors, ... 5
Danish Flag, flowers brilliant scarlet, with a large silvery-white blotch at the base of each petal, forming a white cross on scarlet ground; Plant two feet in height, ... 10
Murselli, very double, ... 5
Pæony-flowered, large flowers, very double, . 5
Ranunculus-flowered, small, double, ... 5
Papaver umbrosum, flowers bright vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; very showy. Plant eighteen inches in height, . . . 10
Scarlet Single, the single Scarlet Corn, or Field Poppy, of Europe, ... 5
somniferum (**Opium Poppy**), true, single, per pound, $1.00; per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

PALAFOXIA.

Palafoxia Hookeriana is a fine annual. Flowers are rosy crimson, with a dark center. Set the plants about ten inches apart.

Palafoxia Hookeriana, ... 5

PERILLA.

Perilla Nankinensis is a very fine and dark ornamental-leaved annual. It has a broad, serrated leaf, of a purplish mulberry color, and eighteen inches or more in height. Very desirable for the center of a bed of ornamental-leaved plants, and also for a low screen or hedge.

Perilla Nankinensis, ... 5

PHLOX.

The Phlox Drummondii, for a splendid mass of colors and a constant display, is not excelled by any other annual or perennial that we are acquainted with. It has every desirable quality for this purpose. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood purple or crimson, and yellow, and striped, the clear eye of the Phlox being peculiarly marked. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in hot-bed or cold-frame earlier; and in either case, from June, during the summer and autumn, they make a most brilliant bed of showy yet delicate flowers. A good ribbon bed of the Phlox is a dazzling sight, and there is nothing so cheap. In a good rich soil it will grow eighteen inches or more in height, and we know of no annual or perennial that will give a more satisfactory return for the outlay. Set the plants about one foot apart, unless the soil is very poor; if too thick they suffer from mildew. The Phlox makes a very good border or low summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in a separate bed, or in ribbon fashion, its constant blooming making it desirable for these purposes. In selecting plants for a ribbon bed get good contrasts of color, as white, scarlet, rose and blue. Phlox usually comes very true from seed, so that it is particularly desirable for forming ribbon beds, and if a plant of a wrong color is found it can be easily removed, and the place will soon be filled, for the Phlox is a vigorous grower when it has room. A few papers of seed, that costs but little, will make a grand bed. The seed of the Phlox is perfectly hardy, and we have good success in planting in the autumn, but it must be sown so late that the seed will not start in the fall, for the plants will not bear frost. Early spring is generally the best for sowing. We grow from five to ten acres of Phlox every year, devoting much time and means to its improvement, and have no hesitation in saying our strain of Phlox Drummondii is the best the world produces.

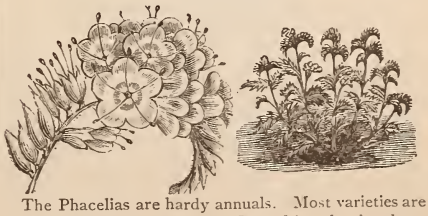
Phlox Drummondii, Deep Blood Purple, . . 10
Brilliant Scarlet, ... 10
Scarlet Fringed, ... 10
Large Blue, white eye, the nearest to blue of the Phloxes, but really a fine purple, ... 10
Violet Queen, violet, with large, clear white eye, 10
Carmine Queen, beautiful carmine, with large, white eye, ... 10
Leopoldii, splendid deep pink, with white eye, 10
rosea, beautiful rose color, ... 10
rosea albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct white eye, ... 10
variabilis, violet and lilac, ... 10
Phlox Drummondii Radowitzii, rose, striped with white, ... 10
Radowitzii kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white, ... 10
Radowitzii violacea, violet, striped with white, 10
flore-albo, pure white, ... 10
flore-albo oculata, pure white, with purple eye, 10
Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine, ... 10
Isabellina, light dull yellow, ... 10
Vick's New Double White, a very fine, robust, half-dwarf, nearly all coming double; very desirable for cutting, ... 25
All varieties mixed, ... 10

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

The flowers of this new section have round petals, and larger flowers than the old sorts. The following varieties we have found to be nearly constant.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora splendens, bright scarlet, with white eye, ... 10
alba pura, white, large, ... 10
elegans, margin from rose to crimson, with very large, round, white center, or eye, ... 10
atropurpurea alba-oculata, dark purple, with white eye, ... 10
atropurpurea striata, dark purple, striped with white, ... 10
coccinea, scarlet self; splendid, ... 10
carminea alba-oculata, rose-carmine, with white eye, ... 10
carnea, new; flesh-colored: one of the finest of the large-flowering varieties, ... 20
violacea alba-oculata, violet, with white eye, 10
quadricolor rosea, rose petals, separately shaded 10
Choice mixed, ... 10

PHACELIA.

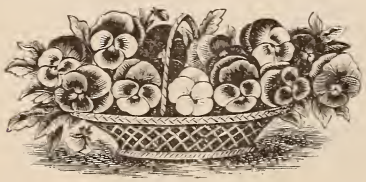


The Phacelias are hardy annuals. Most varieties are blue, though some are white. Very fair as border plants and good for bouquet making. Good for bee food.

Phacelia congesta, light blue; per oz., 20 cents, 5
tenacetifolia alba, white; per oz., 20 cents . . 5

PANSY.

The Pansy is a popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of the summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply of water, but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. Pansy seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground; if sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to have plants in blos-



som during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool place in June or July, and well watered until up, will produce fall flowering plants. To have good flowers, the plant must be vigorous, and make a rapid growth. Young plants give the largest flowers. Old worn-out plants should be replaced. The little engraving shows a good way of exhibiting Pansies, in a shallow dish or basket, filled with damp moss or sand. If the plants come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers will be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Often plants that produce flowers two and a half inches in diameter during the cool, showery weather of spring, will give only the smallest possible specimens during the dry weather of summer.

Pansy, King of the Blacks, almost coal black. coming true from seed, ... 15

Pansy, Emperor William, new; fine large flower, ultramarine blue with violet purple eye, . . 15
Lord Beaconsfield, deep purple-violet, shading off in the upper petals to a white hue, ... 15
Dark blue, very rich and constant, ... 15
Azure blue, extra fine, ... 15
Light blue, lovely shades of sky-blue, ... 15
Violet, with white border; somewhat resembling the fancy Geraniums, ... 15
Dark purple, rich, deep purple; very fine, . . . 15
Marbled purple, new colors, ... 15
Striped and mottled, extra and very showy, . 15
Yellow-margined, beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow, ... 15
Mahogany-colored, a very fine variety, . . . 15
Bronze-color, very good, ... 15
Red, bright coppery colors, but not strictly red, 15
Pure yellow, generally true to color, ... 15
White, sometimes slightly marked with purple, 15
Snowy White, a new pure white flower of good form and size. The best white we have ever seen, and generally coming true from seed, 25
Odier, or Large-eyed, dark spots on each petal and large eyes, ... 25
Mixed seeds of above sorts, ... 15
Extra choice, very large flowering, ... 25
Giant Trimardeau, a distinct and beautiful class of recent introduction. Plants vigorous and compact; the flowers thrown well above the foliage, and generally marked with three large blotches. They are of good form and of enormous dimensions—some specimens grown on our grounds measuring three to three and a half inches in diameter. Mixed colors, ... 50

PETUNIA.

Petunia seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. They come pretty true from seed, but are not reliable in this respect, being inclined to sport. They do

well sown in a cold-frame, hot-bed, or in the open ground. Few plants will make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer until after frost. The seeds of the Double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used to get them to germinate, nor will they all come double. There are two distinct kinds of single Petunias, the Grandiflora, sorts with large flowers; and the small-flowered section, which gives abundance of bloom. These are sold as Blotched and Striped, Fine Mixed, and Countess of Ellesmere, and make wonderfully pretty beds, few things better. The latter flowers are pink, and come always true from seed. For showy beds, therefore, the small-flowered kinds are best, but for little groups of plants, or single plants, the Grandifloras are admirable, the flowers often being four inches in diameter.

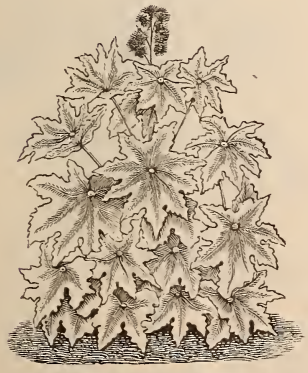
LARGE FLOWERED.

Petunia hybrida grandiflora kermesina, . . 25
grandiflora maculata, splendid spotted, . . . 25
grandiflora venosa, variety of colors, beautifully veined, ... 25
grandiflora rosea, splendid large flowers, bright rose, white throat, ... 25
grandiflora marginata, large flowers, bordered and veined with green, ... 25
grandiflora violacea, one of the noblest of the large-flowered Petunias, and of a rich violet, . 25
grandiflora superbissima, magnificent flowers, of extra large size, the very deep throat beautifully veined to the base, ... 25
grandiflora, choicest mixed, from show flowers, 25
Double. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained. The double Petunia bears no seed, and but little pollen. Packet of 50 seeds, ... 25
Vick's New Fringed, a new strain, with fringed and frilled edges, very distinct and beautiful, and coming usually true from seed, ... 25

SMALL FLOWERED. SUITABLE FOR BEDDING.

New Dwarf Inimitable, a really dwarf variety, forming a compact little plant five to eight inches in height by as much in diameter, covered with regularly striped flowers. Admirably adapted for massing, as well as for pot-culture, 25
Countess of Ellesmere, dark rose, with fine white throat, ... 10
Blotched and Striped, ... 10
Fine mixed, ... 10

RICINUS.



The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and showy fruit. Plant seed in open ground, in a dry situation, as early as safe in the spring. Fine for center of beds.

Ricinus macrocarpus, whitish, beautiful; 6 feet, 10
purpureus, purple, magnificent; 6 feet, ... 10
Borboniensis, beautiful, large leaves; 10 feet, . 10
sanguineus, blood red stalks, scarlet fruit, one of the best; 5 feet, ... 10
Duchess of Edinburgh, dark purple stem and leaves; very fine, ... 10
Africanus hybridus, fine, stalk and fruit rose; 6 feet, ... 10
giganteus, large, fine and showy; 6 feet, . . . 10
New species from the Philippines, very large leaves; 6 to 10 feet, ... 10
Guyanensis nanus, dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet high; fruit rose-colored; fine for outside of groups, . 10
communis (**Palma Christi**), common Castor Oil Bean; per lb., 50 cents: per oz., 10 cents, . 5

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Salpiglossis is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully pencilled. About two feet in height. Seeds may be sown under glass, but do well in the open ground, if the soil is light.

Salpiglossis grandiflora, mixed colors, from very choice plants, ... 10

SALVIA.

Salvia, called Flowering Sage, grows freely in any light, rich soil; from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Plants should get a good start in the hot-bed, and not be planted out before the weather is warm. Thrifty plants may be potted in the fall for winter blooming.

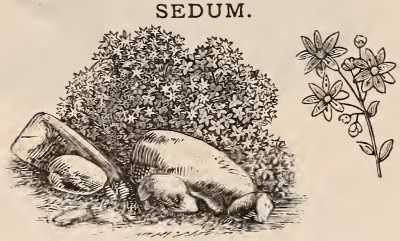
Salvia splendens, true; large, scarlet, ... 10
Rœmeriana, scarlet, ... 10
bicolor, blue and white, ... 10
patens, flowers of a delightful blue. When grown in the house the flowers are superb, ... 25

SCABIOSA.

The tall Scabiosas grow eighteen inches in height, the flowers being on very wiry stems. The dwarf sorts are about a foot in height. Sow in the garden or under glass. Plants, if thrifty in the autumn, not weakened by overflowering, often flower the second season.

Scabiosa, all colors mixed, ... 5
Double Tall, new, ... 5
Double Dwarf, very pretty, compact plant, . . 5
stellata, starry seed vessels; excellent for winter bouquets, ... 5

SEDUM.



Sedum cœruleum is one of the Stonecrops, and an annual. Good for rockwork and masses.

Sedum cœruleum, blue; 3 to 4 inches in height, 10

SPRAGUEA.

The Spraguea umbellata flowers in dense umbels, on leafless stems, six inches or more in length; blossoms are pink, and nearly everlasting. Sow seed under glass or in a sheltered place.

Spraguea umbellata, ... 25

SAPONARIA.

The Saponarias are low plants. For a small pot or edging they are very desirable. Setting alternate plants of pink and white produces a very fine effect.

Saponaria Calabrica, rich, deep pink, ... 5
alba, white, ... 5

SCHIZANTHUS.

The Schizanthus may be treated as half-hardy annuals, and do well in the house or open ground. Indeed, those plants that have flowered in the garden may be removed to the house in autumn. About two feet in height, and bear hundreds of flowers.

Schizanthus, best varieties mixed, ... 5

STATICE.

Most species of Statice bear their small flowers in panicles, and, like the Gypsophilas, are of great value for drying, as they retain their color when dried, and work up with Everlastings to advantage.

Statice Bonduelli, annual; golden yellow flowers; dries well; one foot in height, ... 5
incana hybrida nana, perennial; useful for drying; mixed colors, ... 5
sinuata, annual; blue flowers; one of the best for drying; one foot, ... 5
Suworowi, very handsome species, with rose-colored flowers in numerous spikes of about fifteen inches in length. The leaves lie flat upon the ground, ... 15

SENSITIVE PLANT.

The Sensitive Plant is really a pretty plant, and affords a good deal of amusement, not only to children, but to those of larger growth. Seed should be started under glass, and not transplanted to the open ground until the weather is warm. A plant or two reserved for the house will afford a good deal of pleasure during the winter. Start a young plant in a pot, and plunge the pot in the earth to the rim, removing it to the house in autumn.

Mimosa pudica, a tender, sensitive annual, . . . 5

STOCK, TEN-WEEKS.

The Ten Weeks or Annual Stock presents nearly or quite all the requisites of a very perfect flowering plant—good habit, fine foliage, beautiful flowers of almost every desirable tint. Seeds of the Stock may be sown in the open ground, or in the hot-bed or cold frame; but if transplanted, let this be done when the plants are small, just out of the seed-leaf, or the plants become slender and never make good plants nor flower well. A little shade from the hottest sun, and water in the evening, will add much to the size, beauty and durability of the flowers. Set a foot apart. Make the soil deep and rich. Some of the varieties are desirable for winter flowers, and are used for this purpose by florists. Indeed, any of them will do well in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. If the plants that are not too far advanced are taken up carefully in the autumn and potted, they will flower elegantly in the house in winter. It is a good plan to sow seeds late in the season for this purpose. Although not a constant bloomer, like Phlox, Petunia, &c., the flowers endure for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of flowers, under favorable circumstances, for months; indeed, the growth and flowering seem almost perpetual where the plant can obtain a needed supply of moisture. Below will be found the best sorts known.

Stock, Largest-flowering Dwarf, a plant of dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of very large double flowers; all colors mixed, . . 20

Largest-flowering Dwarf, white, flesh-color, rose, carmine, crimson, blue, lilac, violet, purple, brown, brick red, aurora color, chamois, canary yellow, ash, etc., each color, ... 20

Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red, richest, deepest colored Stock grown, ... 20

Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf, a plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of large flowers, many choice colors mixed, ... 25

Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial Blue, excellent color, ... 25

Dwarf German, a fine dwarf variety, very free bloomer, mixed colors, ... 20

Forcing Ten-weeks "Snow Flake." This new variety of Dwarf Wallflower-leaved Large-flowering Stock is the earliest white, and one of the earliest of all Ten-weeks Stocks, and is admirably adapted for forcing; the snow-white flowers are uncommonly large, and very double. Seed produces about sixty per cent. of double-flowering plants, ... 50

Wallflower-leaved, White, is a most beautiful variety, the flowers being the clearest possible white, and contrasting grandly with the dark green, glossy foliage. It is grown largely by florists for cut flowers, ... 20

Wallflower-leaved, Blood Red. This is the deepest red of all the Stocks, and is a very choice variety, prized by florists for cutting. The Wallflower-leaved Stocks are all of a dwarf, compact habit, ... 20

Stock, Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower; dwarf habit. Set only six inches apart. Mixed colors, ... 20

Branching German, large growth, branching, spikes numerous, long, rather loose, mixed, 20

Early Autumn-flowering, commences flowering in the autumn, and if removed to the house will bloom during the winter; mixed colors, ... 25

TROPÆOLUM TOM THUMB.

Tropæolums, known as Nasturtiums, are half-hardy annuals. Flowers of all different shades of yellow and red. The Tom Thumb varieties are round-headed plants, about a foot high, and make fine beds in the garden. T. majus and T. Lobbianum are described with the Climbers. Dwarf Tropæolums are great favorites with many, and in England are almost entirely used for making dense masses of color. Some of the beds of scarlet that we saw were unsurpassed in brilliancy. This flower has of late been much improved, the blossoms being larger and more brilliant than the old-fashioned sorts. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and remain in flower a long time. Set plants about one foot apart.

Tropæolum Tom Thumb Beauty, orange and vermilion, ... 5

Carter's Tom Thumb, scarlet, ... 5

Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with maroon, ... 5

Dark Crimson, ... 5

Empress of India, a splendid new, dark-leaved variety, with crimson flowers, ... 15

King of Tom Thumbs, foliage dark bluish green; flowers brilliant scarlet, ... 10

King Theodore, flowers very dark, ... 15

Rose, new color in Nasturtiums, ... 5

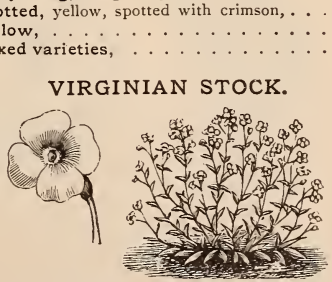
Ruby King, foliage very dark, ... 10

Spotted, yellow, spotted with crimson, ... 5

Yellow, ... 5

Mixed varieties, ... 5

VIRGINIAN STOCK.



Pretty, free-flowering, little, hardy annuals; fine for small beds or edgings. May be sown where they are to bloom, or may be transplanted. Set about four inches apart. Should be grown in masses—a number of plants together. About six inches in height.

Virginian Stock, Red, White, and Rose, each color, ... 5

Mixed colors, ... 5

VERBENA.

Sow Verbena seed under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual, plants that will perfectly cover a space four feet in diameter, flower well in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost. Very few annuals will make the gorgeous display during the summer months, or furnish more flowers for cutting, than the Verbena. Another strange fact, not generally known, is that nearly all Verbenas raised from seed are fragrant, the light-colored varieties particularly so.

Leading florists, who have visited our grounds, admit that we have the finest collection of Verbenas they have ever seen, either in America or Europe.

Verbena hybrida, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers, ... 20
Striped, excellent flowers, with broad Carnation like stripes. Inclined to sport, ... 20
Scarlet, brightest scarlet, quite true, ... 20
Pure White, new, quite true from seed, ... 20

VINCA.

A genus of beautiful greenhouse perennials, may be treated as tender annuals for the garden. If sown under glass, and strong plants are set out early, in a warm situation, they will flower in the summer and autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Not suitable for out-door sowing in northern latitudes. Plants about eighteen inches high.

Vinca rosea, rose; 2 feet. 10
rosea alba, white, red eye, ... 10
rosea nova spec., pure white, ... 10
Mixed varieties, ... 10

WHITLAVIA.

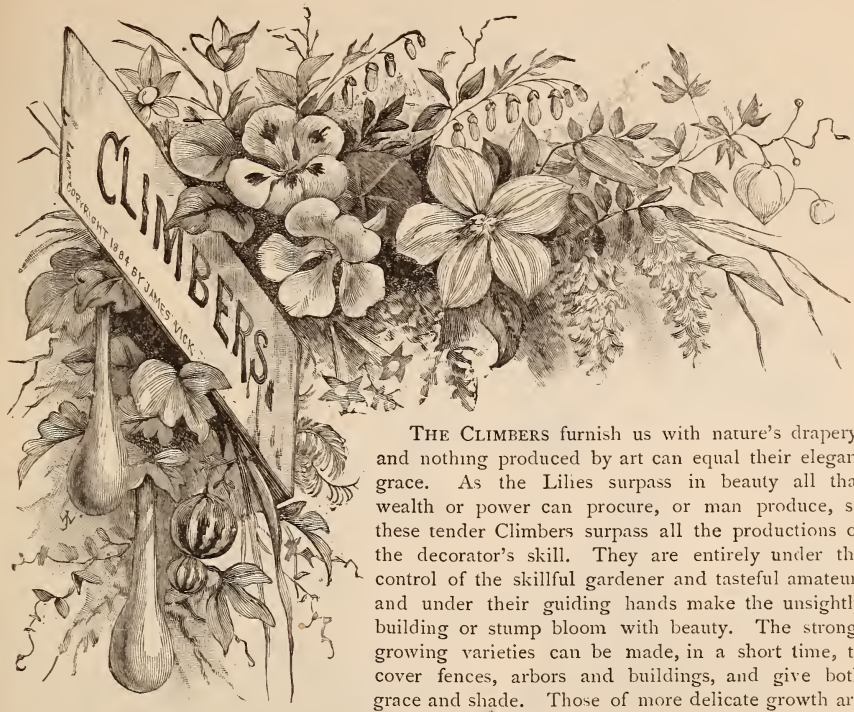
The Whitlavia is a pretty annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters of blue and white bells. Plants are perfectly hardy, proof against cold and wet, but suffer often in hot, dry weather. For a shady spot there are few flowers that give more pleasure. The Whitlavia is a good plant for baskets, vases and pots.

Whitlavia grandiflora, hardy annual, 10 inches high, violet blue, bell-shaped flowers, ... 5
grandiflora alba, similar to grandiflora, but white, ... 5
gloxinoides, an excellent variety of the same habit as W. grandiflora, but larger flowers; tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light blue, ... 5
Mixed varieties, ... 5

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia is a large, free-growing flower, so easily grown, and so handsome that it will always be popular. It is in flower all summer. The Double Zinnias usually grow about two feet in height, giving flowers quite as double as the Dahlia. The Zinnia makes an excellent border or summer hedge plant, and for this purpose set plants twelve to fifteen inches apart, so as to make a continuous row or border. The seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as Cabbage plants. Zinnias must be familiar to all our aged readers, for, as far back as we can recollect, the old single variety was grown under the name of Youth and Old Age in almost every garden. Having taken particular pains in improving the Zinnia, we think our strain is excellent; indeed, our Zinnias have been pronounced by florists from England, France, and Germany, the best in the world.

Zinnia, Double, Choicest, best colors mixed, . 10
Eight separate colors—scarlet, yellow, orange, purple, salmon, pure white, etc.,—each color, 10



THE CLIMBERS furnish us with nature's drapery, and nothing produced by art can equal their elegant grace. As the Lilies surpass in beauty all that wealth or power can procure, or man produce, so these tender Climbers surpass all the productions of the decorator's skill. They are entirely under the control of the skillful gardener and tasteful amateur, and under their guiding hands make the unsightly building or stump bloom with beauty. The strong-growing varieties can be made, in a short time, to cover fences, arbors and buildings, and give both grace and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for pots or baskets.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

Convolvulus major, the old Morning Glory, is the best known and most popular annual climber we possess. The seeds germinate so readily that they can be grown in the garden in any corner where the plants are needed, and almost at any time. The growth is so rapid that they cover an arbor or trellis in a very short time, though it is important that support should be supplied as soon as the young plants show a disposition to run, for if this is neglected too long they will not readily attach themselves. As most of our readers know, the flowers open very early in the morning, and close when the sun becomes warm.

Convolvulus major, White, White and violet striped, White striped with blue, Dark blue, Carmine, Rose, and Lilac, each color, ... 5
Michauxii, fine striped, ... 5
incarnata, bright red, ... 5
atrosanguinea, dark red, ... 5
tricolor, three-colored, ... 5
All the above mixed, ... 5

COBŒA.

The Cobœa scandens is one of the most beautiful of our climbing annuals, on account of its large size, rapid growth, fine foliage, and large, bell-shaped flowers, almost an inch and a half across and two inches in length. Strong plants set out early in the spring, and in good soil, often grow twenty or thirty feet long, branching freely, and covering a large surface. Plants commence to flower when quite young, and continue in bloom until removed or killed by frost. Flowers are at first green, changing to a deep violet-blue. Put the seeds in moist earth, edge down, and do not water until the young plant appears, unless in a warm place and the earth is very dry. In the autumn plants can be taken up, potted and removed to the house, where they will flourish and flower during the winter. Cobœas set in a row, two feet apart, supported by brush six feet high, make an elegant screen. The Cobœa makes a rapid growth after getting a good start, but care is necessary in planting seed, as it is liable to rot in the ground if too moist.

Cobœa scandens, ... 10

CALAMPELIS.

Calampelis scabra is a very beautiful climber, foliage very pretty, with bright orange flowers, and produced in racemes; blooms profusely the latter part of the season. Sow seed in the hot-bed or green-house.

Calampelis scabra, (Eccremocarpus scaber), 5

CARDIOSPERMUM.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum is a curious, half-hardy annual. Sow seed under glass, and if planted in the garden, find it a sheltered situation.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum, ... 5

THE GOURD FAMILY.

The Gourds are a numerous family, and exceedingly dissimilar in character. Indeed, many members are not generally known as Gourds, so we give first a list of what we may call the Gourd proper, and then describe other members of the tribe. The Gourds are a vigorous class of plants, admired principally on account of their curiously-formed and often strangely-colored fruits; the foliage is abundant, and often very curious. Useful for covering old trees, fences, arbors, etc. The culture is the same as required for Squashes, Melons, etc. A collection of the leading sorts is very interesting. The following are some of the most valuable of the family:

Gourd, Hercules' Club, large, long, club-shaped, 10
Smallest Lemon, yellow, ... 10
Pear-formed, yellow and green, cream-striped, 10
Gooseberry, small, bright green, ... 10
Striped Apple, small, yellow, beautifully striped, 10
Egg-formed, like the fruit of White Egg Plant, 10
Orange, the well-known Mock Orange, ... 10
Calabash, the old-fashioned Dipper Gourd, . . 10

The following are handsome plants, mostly with delicately cut foliage, white, fringe-like flowers, and pretty, small fruits, some of them highly colored.

Abobra viridiflora, a beautiful climber, with delicate foliage, and oval, scarlet fruit, ... 10
Bryonopsis laciniosa, foliage elegant; fruit scarlet, striped with white, ... 10
Momordica Balsamina, orange and red, . . 10
Tricosanthes Colubrina, true Serpent Gourd, 10
Cucumis odoratissimus, fruit orange-yellow, sometimes spotted with red, varying from the size of a plum to that of an orange; very fragrant, ... 10
Coccinea Indica, a handsome climber, with glossy foliage and scarlet fruit, ... 10

DOLICHOS.

Plant Dolichos seed in the garden where the plants are desired, and in as warm and dry a spot as possible. Large varieties grow from six to twenty feet; the dwarf variety grows four or five feet in height.

Dolichos Lablab (Hyacinth Bean), a fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers, ... 5
albus nanus, white, dwarf, ... 5
spec. giganteus, large, free grower, ... 10

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

This new Japanese variety of Hop is a splendid annual climber for rapidly covering arbors, walls, trellises, etc. The foliage resembles that of the common Hop, but is more dense. Seed sown in the open ground in spring will produce plants of a very large size in a short time. Withstands heat, drought and insects, and remains fresh until late in fall.

Humulus Japonicus, ... 25

LOASA.

The Loasa is a good climber, with curious yellow and red flowers. The branches are covered with stinging hairs that give pain when touched. Blooms abundantly.

Loasa nitida, yellowish, light green leaves, . . . 5
lateritia, large, flowers in abundance, ... 10

MAURANDYA.

Maurandya plants should be grown in the hot-bed or greenhouse. Growth of plant, five or six feet, and the foliage abundant. The flowers of the Maurandya are of good size and form and color, being about the size and appearance of Digitalis, and the colors different shades of blue, white and mauve. Good for baskets, vases, or for verandas.

Maurandya Barclayana, blue, ... 10
purpurea grandiflora, purple, ... 10
White, ... 10
Finest mixed, ... 10

IPOMŒA.

Ipomœas succeed best if started in the hot-bed. Desirable for pots, baskets, etc., for the house, also for greenhouse decoration they are very good.

Ipomœa limbata elegantissima, large, blossoms rich, mazarine blue, with a showy white margin, 5
grandiflora superba, fine, large flowers, sky-blue, with broad border of white, ... 5
Bona Nox (**Good Night, or Evening Glory**), flowers large, white, ... 10
coccinea, sometimes called Star Ipomœa, with small, scarlet flowers, ... 5
Quamoclit (**Cypress Vine**), tender; flowers elegant; foliage beautiful; mixed colors, . . . 5
Scarlet, and white, each color, ... 5

PEAS, FLOWERING.

Flowering Peas are among the most useful and beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Nothing can be better for large bouquets, as the flowers are lively and delicate, varying in color from the darkest purple imaginable, and including the brightest pinks; as fragrant as Mignonette. The Pea luxuriates in a cool, moist soil, and in a damp season.

Peas should be shown four inches deep, and as early in the spring as possible. Don't wait for fair weather. Use plenty of seed, so that they will not be more than an inch apart. Hoe the earth toward the plant a little, but do not form a ridge, and furnish support early. The Flowering Sweet Peas are the sweetest of our climbing annuals, and as beautiful as any.

Peas, Adonis, new; carmine-rose; per lb., $4.00; per oz., 40 cents, ... 15

Peas, Black, very dark, brownish purple; per lb., $1.30; per oz., 15 cents, ... 10
Black, with Light Blue, brownish purple and light blue; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, . . 5
Blue Edged, white and pink, edged with blue; per lb., $1.30; per oz., 15 cents, ... 10
Butterfly, white, laced with lavender-blue; per lb., $1.30; per oz., 15 cents, ... 10
Crown Princess of Prussia, bright blush; per lb., $1.30; per oz., 15 cents, ... 10
Invincible Striped, per lb., $1.30; per oz., 15 cts, 10
Painted Lady, rose and white; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5
Princess Beatrice, new; beautiful rose; per ounce, $1.00, ... 25
Purple Striped, per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, 5
Scarlet, per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, . . . 5
Sweet, Scarlet Invincible, a beautiful deep scarlet variety; lb., $1.30; oz., 15 cents, . . . 10
Sweet, Scarlet, Striped with White, per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5
White, per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5
All colors mixed per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cts., 5

The two varieties below are not Climbers, but Creepers, and nice for baskets, nor are they fragrant.

Peas, Scarlet Winged, beautiful, small flowers, 5
Yellow Winged, same habit as Scarlet Winged, 5

THUNBERGIA.

Thunbergia starts rather slowly at first. Seed requires hot-bed treatment, but plants are grown easily from cuttings. Flowers white or orange; fine for baskets. All the varieties, except unicolor, have a dark, purplish eye, almost black. For house culture, baskets and vases, there are few plants superior to the Thunbergia. They may be used very effectively in beds, pegged down.

Thunbergia Bakeri, pure white; very fine, . . 10
alata, yellow or buff, with dark eye, ... 10
alata unicolor, yellow, ... 10
aurantiaca, bright orange, with dark eye, . . . 10
aurantiaca unicolor, bright orange, ... 10
Above mixed, ... 10

TROPÆOLUM.

The Tropæolum majus, or Nasturtiums, are among our very cleanest and prettiest and best Climbers. They require but little care, for seed sown in the spring of the year in any fair garden soil will produce plants ten or twelve feet in height before autumn. They do not require even a rich soil, for a rich soil is apt to be productive of leaves rather than flowers. They bear hot and dry weather very well, and we believe are not troubled by any insect, for the stems and leaves contain a pungent juice they do not like. In some places young shoots are used as a salad, and the seed pods are considered a very good substitute for Cress. There are several varieties, differing as well in the color of the

foliage as in the flowers. The leaves of some are very light transparent green, while in others they are very dark, almost purplish. The flowers are of almost all shades of yellow, scarlet, striped and spotted. The climbing Tropæolum is an excellent plant for baskets, vases, etc., and can even be used for bedding by pegging down the branches occasionally. Our engravings show the flower of Tropæolum majus nearly natural size, also that pretty little variety Tropæolum peregrinum, commonly known as the Canary Flower.

Tropæolum majus, atropurpureum, crimson, . 5
coccineum, scarlet, ... 5
Dunnett's Orange, dark orange, ... 5
Edward Otto, bronze, silky and glittering, . . 5
hemisphæricum, orange; very handsome, . . 5
Schulzii, brilliant scarlet, ... 5
Scheuerianum, straw color, striped with brown, 5
Scheuerianum coccineum, scarlet, striped, . 5
luteum, yellow, ... 5
Common mixed; the green seed-pods used for pickles; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5
peregrinum, (Canary Flower,) 15

Tropæolum Lobbianum is a pretty, but somewhat delicate class, very free bloomers, and desirable for house culture in pots or baskets.

Lobbianum, mixed varieties, ... 15
Caroline Smith, scarlet, ... 20
Giant of Battles, sulphur, spotted with red, . 20
King of the Blacks, dark brown, ... 20
Lilli Smith, orange scarlet, ... 20
Napoleon III, golden yellow, spotted with brown, ... 20
Queen Victoria, scarlet, ... 20

The Everlasting Flowers are a treasure in the winter, when it is desirable to decorate church or school-room or home. They retain both form and color for years, and make excellent bouquets, wreaths, and every other desirable winter ornaments. The flowers should generally be picked as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in small bunches, and so that the stems will dry straight; if too large they will mildew. The Gomphrenas must not be gathered until fully developed. The grasses give an airy grace to bouquets of these flowers, and make also fine winter ornaments when used alone. They should be gathered when about coming into flower, and dried in the shade. Our little engravings will show the character of most of the varieties. They make cheap and very acceptable holiday presents. Price List of Dry Flowers and Grasses, Straw and Willow Baskets, and Pampas Plumes, sent on application.

ACROCLINIUM.

The Acroclinium is one of the most beautiful of the Everlasting flowers. It is of strong growth, about eighteen inches in height, and bears a great number of pink and white daisy like flowers, with a yellow center. Should be gathered the first day they open, or before fully open, to secure a bright center when dried.

Acroclinium roseum, bright rose color, ... 5
roseum album, pure white, ... 5
Both colors mixed, ... 5
roseum fl. pl., flowers perfectly double, and somewhat larger than those of the single sorts, 10
album fl. pl., a new double white variety, . . . 25

GOMPHRENA.

The seed of Gomphrena does not germinate very well in the open ground, and it is best therefore to sow it in a hot-bed, if possible. Set the plants about a foot apart. About eighteen inches in height. If the cottony coating which surrounds it is removed, the seed will be more certain to grow.

Gomphrena globosa alba, pure white, ... 5
globosa rubra, dark purplish crimson, ... 5
globosa striata, pink and white striped, . . . 5
globosa carnea, flesh-colored, ... 5
aurea superba, orange; large and fine, . . . 5
Above mixed, ... 5

AMMOBIUM.

Ammobium is a small but pretty little white flower. The plant grows about eighteen inches in height, is stiff and angular in appearance. One of the hardiest of the Everlastings. Very useful for making up in bouquets, summer or winter.

Ammobium alatum grandiflorum is twice the size of the old variety, and of a purer white, . 5

HELIPTERUM.

The Helipterum grows about a foot in height, branching, bears very many clusters of flowers. Should be taken when the buds are about opening, tied in bunches and hung up in a shady place, and the flowers will open in the drying process, and retain their color and brightness for very many years.

Helipterum Sanfordi, one of the choicest Everlastings, a foot high; flowers small, rich yellow, ... 10
corymbiflorum, clusters of white flowers, . . . 10

HELICHRYSUM.

Helichrysum flowers are large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Plants generally about two feet in height. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. Plant about a foot apart. Seeds germinate readily, even in the open ground. The colors are white, yellow and red of very many brownish shades. One of the best Everlastings.

Helichrysum monstrosum, large, showy flowers: variety of colors; double. 5
monstrosum, Double Rose, fine color. . . . 5
monstrosum, Double Red, very bright, . . . 5
monstrosum, Double White, pure, ... 5
monstrosum, Double Yellow, ... 5
bracteatum, bright yellow; 18 inches, ... 5
minimum, dwarf: both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.: various colors, ... 5
nanum atrosanguineum, crimson; 1 foot, . . 5

WAITZIA.

The Waitzias are an interesting class of annuals, bearing their dry or everlasting flowers in clusters. The flowers are very good, though showing too much of the center, which becomes discolored unless picked early. With this precaution they make a desirable addition to our stock of Everlastings. All the varieties have yellow flowers. The seeds are very fine and should be sown under glass, or much success is not to be anticipated, though they come up well in a light soil.

Waitzia aurea, fine yellow, ... 25
grandiflora, flowers large, golden yellow, . . . 25

RHODANTHE.

Some care is necessary in starting seeds of the Rhodanthe, but after good plants are grown we never fail to obtain abundance of flowers. The flowers should be gathered before they fully expand, as if allowed to grow too long, they open too much and lose their beautiful bell form. One of the prettiest Everlastings

Rhodanthe Manglesii, fine for house culture, delicate for out-door; often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden, ... 10
maculata, more hardy and robust than R. Manglesii; rosy purple, ... 10
maculata alba, pure white, yellow disc, . . . 10
atrosanguinea, flowers dark purple and violet, 25

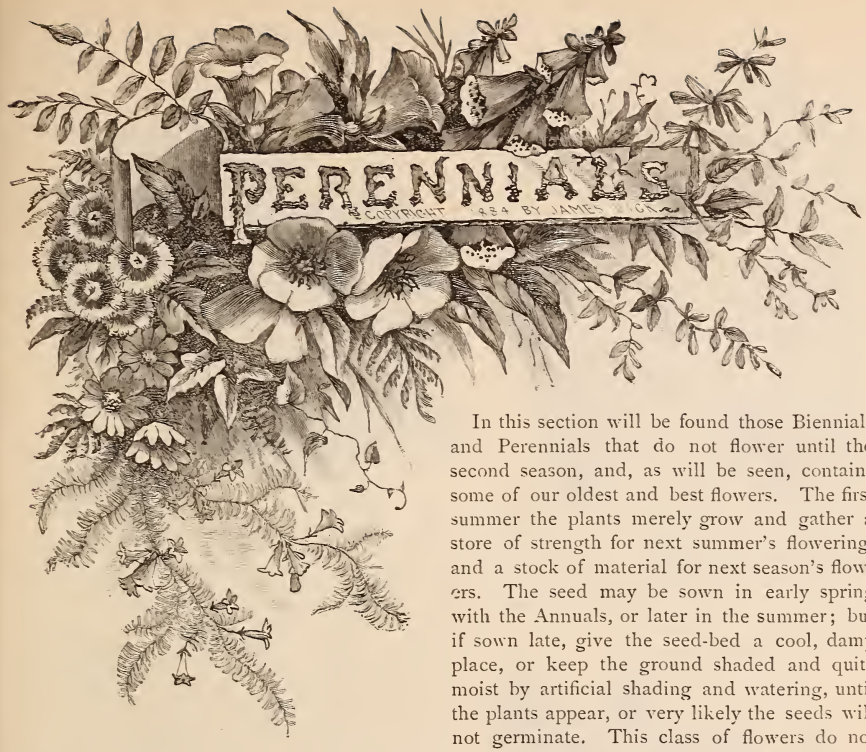
XERANTHEMUM.

Xeranthemums are free-blooming annuals of a very neat, compact habit, and growing less than a foot in height. The leaves are silvery and flowers abundant on strong stems, and are purple, rose, and white. Seeds germinate freely; plants transplant well when young, and should be set about ten inches apart.

Xeranthemum, Large Purple-flowered, the largest-flowered, very double and fine, ... 10
plenissimum roseum, fine rose-colored, very double; new, ... 10
superbissimum flore-pleno, purple; very fine pompon-flowered: new, ... 10
superbissimum flore albo pleno, white, pompon-flowered: a fine new variety, ... 10
Double White, very fine, ... 10
Mixed colors, ... 10

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Agrostis nebulosa, the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses; fine and feathery; delicate, . . . 10
Arundo Donax variegatis aureus, perennial; strong stem, with golden-yellow striped leaves; 6 feet high, ... 10
Avena sterilis, "Animated Oat", thirty inches high, ... 5
Briza maxima, an elegant Shaking Grass, one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses, perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in the spring; 1 foot, ... 5
Briza geniculata, small, flowers freely, and is always desirable; 8 inches, ... 5
Brizopyrum siculum, dwarf, with shining green leaves; very pretty; 8 inches, ... 5
Bromus brizæformis, a very fine Grass with elegant hanging ears, well adapted for bouquets, either in summer or winter; flowers second summer; something Briza maxima; 1 foot, ... 5
Chrysurus cynosuroides, "Lamarckia aurea", dwarf; yellowish, feathery spikes, ... 5
Coix Lachryma, "Job's Tears", grows about 2 feet, broad, Corn-like leaves, ... 5
Erianthus Ravennæ, as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles, and very much superior for a Northern climate, being quite hardy. Plants, 25 cents each; seeds, ... 10
Gynerium argenteum, "Pampas Grass", a noble Grass, flowers second season, not hardy here, . 10
Hordeum jubatum, "Squirrel Tail Grass", fine 5
Lagurus ovatus, dwarf; showy heads; called Hair's Tail Grass: 1 foot; sow early, ... 5
Pennisetum longistylum, a very graceful Grass, growing 18 inches, ... 5
Stipa pennata, "Feather Grass", magnificent Grass, flowering the second season, ... 15
Trycholæna rosea, a very beautiful rose-tinted, Grass; 2 feet, ... 5



In this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not flower until the second season, and, as will be seen, contains some of our oldest and best flowers. The first summer the plants merely grow and gather a store of strength for next summer's flowering, and a stock of material for next season's flowers. The seed may be sown in early spring with the Annuals, or later in the summer; but if sown late, give the seed-bed a cool, damp place, or keep the ground shaded and quite moist by artificial shading and watering, until the plants appear, or very likely the seeds will not germinate. This class of flowers do not usually keep in bloom a long time, and therefore are not suited for the lawn, where a continuous show of flowers or pretty foliage is absolutely necessary. To many, however, the border of Perennials is the most interesting part of the garden.

ADLUMIA.

Adlumia cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, is a pretty biennial climber, with pale green foliage. Sow seed in the spring, in a damp, cool place. Transplant in the autumn, if possible. The flowers are pink and white.

Adlumia cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, and sometimes called Wood Fringe, ... 10

ADONIS.

Adonis vernalis is a desirable border plant, with delicate foliage and large flower compared to size of plant, which is about a foot in height. Flowers yellow. Seed may be sown in the open ground. The Adonis prefers a rather light soil.

Adonis vernalis, ... 5

ALYSSUM.

A free-growing perennial, of compact habit, and small, golden-yellow flowers. Plant about ten inches high. Well adapted for rock-work, and forms an excellent mass for a bed. Seeds grow readily. Plants increased by layering. The popular name is Gold Dust.

Alyssum saxatile compactum, ... 5

AQUILEGIA.

The Aquilegia is the old and well prized Columbine, of almost every conceivable color, and singular variations of form. Like a good many of our perennials, this flowers early in the spring. Seeds may be sown in the open ground. Plants can be increased by a division of the roots. It grows wild in most every temperate country in the world, and called by children the Wild Honeysuckle.

Aquilegia, Carnation, or Striped, white, with broad red stripes; double, ... 10

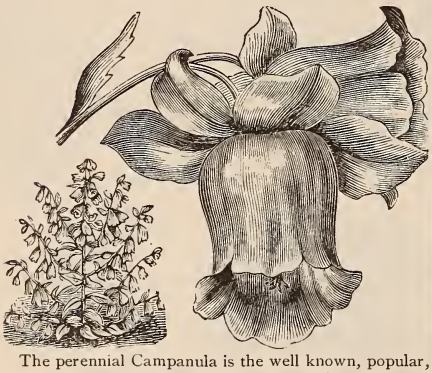
Aquilegia leptoceras chrysantha, the beautiful large-flowered, Canary yellow variety, obtained first from Arizona. An excellent sort, ... 5
Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, 10
cœrulea, flowers very large; sky blue and white, 10
glandulosa vera, very fine, large, dark purple; 25
Mixed varieties, ... 5

ASPERULA.

Commonly known as Woodruff, found in open, dry woods in many parts of Great Britain, and is much prized and cultivated almost everywhere. Less than a foot high, the flowers white and fragrant, and when cut and dried it emits a flavor like bitter almonds or Heliotrope.

Asperula odorata, ... 15

CAMPANULA.



The perennial Campanula is the well known, popular, large, bell-shaped flower, known everywhere as Canterbury Bell. There are double varieties of every color. but, though curious, are not really so beautiful as the old single bell. They lose that light, transparent grace that is so attractive in a flower. We never yet saw a bell-shaped flower improved by doubling.

Campanula Carpatica, blue and white mixed, . 5
Medium, (**Canterbury Bell,**) flowers large, plant 2 feet in height; single varieties mixed, . 5
Double varieties mixed, ... 5
calycanthema, a new and beautiful variety, shown in the engraving, ... 10
grandiflora, large, deep blue, ... 10
pyramidalis, fine large flower, white and blue, . 5

CEDRONELLA.

A fine plant, with fragrant leaves, and long spikes of purplish flowers; a long time in bloom; 2 feet in height.

Cedronella cana, purple, fragrant, ... 5

CARNATION.

The most magnificent of all the Dianthus family. Flowers large, beautiful, and delightfully fragrant; a rival of the Rose. Seed may be sown under glass in the spring, or in the open ground, and the second summer they will flower. Some will prove single, others semi-double, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy; but when old, they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year. Layering should be done in mid-summer; this is simply cutting a slit in a young shoot to obstruct the flow of sap. Remove the earth a few inches in depth and press down the branch, so that the slit will open, and then cover with soil. Roots will push out where the cut was made, and thus a new plant will be formed.

Carnation, German seed from named flowers, . . 25
Extra Italian seed saved from prize flowers only, 50
Choicest, with white ground, ... 50
Choicest, with yellow ground, ... 50

DIGITALIS.

The Digitalis is quite a stately plant, when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. The racemes of flowers, as shown in the engraving, are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted, thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy, and seed may be sown in the spring in the garden, and transplanted as desired. In the autumn large plants can be divided, and thus plants may be increased indefinitely, but it

is well to secure a few fresh plants from seed occasionally, as in this way new varieties are obtained.

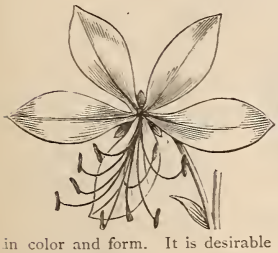
Digitalis purpurea, purple flowers; 3 feet, . . . 5
purpurea alba, white, ... 5
gloxinæflora, new; beautifully spotted; 4 feet, 5
Mixed varieties, ... 5

DELPHINIUM.

The perennial Delphiniums, commonly known as Larkspurs, are valuable plants, the foliage clean and pretty, habit strong and good, the flowering branches often four feet in height, the spikes of flowers six inches or more in length. Sow seed in the spring, and strong plants will be produced by autumn that flower the next spring.

Delphinium formosum, brilliant blue; white eye, 10
formosum cœlestinum, celestial blue; flowers large, spikes long, ... 10
nudicaule, a beautiful bright scarlet variety; native of Californian mountains; new, ... 10
Chinense, fine; blue, white and pink, mixed, . 5
New varieties mixed, ... 5

DICTAMNUS.



Dictamnus Fraxinella is a desirable hardy perennial, with racemes of large, showy flowers, often a foot in length. There are two varieties, pink and white. The plant attains a hight of two or three feet, the leaves beautiful in color and form. It is desirable in the border for a summer hedge or screen, and for decorative purposes, where large flowers are admissible. Seeds germinate freely if sown either in the autumn or spring. Plants can be safely transplanted or shipped at either season.

Dictamnus Fraxinella, mixed varieties, ... 10

GEUM.

Geum atrosanguineum fl. pl., a showy plant for borders among shrubbery. The double scarlet flowers are beautiful for bouquets; eighteen inches, ... 10

HEDYSARUM.

Pretty much all the species of Hedysarum are handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of attractive pea-formed flowers. It bears some resemblance to the Scarlet Clover, but is a much bolder and handsomer flower, and a desirable perennial. Perfectly hardy, and seed may be sown in the open ground.

Hedysarum coronarium, fine scarlet, ... 5
coronarium flore albo, white, ... 5

HOLLYHOCK.

A good, double, clear white Hollyhock is a very good substitute for a Camellia or a white Rose, as a center of a bouquet. We do not now think of one as good, except the double white Balsam. In situations suitable for tall flowers, we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock; and yet the improved varieties do not grow very high, from four to five feet being about the average. The Hollyhock is biennial. New plants are obtained from seed and by dividing the roots. Seeds sown in the summer will give plants that will endure winter. The Hollyhock will last a great while, for several years, if not allowed to flower too freely. Plants are, however, so easily grown from seed that little trouble is usually taken to preserve old plants. The plants may be protected during winter with a little straw or evergreen boughs, or leaves.

Hollyhock, Double, very double and fine, from the best named collection in Europe, ... 10

HONESTY.

Lunaria biennis is what is known as Honesty in all our gardens, and by all florists. Honesty, the cultivated variety, bears racemes of pretty, single, purple flowers. The silvery seed pouches are curious and pretty, and very desirable for house ornaments. Indeed, the plants are principally cultivated for these winter ornaments, and the form of them we have endeavored to show in the engraving. The plant is very hardy; two feet high.

Honesty, Purple, ... 10

IPOMOPSIS.

The Ipomopsis are very beautiful plants, with long, elegant spikes of rich orange and scarlet flowers, excellent for conservatory and out-door decoration. The foliage is very fine, giving great beauty to the plant, which grows usually from three to four feet in height, and keeps in

flower a long time. The plant is a little difficult to keep over winter, but generally proves quite hardy in a dry place. A wet situation is sure to destroy them in winter, causing decay at the surface of the ground. With this exception, there are few plants easier of culture.

Ipomopsis, mixed varieties, ... 5

LINUM.

Every one is acquainted with our common Flax, which is a Linum. There are several varieties of ornamental Flax well worthy of culture, however, which few people know. The plants are very graceful, the foliage and stems delicate, and the flowers seem floating in the air. Seeds may be sown either under glass or in the garden.

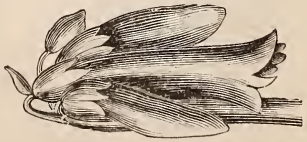
Linum perenne, blue, ... 5
perenne album, white, ... 5
perenne roseum, beautiful rose-colored, . . . 5
luteum, yellow, ... 10
Narbonese, splendid, ... 10
Mixed varieties, ... 5

PINK.

Very closely related to the Picotee and Carnation, but smaller flowers and more hardy. Flowers very beautiful and fragrant. Seed may be sown under glass or in the garden. Nothing prettier for a button-hole flower. Plants are hardy until they become old. It is best to keep a few young plants coming on. Treatment same as Carnation.

Pink, best double, mixed colors, ... 25

PENTSTEMON.



The Pentstemon is one of the best of the perennial border plants. The very pretty long-tubed flowers grow in panicles, and are purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white. Seeds may be sown in May, in a cool, shady place, or under glass. Flowers of different varieties present a great difference in appearance, some being very open and others tubular.

Pentstemon, mixed varieties, ... 10

PICOTEE.

Very much like the Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June, will flower well the next season; started under glass earlier, by fall will make strong plants. Treatment like the Carnation. Some of the plants grown from seed will prove single, and these can be pulled up and thrown away as soon as they show their flowers; but enough plants with good flowers will be usually produced to give a very good collection from a paper or two of seed. Sow seed in spring or early summer, so as to have good strong plants by autumn. Throw a few boughs or straw on the plants to shelter them a little from winter storms.

Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, . 25
Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, . . 50

PEAS, PERENNIAL.

Perennial Peas are perfectly hardy in this climate, die down to the ground every winter and start again in the spring. Grow ten or more feet in height.

Perennial Peas, all varieties mixed, ... 10

PAPAVER.

All the perennial Poppies are perfectly hardy, and seed may be sown in the open ground. The single large perennial Poppies are a great addition to the herbaceous border, and are of great value among shrubbery, as they tend to relieve and lighten up the usual dark and sombre character of clumps of shrubbery.

Papaver bracteatum, scarlet; 3 feet, ... 5
croceum, orange; 1 foot, ... 5
orientale, very large, red; 3 feet, ... 5
involucratum maximum, fine large flowers, . 10

PRIMULA.

In this country Primulas do well in a cold house, but in the open ground succeed best in a northern border. P. vulgaris is the sweet and beautiful English Wild Primrose, so ardently loved by all who spent their childhood days among the green lanes of England, and P. veris is the English Cowslip. Seed in our country must be sown under glass.

Primula auricula, fine mixed, ... 25
auricula, from named flowers, ... 50
elatior, (Polyanthus), fine mixed, ... 10
vulgaris, common Wild English Primrose, . . 10

PYRETHRUM.

We have found the Pyrethrum to be entirely hardy in this section. It would be well to sow seed under glass, but we have grown it by sowing seed in the open ground. A good double Pyrethrum is as desirable as a good Aster, quite as large and as double.

Pyrethrum hybridum, double varieties mixed, . 25
Parthenium flore-pleno, the double Feverfew, 10
parthenifolium aureum, Golden Feather, prized for its yellow foliage, ... 10

ROCKET.

The Sweet Rocket is a very hardy biennial, bearing clusters of single flowers, and fragrant during the evening. The best colors are purple and white. The plant, with fair culture, will grow eighteen inches in height, and seed will germinate readily in the open ground.

Rocket, Sweet Purple, ... 5
Sweet White, ... 5

SWEET WILLIAM.

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large, and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by a division of the roots. There are very good double varieties. It is well to raise new plants every few years from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly. The Sweet William is a very old and once popular flower, and its merits will be again appreciated when people get tired of bedding plants.

Sweet William, Perfection, ... 5
Common Double, ... 5
Dunetti, blood red; velvety texture, ... 5

STOCK.

Brompton Stock cannot endure our winters, but plants grown in open ground can be removed to the house in autumn, where they will flower well if not kept too hot and dry. In spring they can be transferred to the garden.

Stock, Brompton, best mixed colors. 25
Emperor, hybrid between Brompton and Annual, 25
Tree Giant Cape Winter, ... 25

VALERIANA.

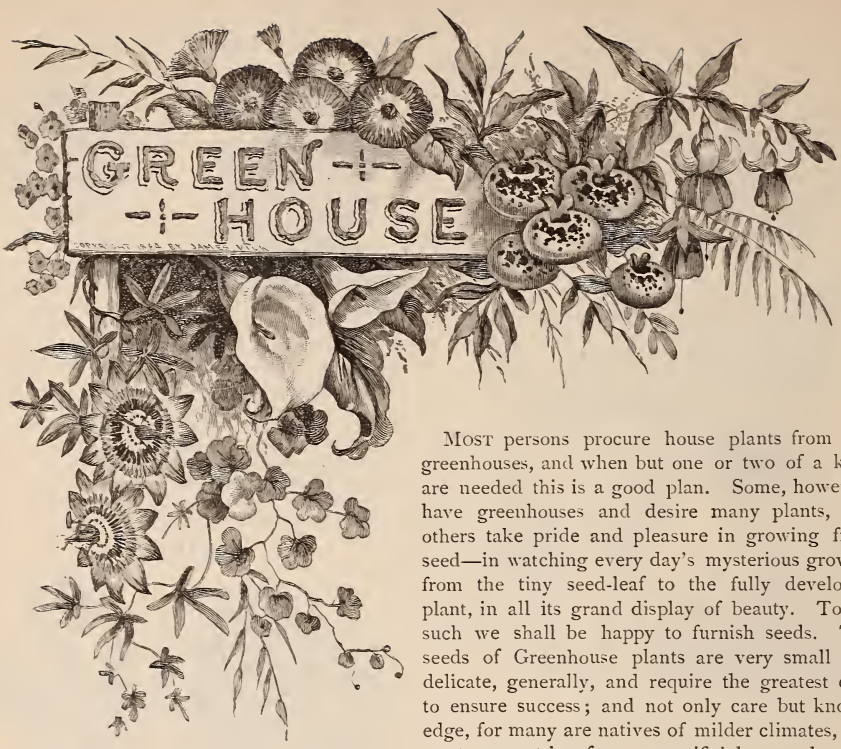
The Valerian is a beautiful border plant. The improved varieties bear large corymbs of small flowers, scarlet, white, and red. Plant from two to three feet in height. The Valerian will bear shade and moisture. We found it wild throughout Europe.

Valeriana, scarlet, white, red, or mixed, each, . . 5

WALLFLOWER.

By growing Wallflower plants in the ground and transplanting to pots in the autumn, or better, by placing plants in pots when taken from the seed-bed, and sinking the pots to the rim in earth, good plants will be secured for winter flowering in the house. Give a cool room and plenty of water. By placing the pots in a pit or cold cellar, with a little light, plants will live during the winter. Where winters are not very severe the Wallflower must make a most desirable plant, giving plenty of early spring flowers.

Wallflower, fine mixed colors; double, ... 20



Most persons procure house plants from the greenhouses, and when but one or two of a kind are needed this is a good plan. Some, however, have greenhouses and desire many plants, and others take pride and pleasure in growing from seed—in watching every day's mysterious growth, from the tiny seed-leaf to the fully developed plant, in all its grand display of beauty. To all such we shall be happy to furnish seeds. The seeds of Greenhouse plants are very small and delicate, generally, and require the greatest care to ensure success; and not only care but knowledge, for many are natives of milder climates, and our treatment is, of course, artificial, as we have to endeavor to give them the conditions under which they flourish in their native homes. These conditions are usually warmth and moisture—a humid, warm air as well as soil. The best advice we can give in regard to sowing the fine and delicate seeds is this: Sow the seeds in boxes or large pots. Obtain a mellow soil, such as could be made by rotting turf, and to this add about one-fourth sand, which will make a soil that will not bake. See that it is free from worms and insects of all kinds. Sow the seeds directly on the surface, and then dust on top a little fine earth through a sieve. The work so far is well done. How, now, shall be secured the moisture, and warmth, and air necessary? If you pour on water, even from a fine rose, it is very likely your seeds will be washed down into the light earth and be ruined; so, then, just put on water in spray. As the seeds are so near the surface it will not answer to let the sun shine upon them directly, or it would dry them up in five minutes, so the boxes in which the seeds are sown must be shaded. Now we have only to look at the atmosphere. If the air of the house is dry and dusty, the seeds will have a hard time, and perhaps will be ruined, and when this is the case, cover the boxes or pots with glass, and that will secure a damp atmosphere, caused by the moisture arising from the earth. When the plants are up they must have a little air, and sometimes sunshine, or they will become mouldy and decay near the surface of the ground. So, watch, and if you see signs of drooping, give air immediately. As the seeds are mostly delicate, it is best to make several sowings at different times. We give engravings of most of the kinds in this Department; others will be found in the Department of Tender Plants.

CINERARIA.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI.

CALCEOLARIA.

LINARIA CYMBALARIA.

APPLE-SCENTED GERANIUM.

TROPÆOLUM PENTAPHYLLUM.

Abutilon, finest varieties mixed, ... 25
Begonia, Tuberous, ... 25
Boston Smilax, fine climber, furnishing yards of glossy green trimming, ... 25
Calceolaria hybrida tigrina, spotted; seeds saved from the best collection in Europe, ... 50
hybrida grandiflora, very large, superb flowers, 50
James' International Prize, saved from the choicest varieties only, ... 50
Carnation, Remontant, or **Tree Carnation,** choicest Italian seed, ... 50
Grenadin, scarlet, ... 25
Grenadin, dark varieties mixed, ... 50
Centaurea gymnocarpa, desirable for its delicately cut and graceful white foliage, ... 25
candidissima, an effective white-leaved bedding plant, ... 25
Clementei, crested, ... 25
Chrysanthemum Indicum, finest double, . . . 15
Pompon, or **Dwarf,** splendid, ... 15
Cineraria hybrida, of first quality; finest large-flowering prize varieties mixed, ... 25
hybrida, New Dwarf, of compact growth, . . 25
maritima, white-foliaged plant, similar to the Centaureas, ... 10
Clianthus Dampieri, splendid shrubby climber, with clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers, . . . 25
Coleus, mixed seeds from choicest sorts, ... 25
Cuphea platycentra, Cigar, or Fire Cracker Plant, 25
Cyclamen Persicum, ... 25
Fuchsia, choice mixed, ... 50
Geranium, common mixed, ... 25
Geranium, Apple-scented, ... 25
Geranium, choicest fancy varieties, mixed sorts, packet of five seeds, ... 50
Gloxinia hybrida, best quality, choice flowers, from Benary's choice collection, ... 50
hybrida erecta, fine variety; upright flowers, . 50
Heliotrope, best mixed, ... 15
Hibiscus immutabilis, rosy flowers; 3 feet, . . 10
coccineus, scarlet; 3 feet, ... 15
Humea elegans, a beautiful ornamental biennial, 4 feet high, with graceful dark flowers, ... 10
Impatiens Sultani, flowers rosy-carmine; almost constantly in bloom; easily grown from seed in the greenhouse, ... 25
Lantana, finest mixed, ... 15
Linaria Cymbalaria, (Kenilworth Ivy), . . 25
Nerium Oleander, common Oleander, ... 10
Oxalis floribunda, a free-flowering Oxalis, and one of the very best of basket or pot plants; white and pink, mixed, ... 10
Passiflora cœrulea, the hardiest Passion Flower, 15
Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose) fimbriata rubra, red; extra, ... 50
fimbriata alba, white; extra, ... 50
fimbriata striata, white, striped with red, . . 50
Fern-leaved, very pretty Fern-like foliage, . . 50
Choicest varieties mixed, ... 50
flore-pleno, a large percentage of the flowers perfectly double, and good colors, ... 1 50
flore-albo pleno, double white; package of 20 seeds, ... 50
Solanum ciliatum, very fine; red-fruited, fruit hanging on the plant a long time, ... 10
Tropæolum pentaphyllum, ... 25

SEEDS OF HARDY CLIMBERS.

These plants are mostly obtained by purchasing roots, and this is the better way when they can be procured. Some, however, cannot get plants and must be content with seeds. Sow very early in spring or autumn in drills, in well prepared beds. Keep soil mellow.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper, . . 10
Ampelopsis Veitchii, good wall plant, clinging to the smoothest surfaces, ... 10
Bignonia radicans, Trumpet-Vine, ... 10
Celastrus scandens, Climbing Bitter-Sweet, . . 10
Clematis flammula, European Sweet, white, . . 10
Clematis Vitalba, Virgin's Bower, white, . . . 10

SEEDS OF BULBS.

There are a few Bulbs which do not come to perfection very rapidly from seed, and therefore amateurs have seldom patience to wait for this slow process, but obtain plants or bulbs that will flower the first season they are put out. A few, however, derive pleasure in watching the development from the tiny seed to the perfect plant. For the benefit of such we always keep a stock of these seeds, a few of which we will mention.

Dahlia, choicest double varieties mixed, ... 20
Dahlia, finest single varieties mixed, ... 20
Gladiolus, ... 20
Yucca, ... 20

For the convenience of customers, and to prevent mistakes by those who have not had much experience in gardening, we have arranged our lists and descriptions of seeds and plants in separate departments, according to their nature. This Department is devoted entirely to Bulbs and Plants, and has two divisions. The plants described in the first part are those that will bear a Northern winter without injury, like the Lilies, Pæonies, Hardy Shrubs, etc., and in the other, those that, at the North, must be taken up in the autumn, like the Gladiolus, Dahlia, Geranium, etc. Many things that at the North are tender are quite hardy at the South.

The system of packing adopted is now so complete, that although we send out many packages annually to every State in the Union, it is rare to receive a complaint, while we receive hundreds of letters attesting satisfaction at the light, simple and safe method we practice, and the fine condition in which plants arrive. There is, however, always a little risk in sending plants by mail.

All Plants are sent by Express, at the expense of the purchaser, unless specially ordered otherwise, or where in our judgment the Expressage would be too costly, and we earnestly advise our customers to have their plants always sent by Express, except, perhaps, in the far West, or where the Express charges are very high, as our system of light packing makes the charges comparatively low, and they almost invariably arrive in perfect order when thus sent.

We will send plants by mail as heretofore, but more of them for the same amount can be sent by Express than by mail; for in all orders sent by Express, extra plants are always included that are of more value than the cost of expressage.

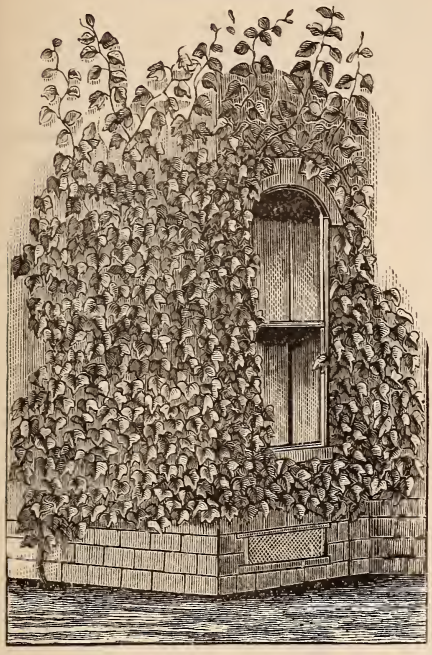
As it is much more difficult to pack a single plant, so that it will carry safely, than a larger number, we trust our customers will order accordingly. For economy and safety in packing it is best to order at least a dollar's worth of plants.

Bulbs, of course, we shall send by mail, as usual. When Seeds and Bulbs or Tender Plants are ordered together, if not safe to send all, on account of cold weather, the Seeds will be sent at once, and the Bulbs and Plants as soon as safe.

HARDY PLANTS AND BULBS.

Should the weather be unfavorable, or the ground not prepared on their arrival, Hardy Plants, Roots, &c., had better be placed in the cellar, the Lily and Pæony being covered with about two inches of moist (not wet) soil, while shrubs and grasses, like the Hydrangea, Deutzia, Eulalia, &c., require only their roots covered, with the soil made firm around them.

AMPELOPSIS.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

There are few plants of more value to the gardener than the Hardy or Perennial Climbers. Once planted they remain, and get larger and better every season. The Virginia Creeper, a native of our woods and waste places, is known and prized almost all over the world. These hardy climbers are invaluable for covering arbors, old stumps, trees, etc., and should be used freely. The general cultivation of the simple Virginia Creeper has done more to beautify American villages and rural homes than any fifty plants in existence. It is the American Ivy, and well performs the work done by the old English Ivy in Europe.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, represented in the engraving, clings very firmly to the side of a house or wall, and will soon form a most perfect mass of foliage. It may be allowed to climb all over the surface of a house, or it can be confined to the foundation wall only. It is a most beautiful climber, and is fast becoming a great favorite, clinging to the smoothest surfaces perfectly, and on this account, and the beauty of its foliage it gives excellent satisfaction to those who cultivate it, ... 25

quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper, sometimes called American Ivy and Woodbine; a very rapid grower, leaves turning to crimson in autumn. This is a native plant, and the hardiest, most rapid growing climber we have, . . . 25

ASTILBE JAPONICA.

The Astilbe or Spiræa Japonica is a very pretty dwarfish plant, with handsome, glossy foliage, and delicate, feathery trusses of very small flowers that are really elegant, and exceedingly useful for all ornamental work; of easy culture, very hardy, and should be in every garden, and it is the most satisfactory plant we have for cemetery purposes, as it requires no special care after being planted. It is also an excellent house plant, and one of the best to force for winter flowers.

Astilbe Japonica, (Spiræa Japonica), white, . 30

ACHILLEA.

A very fine free-flowering hardy perennial, particularly adapted to plant among rock work, or in situations where more tender plants will not succeed. It blooms in clusters and is very desirable for cutting, or planting in cemeteries. Valuable for forcing. The flowers are pure white, and double.

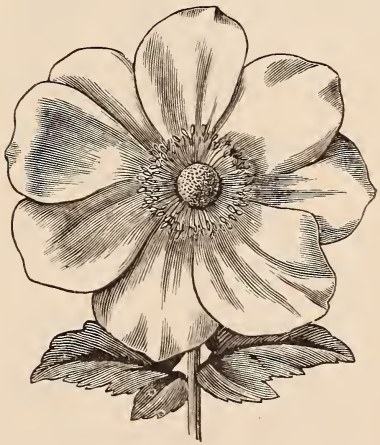
Achillea Ptarmica fl. pl., dozen, $2.00; each, . 20

ALTHÆA, (Rose of Sharon.)

Hardy shrubs, blooming in the early fall, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in flower.

Single White, ... 25
Double White, ... 25
Double Red, ... 25

ANEMONE.



One of the best hardy, autumn-flowering plants we have. It is plain looking during the summer, with dark green foliage; but in the latter part of summer flower-stems appear, growing eighteen inches high, bearing from a score to a hundred flowers, continuing to improve until destroyed by frost. The flowers are about two inches in diameter. An excellent plant for cemeteries.

Anemone Japonica alba, pure white, ... 20
rubra, deep rose color, ... 20
Coronaria is of low growth, and flowers in early summer. The roots are somewhat like the ginger root in appearance, and will keep a long time. Plant early in spring in the garden. Dry roots, double or single, per doz., ... 25

AKEBIA.

Akebia quinata, a singular Japanese Climber, with small, pretty foliage, and small chocolate-brown flowers, sometimes almost purple. It is a neat, plant, and grows rapidly, often making a growth of twenty feet in one season, giving good satisfaction.

Akebia quinata, ... 25

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A rapid growing, hardy climber, attaining a height of thirty or more feet, with large leaves ten inches across, and curious, pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

Aristolochia Sipho, or Dutchman's Pipe, . . 50

AQUILEGIA.

The Aquilegias, probably better known as Columbines, have always been favorite flowers, and in good demand. They grow freely from seed, but a good many would rather pay a little more and have flowers the first season. Aquilegia leptoceras chrysantha is one of the most showy of the family; the plant becomes larger and stronger, and flowers more beautiful each year

Aquilegia leptoceras chrysantha, from Arizona, flowers large, canary yellow. A most charming acquisition. In bloom from early summer until winter, ... 25

BIGNONIA.

A splendid hardy climbing plant, producing large trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers about three inches long. They are produced in clusters, and are quite as handsome in the bud as when fully expanded. The foliage is also very beautiful, having a bright, glossy appearance that always attracts attention. This plant is not only an admirable climber, but, on the lawn, makes a pretty bush if the tops are cut back, having the appearance of a strong, drooping shrub

Bignonia radicans, or Trumpet Creeper, . . 25

CALYCANTHUS.

The Calycanthus, or Alspice Bush, as it is often called, is a most desirable hardy shrub. The leaves are slightly fragrant, the bark and flowers exceedingly spicy. The plant makes a bush several feet in height, is hard-wooded, the leaves large, and the flowers abundant, and of a brownish or cinnamon color.

Calycanthus floridus, (Sweet-scented Shrub), . 25

CLEMATIS.

No flower has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. Within a few years it has become the favorite climber of the world. It makes a quick, rapid growth, and produces its beautiful showy flowers in the greatest profusion. For pillars, trellises, bedding in masses, or planting about rock-work, the Clematis cannot be excelled. The large-flowering varieties are particularly desirable for these purposes. In the fall give the plants a good top dressing of well-rotted manure. The following spring spade it in carefully, mixing it well with the soil, and it will prove very beneficial to the plants.

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Clematis Jackmani. SEE COLORED PAGES . . . 1 00

Lanuginosa candida, flowers large, almost pure white, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, ... 1 00

Henryi, flowers large and finely formed; color beautiful creamy white, ... 1 00

Clematis The Queen, flowers delicate lavender; very showy, ... 1 00

Belle of Woking, double; new; a splendid variety, with flowers of a delicate bluish-mauve, or silver-grey, the innermost sepals having an occasional dash of reddish-lilac, ... 1 50

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Although the flowers of the varieties named below are not large, they are produced in such great profusion as to make them very showy and desirable.

CLEMATIS CRISPA.

Clematis crispa, a handsome variety, with bell-shaped, lavender flowers, growing from eight to ten feet high; the flowers are borne on long, single stems, and are delightfully fragrant, . 50

coccinea, scarlet; the flowers of this variety differ in form very much from the others in our list, and look more like a bud than a blossom; when planted near, or in connection with other varieties, the contrast is very striking, . . 50

graveolens, a very strong, quick grower, with yellowish flowers, two inches in diameter, followed by seeds that are covered with tufts of beautiful silk-like threads, ... 25

Flammula, European Sweet, flowers white, small, and very sweet scented, ... 25

Virginiana, common Virgin's Bower, a native of rapid growth, with clusters of small, white flowers, succeeded in autumn by fruit with conspicuous feathery tails, ... 25

Vitalba, a very strong, rapid grower, often called Traveler's Joy. Flowers greenish white, and Almond scented, ... 25

CELASTRUS.

A very beautiful native plant, well worthy of cultivation; leaves pea-green; flowers small, followed by clusters of orange capsuled berries.

Celastrus scandens, or **Climbing Bitter-Sweet,** 25

DAPHNE.

The Daphne Cneorum is a beautiful little plant, growing usually not more than a foot in height, with slender, light green leaves, and almost every branch bearing upon its point a cluster of pink flowers, as fragrant as Mignonette. It flowers early in the spring, giving a few flowers during the summer, and blooming freely in autumn. It has proved perfectly hardy here.

Daphne Cneorum, a beautiful shrub, with heads of small pink flowers; delightfully fragrant . . 50

DAY LILY.

The Funkia, called the Day Lily, is a very superb autumn flower, very desirable for planting on the side of a lawn or at the edge of shrubbery. It will increase in size and beauty every year. The plant has very showy foliage, prettily veined. Flowers are of various shades, from pure white to dark blue.

Day Lily, White, (**Funkia alba,**) 50
Japonica, light blue, with narrow foliage, . . . 20
cœrulea, dark blue, with broad, glossy foliage, 20
undulata media picta, lavender, foliage light green, beautifully variegated with white. A splendid plant for cemetery purposes, ... 50

DAISY.

See engraving page 54.

Every garden, however small, should have a few plants of the Daisy. They are among the first flowers of spring, blooming almost as soon as the snow is gone. Plant in a cool, shady place, if possible. In severe winters they need a slight protection of straw or leaves.

Double Daisy, white; per dozen $2.00; each, . 20
Red, per dozen $2.00: each, ... 20
Longfellow, new; flowers light pink, reverse of petals crimson; per dozen, $2.00; each, . . . 20

DICTAMNUS.

See engraving page 77.

The Dictamnus Fraxinella is a choice hardy perennial, forming a bush about two feet in height, of a very neat habit, both in foliage and flower. The flowers produced in racemes often a foot or more in length, a little odd in appearance, but very handsome and quite fragrant.

Dictamnus Fraxinella, white; each, ... 30

DICENTRA.

Dicentra spectabilis, sometimes called Bleeding Heart, bears heart-shaped, deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful, drooping raceme, a foot or more in length. Excellent for the garden, and perfectly hardy everywhere, and for the house there are very few plants that will give more pleasure for so little trouble and expense.

Dicentra spectabilis, ... 25

DEUTZIA.

We can highly recommend the Deutzias for hardiness, good habit, the great profusion in which they produce their flowers, and in every respect as being among the most desirable hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are in racemes from four to six inches in length. The first time we saw this plant in flower we thought it the prettiest shrub in existence; each, 25 cents.

Deutzia gracilis, flowers white, single, and so profuse as to cover the branches.
crenata flore-pleno, flowers double, white, with back of petals pink.
Double White, pure white, making it one of our best spring flowering shrubs.

DELPHINIUM, (Larkspur.)

See engraving page 77.

The Perennial Delphiniums, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to intense deep blue.

Delphinium formosum, dark blue flowers, large and brilliant, ... 25
New Chinese, perfectly hardy, ... 25

ERIANTHUS.

Erianthus Ravennæ, for general culture, is the best tall Ornamental Grass we are acquainted with. It is almost as beautiful as Pampas Grass, while its entire hardiness everywhere must make it popular as its merits become known. It is propagated both by seeds and division of the roots. The flower stems are often ten feet in height, and the feathery head about a foot. The roots are robust, and we have never lost one by shipping. The Erianthus makes a good clump for the side or back of the lawn, or among shrubbery.

Erianthus Ravennæ, mailing plants, $2.00 per dozen; each 25

EULALIA.

SEE COLORED PAGES.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina, ... 50
Japonica variegata, ... 25

FRINGE.

The Purple Fringe is a very desirable shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant. It grows from ten to twelve feet high, and is very showy. The flowers are produced late in spring, and in erect spikes that remain on the plant all summer. This shrub may be better known to many of our customers under such names as Smoke, or Mist, Tree.

The White Fringe has large, glossy leaves and produces its flowers in drooping racemes about the time the foliage starts. Plants each 25 cents.

Purple, (**Rhus cotinus**).
White, (**Chionanthus Virginica**.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

See engraving page 58.

The Myosotis has always been a favorite, especially the little Forget-Me-Not, M. palustris, though nearly all the varieties are called by this name. The plants like a moist, cool situation, but succeed in any fair garden soil.

Myosotis, (**Forget-Me-Not,**) blue, ... 25

HYDRANGEA.

Everybody knows the Hydrangea, an old pot plant, with a globular mass of flowers, and when well grown a very good thing. But all do not know that the finest addition made to our flowering-shrubs in twenty years is a hardy Hydrangea, called Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. It is as hardy as a Lilac bush, a medium sized, hard-wooded shrub, bearing on the tops of the branches immense clusters of white flowers. These clusters are sometimes almost a foot in height, and about the same in width, remaining in bloom a long time.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Plants, according to size, each 25 cents to 1 00

HELIANTHUS.

Helianthus multiflorus plenus, Double Dwarf Sunflower, (SEE COLORED PAGES ; per dozen, $2.50; each, ... 25

HONEYSUCKLE.

The different varieties of the Honeysuckle are esteemed among the most desirable hardy climbers. Certain it is that the associations connected with the fragrant Honeysuckle will make it always popular. Among flowers none has been more written about than this, none more prized by people, prince or poet. Its common, or, rather, poetic, name is Woodbine; the botanical name is Lonicera, given in honor of a German botanist.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Halleana, an evergreen variety from Japan: flowers pure white, changing to yellow; very fragrant, ... 25
Scarlet Trumpet, monthly, evergreen, or nearly so; flowers scarlet outside and yellow inside, . 25
Japan Golden-veined, foliage small, beautifully netted with yellow, flowers white, sweet, . . . 25
Monthly Fragrant, or **Dutch,** flowers red and pale yellow, ... 25
Chinese Twining, flowers nearly white, . . . 25

HOLLYHOCK.

See engraving page 77.

There are very few plants whose flowers so perfectly combine large size and delicacy as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as pure and perfect as those of the Camellia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the spring produce plants that will bloom the second summer. Plants set out in the spring will flower about midsummer, and for several years if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year. We have excellent, healthy young plants, grown from seed, that if planted in the spring will flower the first summer, and usually for two or three summers after. The colors are nicely assorted, so that almost every color, from white to purple, may be expected.

Hollyhock, Double, assorted colors; good plants, will flower first season, per doz. $2.50; each, . 25

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

This plant somewhat resembles the Yucca, although not so large. It throws up a flower-stem about four feet high, on which it bears from twenty to thirty pure white, bell-shaped flowers. They are very gracefully hung, forming almost a perfect pyramid. Young bulbs are best for planting, as they bloom well the first and generally the second season, after which they seem to loose much of their vigor. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give them a slight covering for winter.

Hyacinthus candicans, good young bulbs, each, 25

IVY.

For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old wall or building, or to adorn either when new, it is a well-known and favorite plant. For in-door winter decoration the Ivy is unequaled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and will bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. The Ivy is not quite hardy far north, but plants that have done service in the garden all summer can be taken up in the autumn and potted for the house. In the spring, the plants can be transferred to the garden, by just sinking the pots in the earth. In the autumn they are ready for service in the house again, and better than ever.

Ivy English, the old popular variety. Plants, 25, 50 and 75 cents each.

New Silver Striped, leaves heavily bordered with pure white; fine, ... 50

Rhombia, leaves small, bordered with white, . 25

Maculata, light green, mottled with white, . 25

IBERIS.

The hardy Candytuft is a very beautiful plant for borders, beds, cemetery decorations, or pot-culture, requiring but little care, and producing a profusion of delicate, pure white flowers, that are very pretty to use in floral designs; per dozen, $2.50; each, 25 cents.

Iberis gigantea alba, single.

sempervirens flore pleno, double.

JASMINUM.

A half-climbing shrub, with handsome foliage and pure white flowers that are very fragrant.

Jasminum officinale, ... 25

LILIES.

LILIUM HARRISII.

LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM.

The Lily is a favorite flower everywhere, a Queen of Flowers, and only the Rose can dispute its claim to queenly honors. The Lily abounds everywhere, in the humid vale and on the lofty mountain top, and, truly, no earthly monarch was ever arrayed as one of these simple, yet beautiful flowers.

With few exceptions, Lilies succeed in our gardens admirably, and continue to increase in strength and beauty for many years. The collection of Lilies is now so large and so good that no lover of flowers can afford to ignore this interesting and elegant family, and no garden can be considered complete without at least several of the best varieties. All Lilies require deep planting, and should not be disturbed for several years. In almost every case flowers will be obtained the first summer after planting, but it will be quite as well for the health of the plant if there is no bloom until the second season. In the North it is well, before winter, to cover the ground over and around the bulbs with three or four inches of leaves or straw, or coarse manure, as a winter protection.

	Each.	Doz.
Lilium auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, ...	$0 25	$2 50
candidum, common white, ...	25	2 50
Canadense, our native Lily, ...	25	2 50
croceum, flowers brilliant orange color, covered with small black dots; very showy, ...	25	2 50
excelsum, delicate cream or buff, . . .	1 00	10 00

Lilium Harrisii, new; The Easter Lily of Bermuda, large, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. This is the most valuable and popular variety in cultivation for winter blooming, many thousands being grown each season for church decoration at Easter. By starting a few bulbs at intervals of three to four weeks a succession of bloom may be had for a long time. Bulbs of this variety are ready for shipment now.

Good, strong flowering bulbs,	25	2 50
Extra large bulbs,	50	5 00
lancifolium rubrum, white and red, a very showy variety,	25	2 50
Japonicum longifloru .., white, trumpet-shaped; 5 inches long,	25	2 50
lancifolium album, white,	50	5 00
pardalinum, one of the most desirable of the Canadense class; flowers yellow and red, spotted,	25	2 50
Speciosum album, (**Præcox**,) white,	75	6 50
tenuifolium, foliage slender and flowers are a brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty,	40	4 00
tigrinum, Tiger Lily,	20	2 00
tigrinum fl.-pl., Double Tiger Lily,	25	2 50
Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers,	20	2 00

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Lily of the Valley is quite hardy. To raise the plants in perfection in the open ground, choose a partially shaded place, prepare the soil to the depth of two feet with a mixture of leafmould and sand. Set the roots about six inches apart and two inches below the surface. A good plant set in a bed prepared in this manner will bloom profusely. For the house we have what are called "pips," young roots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss, or potted. Pips for winter flowering in the house we can send out in December, as they will not suffer injury from frost. For the garden we can ship either in the spring or autumn.

Lily of the Valley, very sweet and graceful; delicately hung; per dozen, ... 50

LOBELIA.

The Lobelia cardinalis, Cardinal Flower, is one of our native plants found in moist ground, and on the banks of small streams all over the country. It becomes much improved by cultivation, and is well worthy a place in every collection of perennials.

Lobelia cardinalis, color intense scarlet; each, 25

MULBERRY.

The leaves of the Mulberry are used as food for the silkworm, and the fruit is good. The Russian variety is a strong, rapid grower, and considered by many a valuable timber tree for the west.

Russian Mulberry, each, ... 25

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

The flowers of the Perennial Phlox, when the plants get strong, are immense bunches of bloom, from the purest white to crimson. Plants will keep increasing in size, and may be divided at the roots every two or three years. When in flower they are two feet or more in height.

Perennial Phlox, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Albertus, bright reddish-crimson, shaded.
Comtesse de Chambourd, white, with pale pink eye.
Jules Ferry, dark mauve-violet, large white eye.
La Ange de Proscrit, white, with pink eye.
La Gracieuse, white, with pink eye.
Lulli, violet-purple, dwarf.
Mad. La Donette, white.
Miss Robinson, pure white.
Paul de Segur, white, with pink eye.
Prince Christian, bright crimson; large flower.
Rose of Castile, rosy-red.
Souv. de la Motte, lilac, with large eye.
Wm. Bull, lavender; large flower.

PERENNIAL PEA.

The Perennial Pea is so hardy, so continuous a bloomer, so good both in flowers and foliage, and so vigorous a climber, that we advise every one to plant it. The plants grow to a height of ten feet or more, and produce their flowers in clusters, improving each year.

Perennial Pea, good roots, ... 25

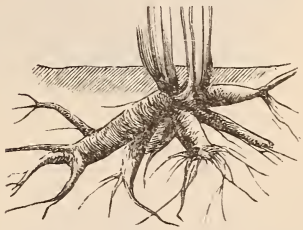
PINK.

See engraving page 78.

The Double Garden Pinks bloom early, are dwarf in habit, and make fine edgings for walks. Most of them are white, with colored margin, and very fragrant. Set of 12 named varieties, including the old-fashioned June or Grass Pink, $2.00; each, 25 cents.

CHINESE PÆONIES.

PÆONY PLANT.

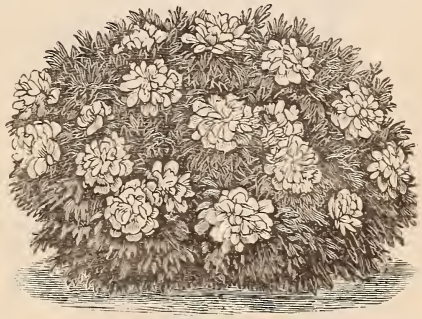


PÆONY ROOT.

The Chinese Pæonies are so valuable on account of their large size, beautiful coloring, and delightful fragrance, and so entirely hardy and vigorous that we are anxious all our customers should have at least a White and a Pink Pæony. Fragrans is one of the best Pink varieties, but there are few exhibitions that present such a wonderful combination of colors as a bed of Pæonies. The Pæonies are perfectly hardy, never suffering injury by cold, and will succeed in any ground, unless so wet that the water will lie on the surface in the winter and spring. They may be planted either in the autumn or spring, and are transported with greater safety than most any plant—not one in a hundred failing. Good roots, each 25 cents; dozen $2.50.

Pæonia fragrans, one of the best pink varieties.
Double White.
Active, rose; flowers very large and compact.
amabilis lilaceus, outside petals blush, inner petals buff, center blush.
bicolor, rose, shading to white at tips of petals.
Beaute Francaise, outside rose, with salmon center.
Congress, blush and white, with crimson markings in the center.
Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose.
centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full.
Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center.
Doyen d'Engheim, crimson.
Dr. Bretonneau, rosy-violet, large.
General Bertrand, outer petals blush, center light yellow.
grandiflora nivea, rosy-purple, center salmon.
lilacina plena, pale rose, center yellow.
Lamartine, crimson.
lutea plenissima, blush.
Limbata, rose.
Perfection, rose, inside salmon, marked with purple.
papaveriflora, white, with red markings in center.
Pomponia, large, purplish pink, with a salmon center.
striata speciosa, pale rose, center nearly white.
Triomphe du Nord, violet and rose.
unicolor grandiflora, outside petals rose, center salmon tinged with rose.

TREE PÆONY.



The Tree Pæony bears flowers in form like the common Pæony, but they are light pink or blush in color, and the plant, instead of dying down to the ground every winter, as our common herbaceous Pæonies, is a small, hard-wooded shrub, bearing its branches above the ground during the winter. They often grow four or more feet in height, and carry from fifty to one hundred large blooms, forming a round head as great in diameter as in height. They are very desirable for the lawn, being handsome plants when not in flower.

Tree Pæony, good roots, each, ... $1 00

PYRUS JAPONICA.

This is one of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering shrubs. It makes a splendid lawn plant, and is also very showy to plant in a front line of shrubbery. The flowers are produced before the foliage, and make a gorgeous display. To those who may be desirous of obtaining a plant for a hedge, we can recommend the Pyrus most highly. The plant is naturally of rather compact habit, and not only gives us a hedge with beautiful foliage, but one of flowers also.

Pyrus Japonica. Plants, each, 20 cents; Seedlings, per hundred (purchaser to pay Express charges), $10.00.

ROSES.

The plants of the Hybrid Perpetual class are entirely hardy. The flowers are of immense size, often five to six inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful colors, from pure white to the darkest shade of crimson. Through their blooming season, in June, they give us a show of brilliant colors unequaled by any other plants. In the spring, cut back all the shoots, or stems, and they will send up new ones, which will make a very strong growth and give abundance of bloom.

For List of Monthly Roses see Tender Plants.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.—25 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen, or $2.00 per dozen our own selection.

Rose Achille Gonod, bright carmine, very large, full.
Augusta Mie, delicate pink; free blooming.
Anne de Diesbach, carmine, beautiful shade.
Archiduchesse D'Autriche, soft satiny-pink; full and good size; habit vigorous, very free bloomer.
Ambrogio Maggi, bright rose; globular-shaped.
Antoine Mouton, deep rose, tinged with lilac.
Alexandrine Bachmetieff, cherry-red; flowers rosette shaped, medium size.
Alfred Colomb, cherry-red, shaded with crimson; extra fine.
Belle Normande, light rose, large and fine.
Baron de Bonstetten, beautiful dark velvety-crimson; large and fine.
Baron Chaurand, bright maroon, strong grower.
Baronne Prevost, deep rose; very large and full.
Catherine Soupert, rosy-peach; very distinct.
Comtesse de Serenye, silvery-pink, often mottled.
Countess of Oxford, carmine red, tinged with lilac.
Coquette des Blanches, white, with pink tinge.
Coquette des Alpes, white, occasionally tinged with pink, flowers in clusters.
Comtesse Cecile de Chabrillant, satiny-pink; medium size, full, and very fragrant.
Duplessis Mornay, brilliant fiery crimson.
Dr. Marx, rosy carmine, full, extra.
Dr. de Chalus, velvety scarlet, shaded rose at edge.
Dr. Sewell, crimson scarlet, beautifully shaded with purple, full and finely cupped.
Dupuy Jamain, bright cherry red, large and full.
Duke of Edinburgh, bright crimson; large.
Edward Morren, deep cherry-rose; flowers full, large, and flat.
Ferdinand de Lesseps, purple, shaded violet.
Fontenelle, carmine-red; flowers medium size, full and double.
Gen. Washington, crimson scarlet; fine.
Rose Gloire Lyonnaise, new. This variety originated at Lyons, France, has been introduced as a great novelty. **A Yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose.** The color is light yellow, with creamy-white border; very handsome in the bud; 50 cents.
Gen. Jacqueminot, rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired and in great demand. This is, undoubtedly, the most popular Rose in cultivation.
Jean Cherpin, plum color; very fragrant.
John Hopper, bright rose, with carmine center; large and full.
Jules Margottin, deep rose; large and fine.
Louis Bonaparte, fine deep rose.
La France, silvery-rose changing to pink; a most constant bloomer; very fragrant; beautiful both in flower and bud.
La Reine, deep rosy-lilac; free flowering, fine.
Lord Macauley, scarlet crimson.
Louis Van Houtte, crimson and maroon; large.
Leopold Hausburg, large, bright crimson.
Louis Odier, bright rose; medium size; well formed.
Madame Alfred de Rougemont, pure white, delicately shaded and tinted with blush; very sweet.
Mad. Marie Finger, light rose, darker in the center; globular form, large.
Mad. Clert, clear pink; fine.
Madame Plantier, (**Hyb. China,**) summer bloomer; pure white.
Mad. Nachury, dark rose; fine flower.
Mad. Marie Bianchi, lilac, shaded lighter in the center, outside of petals nearly white; globular-shaped flowers, very sweet.
Magna Charta, pink, suffused with rose, large, full.
Marie Baumann, crimson-vermilion, suffused with carmine; large, full, and fragrant.
Madame Victor Verdier, carmine-crimson; large and full; globular form.
Madame Rosalie de Wincop, red, tinged with lilac
Marechal Vaillant, crimson flowers; large, well formed, and fragrant.
Paul Neyron, deep rose; very large.
Prince Camille de Rohan, rich, dark velvety crimson, shading to maroon; very double and sweet.
Perfection des Blanches, pure snowy white; free bloomer; flowers large and very fragrant.
Pæonia, bright clear red, very sweet; one of the finest old varieties.
Paul Ricaut, bright crimson.
Paul Verdier, fine bright rose.

Rose Rev. J. B. M. Camm, carmine-rose; flowers medium size, very fragrant.
Sydonie, rose color; medium size, full.
Souvenir du Comte de Cavour, bright crimson, shaded.
Souvenir de Ducher, rich, deep crimson; compact.
Souvenir de Madame Berthier, bright red, tinged with purple; large.
Thomas Mills, bright rosy carmine; large, cupped.
Victor Verdier, bright rose, crimson center.

CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Climbing Caroline Goodrich, rich velvety-crimson; showy.
Climbing Jules Margottin, deep rose; flowers medium size; a splendid pillar rose.
Climbing Victor Verdier, flowers medium size; bright rose, with crimson center.

MOSS ROSES.—25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen, except as noted.

Moss Roses are very popular and much admired for their buds, which are covered with a moss-like texture.

Aphelis purpurea, violet purple; large and full; very double and fragrant.
Alice Leroy, rosy lilac.
Boursier de la Riviere, deep red.
Comtesse de Murinais, pale flesh, changing to white.
Duchesse d'Istrie, bright red; fine form.
Eliz. Rowe, light rose.
Henry Martin, dark rose color.
Luxemburg, bright crimson-scarlet.
Mrs. Wood, deep red, tinged with purple.
Mad. de la Rochelambert, fine, clear rose.
Mad. Alboni, clear pink, changing to blush.
Mousseline, white, slightly tinged with pink, changing to pure white as the flower expands; 50 cents.
Princess Adelaide, pink, blooming in clusters, often called "Climbing Moss."
Raphael, pinkish white.
Salet, oright rosy-red.
White Perpetual, white.

CLIMBING ROSES.—25 cents each. Climbing Roses are perfectly hardy, blooming early in the summer, and when in a rich soil soon cover any arbor or porch.

Baltimore Belle, pale blush; nearly white.
Crimson Boursault, rich dark crimson.
Gem of the Prairies, carmine-crimson; 40 cents.
Greville, or Seven Sisters, blush and crimson.
Queen of the Prairies, rosy-red; one of the best.
Russell's Cottage, dark velvety-crimson; very double and good.
Superba, pink, changing to blush.
For List of Monthly Roses see Tender Plants.

SNOWBALL.

A well-known shrub, producing large, round clusters of snow-white flowers in May.
Snowball, (Viburnum opulus,) each, ... 25

SPIRÆA.

Spiræa prunifolia, a beautiful hardy shrub that blooms in May. The flowers are about half an inch in diameter, double, and pure white, often covering the entire branch. When in bloom, a single branch may be bent so as to form a very perfect natural wreath of pure white.
Spiræa prunifolia, (Bridal Wreath,) each, . . 25

SYRINGA.

The Syringa Philadelphus, or Mock Orange, is one of the most desirable shrubs. Its beauty and fragrance, make it a universal favorite. The plants grow to a height of eight or ten feet, and bloom most profusely. They are perfectly hardy, standing our severest winters without the slightest injury.
Syringa grandiflora, pure white; flowers in May, 25

STIPA.

Probably better known as Feather Grass, is perfectly hardy. The stems may be cut when quite green, and after having been thoroughly dried, may be used with other Ornamental Grasses in making bouquets, for which purpose it is almost indispensable.
Stipa pennata, good roots, each, ... 25

THYME.

The ornamental-leaved varieties of Thyme are excellent for baskets and pots, or for margins of flower beds, while they are equally as good for flavoring as the common Thyme. We thus get beauty and usefulness.
Thyme, Golden, per dozen, $2.00; each, ... 20
Lemon, per dozen, $2.00; each, ... 20

THRIFT.

Thrift, known also as Sea Pink, and the true name of which is Armeria vulgaris, is a hardy little evergreen plant, with masses of narrow, dark green leaves, and bearing clusters of pink flowers in early summer. It will endure the winters of most Northern climates, and is the best hardy border plant we have yet found. It also makes a very good pot plant for winter.

Thrift, plants, each, 15 cents; per dozen, . . . $1 50

VIOLET.

The little, sweet-scented Double Violet is perfectly hardy, and flowers freely very early in the spring. Plants may be set out either in the spring or autumn, and can be increased by division when they attain a large size. Flowers well in the house, if not kept too hot and dry. Plants, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen, except where noted.

Violet, English, dark blue.
Neapolitan, light blue.
Double White.
Marie Louise, light blue, but darker than the Neapolitan. Very fine, indeed, blooming profusely early in spring, and late in fall. Easy to force in winter.
Belle de Chatenay, double, white; flowers large.
Margeurite de Savoie, new; flowers large, deep blue, and very fragrant. Each 25 cents.
Swanley White, new. This is a sport from Marie Louise, blooming as freely, and equally good for forcing. The flowers are large, pure white, and very fragrant. Each 30 cents.

WEIGELA.

A beautiful shrub that blossoms in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border, or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Weigela candida, pure white, ... 25
Desboisii, deep rose, ... 25
rosea, flowers beautiful rose color; 25
purpurea, rosy-purple, ... 25
variegata, flowers rose color; foliage variegated, 25

YUCCA.

The Yuccas are erect and noble plants, with long, narrow, strong, sharp-pointed leaves, with a peculiar tropical aspect. Filamentosa, shown in the engraving, is the hardiest, and will endure the winter in most parts of the country. It sends up a strong flower stem in the middle of the summer, bearing a large spike of whitish flowers.

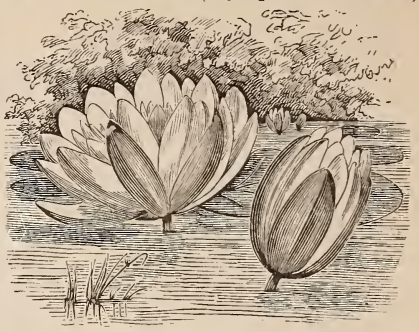
Yucca filamentosa, strong 1 year old roots, 30 cents; strong 2 year old roots, ... 60
Seeds of Yucca, per packet, ... 20

YAM.

The Chinese Yam, (Dioscorea Batatas), may never be desirable for food, but it certainly makes a very pretty running vine, often called Cinnamon Vine, because its flowers are thought to have a cinnamon fragrance. It is very desirable for baskets or vases. The tubers are hardy, and may remain in the ground for several years.

Chinese Yam. Tubers, $1.50 per dozen; each, . 20

WATER LILY, (Nymphæa odorata.)



Nymphæa odorata can be grown in any swampy piece of ground, and even in tubs of water sunk in the ground, or on the surface, and in aquariums in the house. For ponds, if a soft, muddy bottom, tie the root close to a stone large enough to sink it, and drop it in near the shore in two or three feet of water, as the bloom is much better in shallow water. If a hard bottom, dig a small hole and cover it lightly. For tubs, take any strong barrel free from oil, tar or salt (molasses barrels are best), saw in two, put in six or eight inches of fine loam, or pond mud, if handy, lay in the roots, being careful to straighten out the small fibers, and cover two inches deep, fill the tub gently with water and keep full. These tubs should be put in a cellar in the winter, to keep from freezing; fill with water when put away, and they will come out all right in the spring.

Nymphæa odorata, per dozen, $4.00; each, . . 40

WISTARIA.

The Wistarias are strong and rapid growers, desirable for trellises, porches, etc. When well established they grow twenty feet or more in one season. The flowers are in long racemes, and are produced very freely. A large plant in bloom is a most gorgeous sight.

Wistaria Sinensis, Chinese Wistaria, flowers light purple; each, ... 50
alba, similar to the above, except the color of the flowers, which are pure white; very fine, . . . 1 00

TENDER BULBS AND PLANTS.

This DEPARTMENT embraces a large number of our most beautiful BULBS and PLANTS, as will be observed when we mention that it includes the Gladiolus and Dahlia, the Calla and Canna, the Geranium, Coleus, and, indeed, all our Bedding Plants.

If the plants cannot be planted on their arrival they should be put into small pots, using a good, light soil, and watered thoroughly, after which shade them and water sparingly until they show signs of growth.

Plants that are sent by mail have but little soil left on them, and they should receive very careful treatment, especially the first few days after their arrival. If they look wilted, put them in luke-warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes; this will greatly revive them. Those sent by express are generally in such condition as to require larger pots than the ones from which they were removed at the time of shipment. Caladiums, Tuberoses, Callas, Gloxinias and similar plants should, as a rule, be started as soon as received, while Dahlias, Gladioli, &c., should be kept in a cool place until proper time for planting.

ABUTILON.

Hard-wooded, greenhouse shrubs, blooming almost the entire year; well-adapted for house culture; also fine for bedding out in the summer; flowers bell-shaped and drooping. They are called Flowering Maples, because the leaf bears a strong resemblance to the leaf of our Sugar Maple; indeed the whole plant looks somewhat like a dwarfed Maple tree. The Abutilons are very popular on account of their healthfulness, their cleanly habit and their constant flowering. Plants, 25 cents each. $2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

Abutilon Arthur Belsham, large, clear crimson.
Boule de Neige, flowers white.
Darwinii, orange-scarlet, pink veined; covered with flowers.
Ed Layellion, bright golden yellow.
Fraseri, bright crimson; flowers very large and showy.
Golden Fleece, new; a handsome variety, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers; 35 cents.
Mesopotamicum, habit drooping, flowers scarlet and yellow.
Mesopotamicum var., variegated foliage.
Robt. George, orange, veined with crimson.
Roseum, pink flowers; very free bloomer.
Royal Scarlet, bright crimson; dwarf.
Seraph, pure white; dwarf.
Santana, brownish crimson.
Sensation, new; bright orange-scarlet, beautifully veined with crimson.
Abutilon Snowstorm, white; very fine.
Thompsoni variegata, leaves mottled with yellow.
New Double, Thompsoni plena. This splendid acquisition is a sport from Thompsoni var.; the foliage has retained the same variegation, but the flowers are large, full, and perfectly double; color, rich orange, shaded and streaked with crimson; 30 cents each.
Yellow Boy, fine yellow.

ALTERNANTHERA.

These beautiful plants are among the most showy we have for carpet-bedding, borders, or ribbon lines, and are especially adapted to use in the formation of letters or figures on the lawn. The leaves are tinted, bordered, and blotched in various forms, and vary in color from bright crimson to yellow and green. The plants grow about six inches in height. Per hundred, $10; dozen, $1.50; each, 15 cents.

Alternanthera amonea spectabilis, crimson, pink, and brown; very bright and showy. Particularly desirable on account of its brilliant coloring.
amabilis, leaves tinted rose.
aurea, foliage dark green and golden-yellow, the latter color predominating.
aurea nana, new; foliage bright green, beautifully variegated with yellow; very fine.
latifolia, broad, smooth, autumn-tinted leaves.
spathulata, leaves tinted carmine and green.

AGERATUM.

See engraving page 44.

Very useful plants for bedding or borders, flowering continually during the summer. By cutting back and potting in the fall they will continue to flower all winter. Per dozen, $2.00; each, 20 cents.

Ageratum Blanche, pure white.
Cannell's Dwarf, bright lavender blue.
Cope's Gem, rich, deep blue, dwarf habit.
John Douglas, azure blue; compact habit.
Mexicanum var., foliage variegated with creamy white; flowers blue.
White Cap, pure white; compact grower.

ACHYRANTHES.

Bright-leaved plants, used largely for bedding, for which they are admirably adapted. They are of easy culture, standing the hottest summer weather perfectly. per dozen, $2.00; each 20 cents.

Achyranthes aurea reticulata, leaves green and yellow.
Verschaffeltii, leaves carmine and pink.
Lindenii, leaves dark blood red, one of the best dark-foliaged plants we have.
Cæsii, leaves large, green and yellow.
Hoveyi, leaves large, carmine, crimson and bronze.
Emersonii, like Lindenii, but lighter shade.
Collinsi, the finest variety yet introduced; foliage golden yellow and green, beautifully variegated; stems and midrib crimson.

ACHANIA.

A greenhouse shrub, with scarlet flowers; blooms summer and winter; not subject to insects of any kind. One of the most satisfactory house plants grown.

Achania Malvaviscus, each, ... 25

AGATHEA.

The showy, daisy-like flowers of this little plant are handsome, and very desirable for cutting.

Agathea Celestis, flowers light blue, disc yellow, 20

AGAPANTHUS.

The Agapanthus is a noble plant, with slightly recurved leaves. The handsome blue flowers are produced at the top of the flower-stems, that grow from three to four feet in height, often bearing from twenty to thirty flowers.

Agapanthus umbellatus variegatus, white-striped foliage. 50
umbellatus, foliage dark green, ... 30

ALYSSUM.

See engraving page 44.

Pretty plants for vases, pots or baskets; flowers very fragrant. Price 20 cents each.

Alyssum Double White.
gigantea, new; improved double white.
The Gem, a new variegated Alyssum, with full, double, white flowers, leaves broad, center light green, bordered with pure white.
variegata, foliage striped; single.
Tom Thumb, a very pretty variety, growing only about four inches in height.

ANTHERICUM.

An elegant house plant with dark green leaves, beautifully bordered with broad stripes of pure white; it throws up long spikes of small star-shaped flowers, which are very effective; fine for hanging baskets.

Anthericum vittatum variegatum, ... 25

AMARYLLIS.

The Amaryllis are interesting plants, desirable for growing in pots, producing showy flowers, that are very attractive and handsome. The bulbs should be potted in a rich sandy loam, with good drainage. They require abundant moisture when growing, but at their season of rest water should be given sparingly. We have a fine stock of the varieties named below.

Amaryllis Valotta purpurea, throws up a flower stem about eighteen inches in height, bearing from four to eight brilliant purplish scarlet flowers; a fine pot plant; bulbs, each, ... 50
Johnsoni, an elegant pot plant, with crimson flowers five inches in diameter; each petal striped with white. Flower-stalk two feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms; bulbs, each, . 1 00
formosissima, (**Jacobean Lily**), flowers dark crimson; 8 to 10 inches high. The bulbs are dormant during the winter; fine bulbs, $3.00 per dozen; each, ... 30

AQUARIUM PLANTS.

We put these plants under this heading as they are especially adapted for the purpose. They are also used for Wardian Cases, Ferneries, Hanging Baskets, etc.; the set for 60 cents; each 25 cents.

Aspidistra lurida, leaves 1 foot long and 3 inches wide, very effective.
Cyperus alternifolius, a grass-like plant, surrounded at the top with a whorl of leaves.
Reineckea carnea, a dwarf, grass-like plant, with purple flowers.

ACALYPHA.

The Acalypha is a desirable plant for the greenhouse or conservatory.

Acalypha tricolor, with foliage varying in color from chocolate-brown to green, bordered with rose and pink, sometimes changing to white, . 50

ASPARAGUS TENUISSIMUS.

A beautiful species of climbing habit that may be grown in the same manner as Smilax; very desirable for table decorations, bouquets, &c.

Asparagus tenuissimus, per dozen, $2.50; each, 25

AZALEAS.

Azaleas are popular evergreen greenhouse shrubs, grown principally for cut flowers and decorative purposes. To the florist they are very valuable, and almost indispensable. The flowers are produced in great profusion, of various colors, from pure white to dark crimson. There are also striped and double varieties. Plants should be plunged in some shady place through summer.

Azaleas, each, 50 cents to 1 00

BEGONIA.

This family we divide into three classes: 1st, Tuberous Rooted; 2d, Flowering varieties; 3d, Rex, or Ornamental leaved varieties.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

The tuberous-rooted Begonias are now quite popular for planting out in the spring, as we plant the Tigridia, Tuberose, &c. The bulbs are of singular appearance, and produce fine plants that will flower profusely until frost, either in the garden or in pots, and seem to bear either sun or shade. Some of the varieties bear very large drooping flowers, as shown in the engraving, while others have smaller blossoms in erect spikes. After the tops die down take up the bulbs, dry them, and keep them in dry sand in a cool place till spring.

Begonia, Fine Seedlings, unnamed. These are hybrid seedlings from the best named varieties, and are really very fine, the flowers of most of them are large, varying in color from almost pure white to dark scarlet. Per doz., $4.00; each, 50

discolor, leaves large, under side crimson; flowers pink, ... 25

FLOWERING BEGONIAS.

This beautiful class of plants, the type of which is shown in the illustration, is deservedly popular. Their beauty of foliage, combined with graceful flowers and free-blooming qualities, make them most desirable plants. They require about the same temperature as Bouvardias, an average of seventy degrees, to bring them to perfection. As pot plants for summer or winter decorations they have but few equals. Plants, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

Begonia argyrostigma picta, one of the best for house culture; leaves green with white spots; flowers white; each, 35 cents.

Dregei, white, fine.

fuchsioides, scarlet; winter flowering.

glaucophylla scandens, a drooping variety; flowers orange-scarlet.

grandiflora rosea, light pink; winter flowering.

Gilsoni, new, double. The only double flowering variety of this class. Flowers large, white, shaded carmine. It is a strong, free grower, and makes a handsome specimen plant; each, 50 cents.

Goury, flowers large, white, slightly tinged with pink at the outer edge; fine winter-bloomer.

hybrida multiflora, rosy pink; winter flowering.

incarnata, strong grower; flowers pink; very fine.

Massiliensis, new; pure white; winter-bloomer.

miniata, flowers bright scarlet; plant fine form.

metallica, a very handsome variety, the foliage of which is dark green, with a beautiful silvery lustre; flowers pink.

Richardsonii, flowers white; leaves finely divided.

rubra, leaves dark green, flowers scarlet rose, in immense clusters; 35 cents each.

Sandersonii, scarlet; fine winter bloomer.

subpeltata nigricans, bronzy foliage; flowers pink.

Weltoniensis, rich pink; stems red.

Weltoniensis alba, white.

zebrina, foliage dark green with whitish veins; flowers light pink.

BEGONIA REX.

The Rex varieties, of which we have a dozen or more, varying in color and markings, are very effective as pot plants. Care should be taken to keep the foliage free from dust. Occasionally, the plants may be showered, but should not be exposed to the sun until the leaves are perfectly dry; 40 cents each, except as noted.

Begonia argentea, center of leaf very dark metallic green, shading lighter toward the center; band very bright and silvery; edge of leaf shaded like center.
Bijou de Rougemont, center of leaf dark green, intermingled with the broad silvery band; edge of leaf dark green.
Louis Chretien, a new variety of special merit, with leaves of dark bronzy green, beautifully lighted in the center with bright metallic purple, the whole having a rich velvety appearance; each, 50 cents.
Mrs. Stuart, center of leaf dark bronze-green; band irregular; bright green border; edge of leaf dark.
Queen of Hanover, leaf silvery-white; border of a darker shade, with an occasional spot of dark green.
Rex, the old variety, center and border of the leaf dark bronze-green; band large and distinct.
Regina, center and border of leaf dark green, with fine silver spots; band bright and perfect.
Sir Colin Campbell, center of leaf small; dark green band, wide and silvery; border bronze-green.
The O'Donohue, center of leaf small, dark green; band very broad, with a greenish cast.

BOUVARDIA.

This is a beautiful class of autumn and winter blooming plants deserving much attention. They are easily raised, and reward the grower with a profusion of brilliant flowers all winter. By plunging the pots in summer a vigorous growth will be ensured. "Plunging," as gardeners call it, is sinking the pot in the soil as low as the rim, so that the pot is hidden and the plant looks as though it were simply growing in the bed without any pot. They should be removed to the house or conservatory in September, before frosts, and they require more heat than Geraniums, Carnations or Abutilons. In color they vary from the purest white to the deepest scarlet; $2.50 per dozen; 25 cents each.

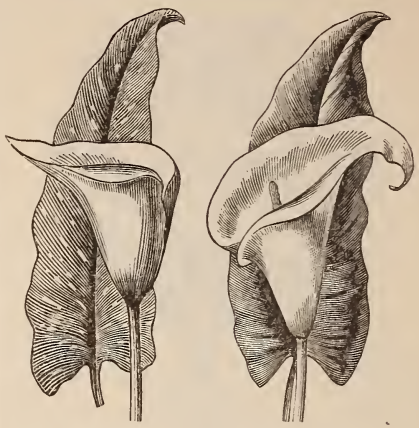
Bouvardia Leiantha, dark scarlet.
Davidsonii, white.
Humboldtii corymbiflorum, flowers pure white, over two inches long, and delightfully fragrant.
The Bride, pink.
elegans, bright carmine; free bloomer.
sanguinea, rich crimson; free bloomer.
Brunetti, light blush.
Hogarth, light scarlet.
rosea multiflora, bright rosy pink.

DOUBLE BOUVARDIA.

The Double Bouvardias are now among the most popular plants for forcing or house culture. The flowers are a trifle larger than those of the single variety, and perfectly double, each floret resembling a miniature Tuberose; per dozen, $2.50; each, 25 cents.

Bouvardia President Garfield, double pink.
Alfred Neuner, double white.

CALLA, OR RICHARDIA.



SPOTTED CALLA. EGYPTIAN LILY.

Richardia Ethiopica is the well-known Egyptian Lily, or Lily of the Nile, with large white flowers, broad foliage, and it will prosper under very adverse circumstances, if given plenty of water. It is an excellent plant for aquariums. In the spring it may be planted in the garden until the autumn.

Richardia Ethiopica, or Egyptian Lily. Our Calla roots are large and fine, as we have them grown for us in California, where the Calla is perfectly at home; each, ... 25
Extra large tubers; each, ... 50
albo-maculata, or Spotted Calla. This is a fine plant for summer. The bulbs must be kept in dry sand in the winter, ... 25

CACTUS.

The Cactus family is interesting on account of the curious leafless growth of the plants and the beauty of the flowers; the Lobster Cactus, especially, is a great favorite.

Cactus Epiphyllum truncatum (Lobster Cactus,) winter-blooming, ... 25
Cereus grandiflorus or Night-blooming Cereus, ... 25

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

The Caladium esculentum is one of the handsomest of the ornamental-leaved plants. Roots obtained in the spring will make good plants in the summer, and in the fall they should be taken up and stored in a cellar. Leaves three feet or more in length, nearly as broad There is nothing so good as this Caladium for a grand bed of foliage in the garden.

Caladium esculentum, good roots, each, ... 25
Extra large roots, ... 50

CALADIUM — (Fancy-foliaged).

The fancy-foliaged varieties are beautiful plants for summer decoration. They require a high temperature to bring the colors out to perfection. Leaves shaped as in the engraving, and curiously striped, blotched and spotted with white, crimson and pink. In the fall they die down, and the bulbs should be kept in the pots in a warm place. Of these we have a dozen kinds. The bulbs are very small compared with *C. esculentum*, which is such a grand grower for the garden. Each, 50 cents; $5.00 per dozen.

CARNATION.

The Carnation is one of the sweetest, prettiest flowers that grow, It is beautiful and fragrant, and gives plenty of flowers a long time. The ever-blooming varieties are admirable for winter-flowering in the greenhouse and window-garden, and are the main dependence of the florist for the preparation of floral ornaments in the winter. The best way is to get young plants in the spring and plant them out in the garden. Pinch off the tops of all long shoots as they appear, so as to form compact plants, and all buds that appear previous to the middle of August. After that allow all to grow. Take up and pot the plants about the first of October and remove them to the house. Young plants, 20 cents each, or $2.00 per dozen, except as noted.

Carnation La Purite, carmine.
Buttercup, new; light yellow, slightly streaked with carmine; very fine.
Peter Henderson, large, pure white, very fine.
Snow White, pure white.
Gracie Wilder, delicate pink; finely fringed.
Duke of Orange, orange-yellow, striped and edged with carmine.
King of Crimsons, crimson-maroon; fine.
President Garfield, vermilion red; very fine.
Miss Joliffe, delicate pink, slightly tinged with salmon; fine.
Scarlet Gem, new; beautiful shade of scarlet; strong grower; dwarf.
Hinzie's White, white; flowers very large.
Seawan, dark crimson-maroon; a profuse bloomer.
The Century, rich, glowing carmine; flower very full and double.
Juliet, ground color white, flaked with pink and maroon; dwarf habit.
James Y. Murkland, flowers brilliant scarlet, very perfect, deeply fringed.
Mrs. F. Mangold, salmon color, changing to a lighter shade.
Portia, bright scarlet; medium size; free bloomer.
Secretary Windom, clear, bright scarlet; very fine.
La Purite variegata, carmine, with blush stripe.

NEW VARIETIES.
30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

Col. Wilder, bright red, flaked with dark maroon; flowers very perfect and large.
Sensation, bright lemon-yellow, dotted with pink and white; strong grower; flowers very showy.
Sunrise, ground color orange, beautifully striped with crimson; flowers very double, fringed, and of a rich clove fragrance.

CALCEOLARIA.

This beautiful plant is an acquisition to any collection. It may be grown in pots or bedded out. The singular shape and novel colors of the flowers make them very attractive.

Calceolaria, (shrubby) each, ... 25

CAMELLIA.

An old greenhouse shrub. Should always be grown in pots and in a cool place. Heat causes the buds to drop. Although many succeed with them in house culture, still we do not generally recommend them for the house. Summer treatment the same as for Azaleas.

Camellia Japonica. Small plants, by mail, 50 cents to $1.50; larger, by express only, $2.00 to 5 00

CANNA.

See engraving page 51.

The Canna is a fine foliage plant, making a good bed alone, but particularly desirable as the center of a group of foliage plants, for which it is one of the best, growing from three to six feet. The leaves are sometimes two feet in length, of a beautiful green, some varieties tinted with red. Roots can be taken up in the autumn and placed in the cellar. No one can fail to be pleased with this plant.

Canna Ehemanni, a new variety with very large crimson flowers, about three inches long and two inches wide. The habit of growth of this variety is good, and the large, handsome flowers add much to the beauty of the plant; each, 50
Flacida, new; an upright-growing dwarf variety, attaining a height of about two and one-half feet, with large, showy, canary-yellow flowers, . . . 50
robusta, a very fine, tall-growing, dark-leaved variety, grows 8 to 10 feet high; each 30
Assorted varieties, per dozen, $2.50; each, . . . 25

CAPE JASMINE.

A pretty evergreen shrub with double white flowers an inch and a half in diameter and very fragrant.

Cape Jasmine, (Gardenia florida,) 30

CORONILLA.

A pretty flowering and beautiful foliage plant. The flowers are pea-shaped, bright yellow, and fragrant. Blooms freely during winter and occasionally through the summer. It is a plant of easy culture and one that will give general satisfaction.

Coronilla glauca variegata, each, ... 25

The Chrysanthemum is the prettiest and most valuable late autumn and early winter flower. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. They are almost hardy, but not quite, north of New York City. The best way is to get young plants in the spring, and sink the pots in the soil up to the rim, water quite freely, and keep the plants well cut back until about the middle of August. They should be repotted at least twice during the summer. Take them to the house in October and November, and you will have a grand display for two months. There are three classes of Chrysanthemums, the *Chinese*, bearing a large, loose, graceful flower; the *Pompon*, with small and perfectly double flowers in great abundance; and the *Japanese*, with ragged, fringe-like flowers, like Chinese, only more so. Recently, additions have been made to these classes, of which we offer the following: Anemone flowered, or quilled, and Hybrid Pompons. The flowers of the latter are beautifully and regularly scolloped. The prevailing colors are white, the different tints of yellow (and the yellow colors are exceedingly fine,) and different shades of red. The reds are not brilliant. Fine plants, good assortment of colors, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen, except as noted.

JAPANESE, OR FRINGED.

Chrysanthemum Bouquet Nationale, white, lemon center.

Chrysanthemum Belle Pauline, pure white, edged with rose.

Chang, dark orange-red, back of petals yellow; very showy and distinct.

Golden Star, yellow.

Incomparable, bright, golden yellow.

Juvena, dark maroon, shaded blood-red.

King of Primroses, primrose yellow, faintly striped with rose.

La Charineuse, purple, shaded lilac and white.

Laciniata, white.

Mrs. Charles Carey, pure white; flowers large and well formed.

Bois Rose, pearly-white, shading to light rose.

M. Desbreaux, deep chestnut-red; very large.

M. Brun, deep lilac; full; high center.

Mr. W. Barr, base of petals bright crimson: partly tubular, with points of pure yellow.

Rosea superba, lilac-rose, tipped with buff; large and fine.

NEW JAPANESE.

25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum Annie Atkins, deep rose, shaded purple; large oval flowers.

Jennie Y. Murkland, rich golden-yellow, shaded apricot and rose; long tubular petals.

Le Niger, deep maroon, shaded amaranth.

Mr. T. Norris, rich velvety-amaranth, golden center; a reflexed flower of brilliant color.

Mary Salter, creamy-white; fine feathery flower.

M. Garnier, orange, shaded deep maroon.

Mrs. Hoff Beach, pure lemon, with white shadings.

Tubiflorum, a remarkable variety, with long, straight, tubular-like petals; color, pink and white.

POMPON, OR SMALL FLOWERING.

Eleonore, crimson, tipped gold.

Golden Cedo Nulli, canary yellow.

Jonquille, yellow.

Mlle. Marthe, pure white; dwarf.

Modele, pure white.

Model of Perfection, pink, margined with white.

Snow Drop, white; fine for cutting.

Duke Long, yellow.

Perfection, reddish-brown.

Star of Whyke, pure white.

NEW POMPONS.

25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Black Douglas, flowers brilliant crimson.

Exposition de Chalons, light rose, mottled with white; very double.

Orange Quill, orange and deep gold; quilled.

HYBRID POMPON.

Anais, rosy-lilac, with white shadings and gold tip.

Fimbriatum, rosy-lake, suffused white; yellow center.

Princess Meletia, white,

Toussaint L'Ouverture, rose-pink, tipped yellow; gold center.

ANEMONE FLOWERED POMPON.

Antonius, canary yellow.

Calliope, rich ruby-red; high center.

NEW ANEMONE-FLOWERED POMPONS.

25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Contrast, rich crimson, with deep golden-yellow center.

Kathleen, rosy-lilac, center rich lemon color.

CHINESE, OR LARGE FLOWERING.

Amphilla, bright crimson.

Aregina, purplish crimson and amaranth.

Bonnie Rose, deep rose, reverse of petals silvery-pink.

Clarkson, white, reverse of petals pink.

Cherub, golden amber, tinted with rose.

Empress of India, white; large and fine.

Jardin des Plantes, rich golden yellow.

Spotless, pearly white; large.

Bendigo, golden-yellow.

Lord Alcester, primrose color.

NEW CHINESE.

25 cents each; $2 50 per dozen.

Frank Wilcox, rich golden-amber, slightly shaded deep bronze.

Mr. Corbay, deep amaranth; a beautiful incurved variety.

Mrs. Todman, rosy-mauve; silvery reflexed petals; flowers incurved.

Sam Sloan, pale blush; very large; finely incurved.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These are of American origin. The flowers are very showy, nearly all having the golden-yellow disc which is always conspicuous, and at the present time much sought for in many flowers.

20 cents each; $2 00 per dozen.

James Y. Murkland, petals snowy-white; very long, reflexed on the outer edge; inner petals irregular.

Chrysanthemum Mrs. C. L. Allen, deep rose, with pure white ring around yellow disc.

Peter Henderson, pure lemon-yellow; flowers very large.

President Arthur, outer rays intense crimson, bright golden-yellow ring around disc.

Canary, yellow.

NEW SINGLE.

25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Edna Craig, outer petals pure white; center pale yellow and white; flowers very large.

Lily Burgess, rich, clear rose, with small, bronzy-pink center.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS.

This is the Paris Daisy now so fashionable and in such demand during the winter. The flowers much resemble our common field Daisy; almost constantly in bloom; each, 20 cents.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ETOILE D'OR.

Golden Paris Daisy, similar to the above, except in color, which is beautiful golden yellow, both petals and disc; each, 20 cents.

CESTRUM.

The Cestrum is a plant of easy culture, and is seldom attacked by insects of any kind. After their blooming season, which is from October to January, they may be removed to a cool cellar to remain until spring, when they should be plunged in the open ground.

Cestrum, or Night Blooming Jasmine.

aurantiacum, orange yellow, ... 25

Parqui, flowers greenish white, ... 25

CUPHEA.

Cupheas are neat little plants for pot-culture, also splendid for baskets, vases, or for bedding out. They bloom almost constantly; each, 20 cents.

Cuphea platycentra, (Cigar Plant), tube of flowers scarlet, lip white and black.

Hillfieldiana, flowers crimson and maroon; compact habit; very fine.

COLEUS.

The Coleus is the best and cheapest ornamental-leaved plant we have for ornamental bedding, in what is sometimes called the carpet style. A few dozens of these plants will make a bed of which no one will have any cause to be ashamed. There is such an endless variety in their colors and markings that, with a little taste in planting varieties, the most gratifying results can be obtained at a trifling cost. Plants should be set about a foot apart, so that when the size of the bed is ascertained, it is easy to figure how many plants are needed of each kind for a row. Each 20 cents; doz., $2.

Coleus Acme, foliage broad; golden center, veined with crimson.
Charm, yellow tinged with bronzy-scarlet.
Crimson Velvet, crimson, spotted with black; edge serrated and lightly bordered with green.
Clara Snooks, center of leaf carmine and maroon, white border and veins, edge of leaf bright green.
Dazzling Gem, crimson center, spotted and bordered with yellow; edge bright green.
Excelsior, yellow, slightly stained with green, and maculated with crimson.
Golden Bedder, yellow; compact habit; splendid bedder.
Hero, chocolate-maroon, almost black.
James Barnshaw, yellow and crimson streaked,
Kentish Fire, crimson center, marbled with purple.
Miss Retta Kirkpatrick, large white center, shaded yellow, broad green lobed margin, large foliage.
Mrs. Wilson, center of leaf bright pink; border creamy-white, veined with a lighter shade of pink; light, serrated margin.
Mrs. Garfield, very bright crimson, marbled and shaded pink, with a light bar of yellow; deep green serrated margin.
Mrs. T. S. Dean, dark brown with black flakes and spots, veins carmine, edge of leaf lightly bordered with green.
Ruby, rich crimson-maroon, center dark rose; edge of leaf fringed.
Pharo, rich crimson scarlet, mottled with yellow; blackish toothed margin.
Progress, ground color bright green; the whole leaf is splashed and spotted with yellow, crimson, purple, and maroon.
Coleus Pictus, a distinct variety, green, yellow, red and brown.
Superbissima, blackish maroon, with a brilliant broad purple band through the center of the leaf.
Spotted Gem, yellow ground, regularly spotted with crimson, green, and orange.
Triumph, foliage large, rich, rosy crimson, beautifully veined and shaded with pink.
Tesselata, marbled with green and pale yellow.
Verschaffeltii, velvet-crimson.

NEW COLEUS.—Each 25 cents.

Crimson Bedder, very dark crimson; a splendid variety.
Carminata, center of leaf very brilliant carmine, with broad, dark maroon border, edge light green.
Delicata, center bright pink, with orange shadings, bordered with dark green, outer edge light green.
Fascinator, center of leaf light carmine, bordered and blotched with black and yellow, edge dark green, deeply laciniated.
J. H. Slocombe, maroon, edged with gold and yellow.
Juno, center very light yellow, spotted and stained with crimson, broad green margin.
J. S. Toole, midrib and veins brilliant carmine, ground color maroon, dotted and bordered light green.
Onward, very dark maroon, dotted and marked with various bright shades of carmine, green, and yellow.
Pioneer, center of leaf violet-crimson, bordered dark maroon, edge very dark green.
Priscilla, serrated green leaf, marked in center with creamy-white, underside of leaf violet-pink.
Trophy, irregularly marked maroon and yellowish-green.
Taylor's Pet, foliage dark blackish maroon.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

A very handsome shrub, hardy in the Southern States, flowers very freely, almost concealing the plant with blossoms. In the North the plants may be wintered in a cool, dry cellar; 25 cents each.

Crape Myrtle, Pink.
White.

COBŒA.

See engraving page 69.

The Cobœa is a handsome climber, making a strong, rapid growth—often twenty feet in one season. The plants commence to bloom when quite small, and continue to flower all summer. In the autumn they may be cut back, potted, and removed to the house or corservatory, where they will do good service all winter. They are very desirable for vases, hanging baskets, or for trellises.

Cobœa scandens, flowers purple, an inch and a half across, ... 25
variegata, foliage beautifully variegated 40

CLERODENDRON.

The Clerodendron is one of our most beautiful plants for hot-house culture. C. Balfouri is a handsome green-house climber, with large clusters of crimson scarlet flowers, each flower encased in a bag-like calyx of pure white. When trained on a trellis the drooping panicles have a rich and elegant appearance. It can be trained as a shrub also, and makes a very showy pot plant, blooming, as it does, almost continuously in the winter.

Clerodendron Balfouri, each, ... 25

CYCLAMEN.

The Cyclamen is particularly adapted for window-culture, and will give more flowers with less trouble than almost any plant we are acquainted with. The colors are usually white, tipped at the base with rosy purple. Use a small pot, and place the crown of the bulb just above the surface of the soil. Keep the plants cool until the leaves are well grown. When the flower-buds begin to rise on the foot-stalks, remove to a sunny shelf, where they will soon show bloom. Place as near the glass as possible. After the blooming season (generally two or three months,) is over, gradually withhold water.

Cyclamen Persicum, ... 50

CINERARIA MARITIMA.

A white foliage plant, with deeply cut leaves, somewhat similar to Centaurea, but more vigorous in growth; fine for borders; per dozen, $2.50; each, 25 cents.

CAMPSIDIUM.

An elegant climber, of rapid growth; fine for conservatories; foliage fern-like. It has no need of flowers, as the foliage is an ornament in itself. Do not allow the soil to become wet or sodden, as then it is apt to drop its leaves. The plant branches freely, and succeeds in any ordinary garden soil.

Campsidium filicifolium, ... 25

CENTAUREA.

White foliaged bedding plants, that make the prettiest and most effective borders for beds of ornamental-leaved plants. They are commonly called Dusty Millers. Used generally for bordering beds of Coleus or Geraniums. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

Centaurea gymnocarpa, leaves deeply cut.
candida, leaves smooth and very white.

DAPHNE.

A handsome evergreen shrub, growing from three to six feet high, that, when well trained, forms a handsome, compact bush. The flowers are white, slightly tinged with pink, and are borne in clusters on the ends of the shoots; they are highly esteemed for their delightful fragrance, on account of which they are grown quite extensively for cutting.

Daphne Indica, each, ... 30

DRACÆNA.

Very ornamental pot plants, grown for their beauty of form and foliage. They require re-potting about three times a year to keep them in a healthy condition. The leaves should be washed with a damp sponge weekly. They are also especially adapted for use in hanging baskets, or vases, as center plants, for which purpose they are without an equal.

Dracæna terminalis, or Dragon Tree. Foliage dark crimson, marked with pink; 75 cents each.
indivisa, with narrow, grass-like foliage. 75 cents.

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The Dahlia is divided into four pretty distinct classes, — the ordinary or *Show Dahlia*; the *Dwarf* or *Bedding Dahlia*, making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; the *Pompon* or *Bouquet*, with small, very perfect flowers, and the *Single Dahlia*, which is now becoming very popular, and is especially desirable for cutting.

As the Dahlia is a Fall flower, there is no need of planting before about the middle of May, or even later. Tubers can be forwarded as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April. Price, except in the select list of scarce sorts, 25 cents each, and $2.50 per dozen. If the selection is left to us, we will sell bulbs at $2.00 per dozen, and we think we can make a selection that will delight any lover of this beautiful flower. Our stock forms the largest and finest collection in the world.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Dahlia Ada Tiffin, light peach, tinged with rose.
Adelaide, clear yellow, high center.
Admiration, yellow ground, edged and mottled with lake.
Amazon, yellow, with scarlet edge.
Anna Warner, creamy ground, shaded to flesh color.
Arthur, deep lilac, full size.
Beauty, yellow, suffused with rose, and sometimes tipped white.
Benjamin Crossland, rich dark purple.
Bessie, lilac; full size; constant.
Bird of Passage, white, tipped with pink; always reliable.
Bizarre, light ground, heavily striped and flaked with purple.
British Triumph, rich crimson.
Buttercup, yellow, tinged with red; fine.
Dahlia Cecelia, pale yellow, good form
Champion Rollo, large, dark orange edges, shaded lighter.
Charles Lidgard, deep yellow, edged with red.
Charles Turner, yellow, edged with crimson.
Chorister, fawn color, striped crimson and rose.
Chris Ridley, bright glowing crimson.
Constancy, yellow ground, deeply edged with lake.
Consul, pale orange, suffused with yellow at base of petals.
Crown Prince, fine buff; free bloomer.
Dayspring, new variety of buff; very fine shape.
Delight, creamy white, slightly edged with purple.
Dewdrop, dark crimson.
Dragon, yellow, tipped with crimson.
Duc de Brabant, new lilac; fine form.
Duke of Albany, rich crimson.
Duke of Connaught, dark crimson, shaded purple; handsome.
Duke of Edinburgh, deep yellow.
Earl of Radnor, rich plum color; large and fine.
Emily, blush, suffused with rose; large, free bloomer.
Emily Edwards, blush white, slightly tinted; splendid.
Emperor, purple-maroon; large and fine.
Empress Maud, white, edged with purple; good form.
Fancy Boy, light scarlet.
Fanny Purchase, bright yellow; very fine standard variety.
Figaro, orange; heavy scarlet tip.
Firefly, deep scarlet; good.
Flambeau, very bright orange-scarlet.
Flamingo, vermilion scarlet; very fine flower.
George Dickson, chestnut-brown, a peculiar color.
George Rawlings, very dark maroon; full size.
Glory of Summer, rich, glowing salmon-scarlet.
Golden Gate, yellow, tipped with red.
Goldfinch, yellow, striped with purple, and tipped white.
Hebe, pale, rosy lilac; good petal and outline.
Hercules, yellow, striped and speckled with crimson.
High Sheriff, very dark, nearly black.
Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, yellow, deeply edged with purple.
Hugh Austin, orange-scarlet, striped with dark red; very fine.
H. W. Ward, yellow ground, heavily edged deep crimson.
James Cocker, fine purple.

Dahlia James Stephens, bright orange-scarlet; new color; very fine.
James Vick, purplish maroon; color intense; full and symmetrical.
James Wilder, maroon; good form; a beauty.
J. Neville Keynes, large, shaded yellow.
John Cocker, very dark maroon.
John Forbes, fawn color, striped maroon.
John Greenaway, crimson; compact; fine form.
John Lamont, maroon, with darker stripe; very fine.
John Wm. Lord, copper red.
John Wyatt, crimson-scarlet; good.
Joseph Ashby, shaded orange, beautiful form.
Joseph B. Service, bright yellow; large and fine.
Lady Allington, dark scarlet, tipped white.
Lady Antrobus, red, tipped with pure white.
Lady Paxton, red, tipped with white.
Lady Wimborne, deep pink, heavily shaded with rose; new color.
Lizzie Leicester, yellow base, heavily tipped and pencilled lake.
Lottie Eckford, white, striped with purple.
Lucy Berry, lilac, suffused with white at base of petals.
Maggie Soul, blush white, edged with purple; very pretty and free.
Magician, deep yellow, distinctly striped with scarlet.
Maid of Athens, dark maroon, tipped with red and white.
Maria Gerring, white, striped deep purple.
Miss Browning, clear yellow, tipped with white; beautiful.
Miss Rodwell, rosy-purple, tipped white.
Mirefield Beauty, a beautiful shade of red; the flowers of this variety are always perfect.
Modesty, blush, with light center; large, with great substance.
Mr. Compton, dark maroon, with a shade of purple; free and constant.
Mr. Cornwallis West, scarlet, with orange shade; very attractive.
Mr. Cross, cerise, a bright glowing color.
Mr. J. C. Reid, light orange; large and constant.
Mrs. Bunn, light ground, finely striped with purple.
Mrs. F. Foreman, rich lilac.
Mrs. G. R. Jefferd, large, deep yellow.
Mrs. Hodgson, yellow ground, heavily edged with crimson.
Mrs. Stancombe, canary-yellow, tipped; beautiful.
Mrs. W. Dodds, blush center; outer petals light lilac free bloomer.
Mrs. W. Haskins, fawn.
Orient, white, distinctly striped purple.
Oriole, golden ground, striped and tipped with scarlet.
Picotee, golden yellow, laced with bright crimson.
Pioneer, black; large size.
Polly Sandell, lemon, tipped with fawn.
Prince Bismarck, fine large purple; unsurpassed.
Princess, white; large flower; free bloomer.
Prof. Fawcett, dark lilac, striped with chocolate.
Purity, purest white; free and constant.
Purpurea superba, violet-purple; fine and free bloomer.
P. V. Nasby, bronze, striped maroon.
Queen of Sports, white and lilac, purple striped.
Queen of York, blush, edged violet-purple.
Rev. Dr. Moffat, beautiful dark mulberry.
Revival, rich crimson; full size and perfect.
Robin Adair, peculiar shade of brown; flowers fine shape and very perfect.
Ronald, buff; free and fine.
Rosetta, large, fine purple.
Ruby Gem, ruby-crimson, with small yellow tip.
Snow Cloud, pearly white; withstands the sun.
Snowdrift, clear white; full size; free bloomer.
Startler, very dark maroon, with white tips.
Statesman, purplish-crimson.
Dahlia Sunbeam, clear buff, with a beautiful outline.
The Pet, dark maroon, tipped with white.
Thomas White, dark crimson maroon; very free.
Walter H. Williams, a splendid bright scarlet; high center.
Walter Weir, crimson, shaded purple and violet.
William Ady, lilac, striped with purple.
William Dawkins, fawn, edged with bright crimson.
Woman in White, large; white.
Yellow Boy, deep yellow.
Yellow Standard, yellow.

POMPON, OR BOUQUET.

Admiral Dot, purplish-lilac; finely quilled.
Bird of Roses, rose, tipped with carmine.
Burning Coal, yellow, with intense scarlet tip.
Coquette, dark crimson, shaded to orange.
Cupid, white ground, tipped and suffused with rose.
Dr. Schwebes, crimson-scarlet.
Emotion, crimson, tipped with white.
Gem, intense rich scarlet.
Isabel, bright orange-scarlet; free and effective.
Lady Blanche, small, pure white; fine for cutting.
Lilac Pompon, lilac, most perfect form.
Little Agnes, light pink.
Little Bob, fine, deep scarlet.
Little Daisy, white, tinged with rose.
Little Duchess, garnet, with light rose at base of petals.
Little Fireball, bright scarlet; full center.
Little Goldlight, gold, tipped with scarlet.
Little Leopold, deep pink; very fine.
Little Lina, blush, tipped with violet.
Little Madonna, crimson, tipped with white.
Little Philip, creamy buff, edged with lilac.
Little Princess, rose shaded.
Little Virginie, bright rosy purple.
Mabel, lilac; excellent form and free.
Meteor, bright scarlet.
Nymphe, yellow, tipped with red.
Patti, rosy ground, tipped with carmine.
Peacemaker, rosy-lilac; free.
Profusion, crimson, tipped with white.
Sappho, rich maroon; splendid.
The Khedive, deep crimson, suffused with white at base of petals.
Titania, yellow, with bronze tip.
White Aster, pure white; fimbriated.

DWARFS, OR BEDDERS.

Aurora, yellow; large.
Dawn, creamy ground, tipped with rose.
Dwarf Queen, purple, tipped with white.
Fire King, bright crimson.
Fraulein Hettergot, light and rose; fine dwarf.
Gem of the Dwarfs, red, tipped with white.
George Thompson, yellow; large; free bloomer.
Goldfinder, golden yellow.
Leah, fine shade of orange, tinted with rose.
Marguerite Bruant, white; good bedder.
Meta Bartelles, pink.
Mt. Blanc, clear white.
Pearl, pearly white.
Rising Sun, large, intense scarlet.
Rose Queen, rose, with light center.
Sambo, dark maroon.
Vulcan, deep red, large flower; fine.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

Albion, orange, shaded rose.
Cervantesii, light orange-scarlet.
Cloth of Gold, rich yellow.
Cyrus, rosy purple.
Duchess of Westminster, white; broad petals.
Duke of Teck, rich mauve; fine form.
General Diaz, vivid scarlet; very showy.
Harold, dark, velvety maroon; nearly black.
Juarezii, dazzling scarlet, (Cactus-like); splendid.

Dahlia Lutea grandiflora, clear deep yellow; large and fine.
Picta formosissima, orange-yellow, with scarlet stripes.
Purple Paragon, deep violet-purple.
Queen of Singles, rich magenta, suffused with rose.
Rob Roy, intense scarlet.
Rupert, crimson-scarlet.
Sunbeam, deep yellow.
White Queen, large, white, and very free bloomer.

NEW AND SCARCE VARIETIES.

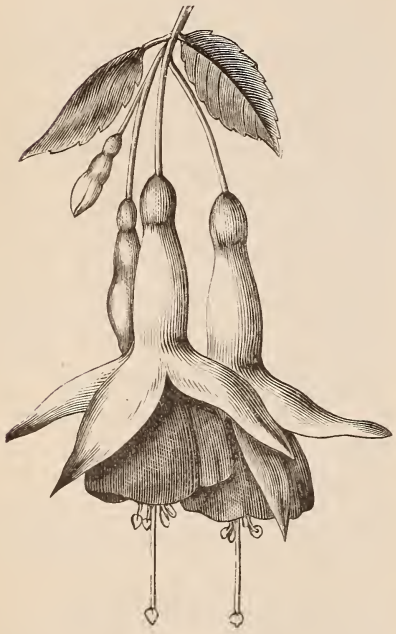
Price, 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen.
[P. Pompon.]
Brilliant, deep crimson. P.
Catharine, yellow. P.
Critic, fine lilac, shaded purple.
Darkness, almost black. P.
Duchess of Albany, orange, striped with red.
Falcon, light fawn; fine form.
Fashion, light orange. P.
Gaiety, yellow, striped with red, sometimes tipped white.
Dahlia General Gordon, yellow, beautifully striped scarlet.
James Huntley, fine purple.
Marmaduke, white, heavily striped and flaked magenta.
Mrs. Langtry, cream color, beautifully edged with crimson.
Mrs. W. Gladstone, delicate pink.
Muriel, clear yellow, full size.
Romeo, buff, striped with maroon.
Rosalie, primrose, edged with pink. P.

ECHEVERIA.

This class of plants are now attracting unusual attention. They are well adapted for rockeries, carpet beds, or the outer edge of ribbon beds; also excellent house plants, that will succeed with almost any kind of treatment. The flowers are also quite attractive.

Echeveria retusa floribunda, leaves green, flowers rosy pink 25
Hoveyi, foliage beautifully striped the entire length with cream and white. 50

FUCHSIA.



SINGLE FUCHSIA.

DOUBLE FUCHSIA.

The Fuchsias, as all know, are elegant flowers, delicate in coloring and exquisitely graceful in form. When in full bloom they are a most beautiful sight. The plants we offer are strong and thrifty, grown specially for summer and winter flowering, and may be trained in almost any desired form. The Fuchsia requires a light, rich soil. Sprinkle often and give plenty of light and air. The usual plan is to obtain plants, flower them in the house during winter, and then consider them useless. This is all wrong. If you have any defective spot on the north side of the house that you wish concealed during the summer, nothing will answer the purpose as beautifully as the Fuchsia. Put out the plants in early summer, sinking the pots a little deeper than the rim, and before the first frost remove the plants to the house, and they will make you glad all winter, and be ready for service in the garden again the next summer. To those unacquainted with varieties who may prefer to leave the choice to us, we will make a selection that we are quite sure will be satisfactory, for our collection is large and fine. Plants 25 cents each; $2.25 per dozen, except where noted; or $2.00 per dozen our selection.

SINGLE.

Fuchsia Arabella, corolla rose, sepals white.
Aurora Superba, sepals salmon, corolla orange.
Beacon, sepals rose, corolla violet.
Bland's Striped, tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple, beautifully striped with red and rose; a very showy and remarkable variety; 50 cents.
Bird of Paradise, sepals crimson, corolla brilliant magenta.

Fuchsia Black Prince, corolla reddish rose; sepals carmine.

Brilliant, corolla scarlet; sepals white; winter flowering.

Canary Bird, sepals scarlet; corolla dark purple; foliage golden yellow; very fine.

Carl Halt, sepals white, corolla crimson, striped with white; winter flowering.

Charming, sepals crimson, corolla violet.

Chas. Blanc, tube and sepals rosy-pink; corolla rich amaranth.

Clipper, sepals carmine scarlet; corolla deep purple.

Covent Garden White, tube and sepals white; corolla clear lake.

Earl of Beaconsfield, rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine, large flower.

Elegance, sepals scarlet, corolla violet.

Jules Ferry, violet; sepals bright rose; flowers fine form.

Lustrous Improved, new; tube and sepals white, corolla very brilliant carmine-scarlet; 35 cents.

Lady Heystesbury Improved, new; tube and sepals pure white, corolla violet-purple; 35 cents.

Mrs. G. Rundle, tube and sepals blush white, corolla scarlet.

Mrs. Marshall, corolla carmine; sepals white; winter flowering.

Magnum Bonum, sepals broad, of a brilliant red; corolla rich violet-purple.

Mr. King, tube and sepals soft coral-red; rich, deep purple; fine habit; flowers medium size.

Pearl of England, one of the best winter blooming sorts; sepals white, petals rosy scarlet.

Rose of Denmark, sepals blush; corolla pink.

Speciosa, scarlet; sepals blush; winter-flowering; one of the best.

Sunray, violet and crimson; leaves beautifully variegated; 30 cents.

Swanley, sepals white; corolla rosy carmine.

Star of Wilts, tube and sepals cream color; corolla large, pinkish violet, with distinct margin of orange.

Try Me, Oh, corolla very dark, sepals red; dwarf; very free bloomer.

DOUBLE.

Avalanche, corolla violet; sepals crimson.

Avalanche, Smith's, white; sepals crimson.

Champion of the World, flowers very large, sepals coral-red, corolla dark purple; 30 cents.

Deutscher Kaiser, sepals rosy crimson, corolla violet purple.

Frau Emma Topfer, new; tube and sepals very dark rose; corolla blush white; flowers large, well-formed, and very showy; beautiful variety; 35 cents.

Gem, corolla large, deep violet; sepals crimson; winter flowering.

Gustave Dore, sepals light rose, corolla pure white.

Jeannie d'Arc, tube and sepals bright scarlet; corolla pure white; dwarf.

Kingsburyana, sepals coral red, corolla white; fine vigorous grower, flowers large and showy.

Mrs. H. Cannell, white corolla; carmine sepals.

Montrose, corolla white; sepals rose.

Madame Galli Marie, corolla white; sepals crimson.

Nellie Morton, new; seedling from Miss Lucy Finnis, possessing almost the same habit of growth, color and shape, except that the corolla is not as double, which is a great advantage, as the flowers do not bear so heavily on the slender branches, thus giving the plant a much better appearance. Undoubtedly this variety will become very popular. Plants each, 50 cents.

New Mastodon, tube and sepals deep crimson, corolla rich, deep violet; flower very large.

Prince Napoleon, corolla purple; sepals waxy crimson.

Princess of Wales, sepals crimson; corolla creamy white.

Fuchsia Phenomenal, new; (SEE COLORED PAGES); 30 cents.

Pascal, sepals light rose, petals violet-rose; semi-double.

Tower of London, corolla violet blue; sepals crimson; very large.

Vainqueur de Puebla, corolla white, veined with rose; sepals red.

Victor Hugo, sepals clear red; corolla clear lilac new color; flowers very large.

White Giant, sepals crimson; corolla white; very large flower: fine grower.

FICUS.

The India Rubber Tree is a popular house-plant, as it succeeds well with ordinary treatment, and its large foliage and erect form are much admired. The plants require plenty of light, and should never be exposed to draughts. Sponge the leaves often, to keep them free from dust.

Ficus elastica, or Rubber Tree, with thick shining, leathery leaves, ten inches long by three wide; an excellent and showy pot plant. . . . 75

repens, a fine creeper for greenhouse, or outside decoration in the South, ... 25

Parcelli, a very showy foliage plant, with large green leaves, marbled and blotched with white, 50

FARFUGIUM.

Farfugium grande is a first-class ornamental plant for pots, well adapted for house culture. The leaves are thick and leathery, dark green and with yellow spots the size of a five-cent piece; quite hardy.

Farfugium grande, each, ... 50

FEVERFEW, (Pyrethrum.)

The Feverfews are among the handsomest and most useful of our border plants.

Feverfew, Double White, with Daisy-like flowers; good for either house or garden; always desirable for cutting. 25 cents.

Aurea or Golden, with bright yellow foliage; very much used for edgings of beds; 20 cents each; $2.00 per doz.

Little Gem, a new dwarf variety, growing only from eight to twelve inches in height. The flowers are large and of the purest white; splendid for cutting; per doz. $2.50; each 25 cents.

FERNS.

These beautiful plants are now quite generally cultivated. Some of them do exceedingly well with room culture, especially the Pteris; the beautiful Japanese Climbing Fern, Lygodium scandens; the Sword Fern, Nephrolepis; and the graceful Adiantums. All do well in ferneries or Wardian cases. In summer they should be set out of doors on the shady side of the house or fence. Shower them frequently both in summer and winter. We have many very excellent varieties of Ferns not named below; plants 25 cents each.

Lygodium scandens, a beautiful climbing Fern from Japan, growing from ten to twenty feet and succeeding admirably with common room culture. 50 cents to $1.00 each.

Nephrolepis exaltata, or **Sword Fern,** very desirable for house culture, especially for hanging baskets 50 cents each.

GERANIUM.

A group of scarlet Geraniums is a dazzling sight from June to November. No flowering plants are more grown and certainly none are more suitable for large beds where a mass of bloom is desired. When used in connection with Alternantheras, Coleus, and other foliage plants, they make an attractive display. The Silver-leaf Geraniums, and some of the scented varieties, form an excellent border for a bed of scarlet Geraniums, provided they are well cared for, and the buds pinched off as they appear.

The class of single varieties embraces every color from purple and scarlet to white. Plants make a vigorous, healthy growth, and bear the hottest suns admirably, and are, perhaps, the most useful for lawn beds. Plants should not be put into the ground until the weather is quite warm and all danger from frosty nights is over, in Northern States toward the last of May, and they should be set so that when grown they will cover the ground.

The Geranium family is so extensive and varied that we have deemed it desirable to describe the characteristics of the best classes. Plants intended for winter-blooming should be grown in pots through the summer and not be allowed to bloom; or cuttings should be made in September. Geraniums, to bloom well in the house, require to be kept quite cool and to have plenty of air. **20** cts. each; **$2** per doz., except where noted.

Geranium Avenir National, scarlet lake, fine truss.

Anna Scott, rich deep crimson, shaded with maroon; splendid bedder.

Beauty of Kingsess, white, with rosy-scarlet center.

Blonde Beauty, deep flesh color, shading to white, large truss, of good habit.

Coquette, peach blossom, base of upper petals white, flowers and truss very large.

Col. Holden, rosy crimson.

Cinderella, bright rosy salmon, fine truss.

Coleshill, soft scarlet, fine for early flowering.

Cardinalis, rich deep crimson.

Crimson Vesuvius, same habit as Vesuvius; color much darker.

Dick's Seedling, white, with large salmon eye.

Defenseur de Belfort, purple scarlet; fine.

Dr. Denny, the nearest approach to a blue Geranium of any yet introduced, color rich purplish magenta, base of upper petals bright crimson tinted with orange; 40 cents each.

Geranium Distinction, leaf green, with a narrow zone of deep black near the edge.

Eros, scarlet, white eye; fine form.

Eugenie, rose, with a light shade of magenta; base of upper petals white.

Excelsior, bedding; scarlet; fine.

Ferdinand Kauffer, identical with Dr. Denny in color, the habit of the plant is much improved, being a much stronger grower, and producing larger trusses of flowers; 40 cents.

Freak of Nature, center of leaf quite white with green margin, flowers scarlet. 35 cents each.

Gen. Grant, scarlet.

Gloire Lyonnaise, scarlet, with large, pure white eye.

Gracie, white, with distinct red ring around a small pure white eye. 35 cents.

Guinea, brilliant orange-scarlet, florets finely formed.

Hebe, cherry crimson, fine form

Happy Thought, leaf with a large yellowish white center and green margin; flowers magenta.

Harry King, vivid scarlet, white eye.

Jasper, light scarlet, with white eye.

Jealousy, orange-scarlet, with a decided orange hue.

Jennie Dodds, clear light magenta, very free bloomer.

Kate Nicholson, dwarf, pink, free bloomer.

Kate Patterson, rich, bright salmon.

Leviathan, crimson-scarlet shaded vermilion, individual flowers large, and finely formed.

Lydia, brilliant scarlet.

May Queen, flesh color, outer half of petals a lighter shade.

Mad. Danelle, clear rose marked with white.

Master Christine, dwarf; pink; very fine bloomer.

Mathilda, rose pink, free flowering, fine bedder.

Mrs. James Vick, white edges, pinkish center; without an equal for winter.

Mrs. Windsor, blush white, with large vermilion-scarlet center; habit dwarf.

Mad. Aline Frilleuse, orange scarlet, large truss.

Mrs. Moore, pure white, with a beautiful ring of bright salmon around a small white eye, habit dwarf, free-flowering, very desirable; 30 cents.

Mrs. Harkett, rich salmon, tinted rose; white eye.

Mad. Racimer, rich deep crimson; large truss.

Neptune, light magenta, base of upper petals white, large flower, good truss.

Geranium New Life, the flowers are vivid scarlet, irregularly striped with salmon and white, like a Carnation; truss good; very free flowering; sports sometimes.

Novelty, a very distinct variety; lower petals scarlet; upper petals rich pink with shadings; 30 cents.

Pantaloon, bright salmon, the center of each petal having a large, distinct white blotch.

Pauline Lucca, pure white, the individual flowers are large and perfect; we consider this is one of the finest single whites; 35 cents.

Par Excellence, bright scarlet, free bloomer.

Princess Maud, scarlet, pure white eye.

P. L. Courier, immense truss of clear vermilion flowers; extra fine.

Queen of the West, light scarlet.

Ralph, crimson scarlet, shaded purple, flowers large.

Salmon Vesuvius, salmon color, with white eye.

Sensation, fine rose color; very large clusters.

Sir Harry, carmine-scarlet, a seedling from Grant, which it resembles in style and habit of growth. It s a very free bloomer, and one of the best and most showy varieties we have for grouping.

Snowden, dwarf white, flowers large, fine.

Snow Flake, white.

Streak of Luck, color salmon, distinctly striped with white; very free flowering; large truss.

Surprise, bright scarlet.

Sunset, bright rosy-salmon.

Sunshine, vermilion-scarlet; large, well-formed truss.

Vesuvius, a popular English variety; dwarf; fiery scarlet, and a very free bloomer.

White Clipper, white, fine bedder.

White Perfection, pure white, free bloomer.

White Tom Thumb, pure white.

White Distinction. The old Distinction was much prized for its splendid deep zone, but its flowers were never very attractive. The white variety now offered is in every way similar as regards growth and foliage; its flowers are pure white, and form a beautiful contrast with the dark zone; 30 cts.

White Vesuvius, pure white; dwarf; good bedder.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, rich crimson-scarlet; the truss and individual flowers are very large.

W. K. Harris, dwarf, rosy pink.

Wood Nymph, clear pink; free blooming.

DOUBLE.

The Double Geraniums have been wonderfully improved the past few years. We now have them of as many and as beautiful colors as the single. For bedding they are about as good every way as the single, and for cutting much better. The white varieties of Geraniums both single and double have shown a marked improvement, some of which hold their pure color without showing the slightest tinge of pink. The double Geraniums bear very large trusses of flowers, forming solid masses, and endure the sun as well as the single; each, 20 cents; $2.00 per dozen.

Asa Gray, fine salmon.

Anna Montel, dwarf, delicate rose.

Acme, very rich vermilion, with beautiful velvety surface, fine bedder, free bloomer.

Auguste Villaume, clear bright red, fine bedder.

Archduke Rudolph, deep magenta-scarlet; free bloomer; dwarf.

Apple Blossom, rosy-salmon, with pink shadings.

Bouquet, fine scarlet, shaded with rose, good bedder.

Bataclan, deep purple violet, flowers large, and with enormous trusses.

Brilliant, fine bright scarlet.

Candidissima plena, large and full, snowy white.

Crimson Gem, fine crimson, shaded scarlet.

Congress, light carmine, upper petals shaded vermilion, truss large, strong grower.

Chieftain, carmine, upper petals shaded magenta.

Depute Ancelon, magenta, truss beautiful shape.

Depute Laflize, truss round, vermilion purple.

Geranium Delicata, flesh tint, beautifully shaded with vermilion, very large truss.

Dame Blanche, white; free bloomer.

Defiance, beautiful crimson; a fine bedding variety.

Dr. Phinney, intense scarlet, shaded crimson.

Effective, scarlet, large flower.

Eclipse, rosy-crimson.

Elegance, very brilliant rose pink; flower medium size; very free bloomer.

Emerson, flesh color, shaded salmon and deep pink.

Ernest Lauth, glowing crimson, illuminated with scarlet; immense truss.

Etoile des Roses, bright rose; base of petals pure white; truss large, and well formed.

Enchantress, clear rose; fine.

Guillion Mangilli, dazzling crimson scarlet, lower petals shaded with violet; very large flower.

George Thorpe, intense bright crimson; fine bedder.

Gen. Farre, flowers salmon, irregularly mottled with rose, and sometimes blotched white.

Henry Cannell, intense deep scarlet, flower quite large, truss good size, fine bedder.

Hoff Beach, rich amaranth-purple, truss and flowers large.

James Vick, fine shade of crimson, lower petals changing to violet rose.

J. C. Rodbard, brilliant red, upper petals tinged with purple; truss large.

J. H. Klippart, bright vermilion scarlet, shaded mahogany at base of petals.

Jules Simon, clear rose; dwarf.

J. P. Kirtland, deep crimson, flushed with purple.

La Jeannette, pure white, flowers very perfect.

Le Pere Secchi, orange salmon.

Louise, bright salmon, shaded rose.

Laura Leigh, cherry, shaded orange.

Little Gem, vermilion-scarlet. This variety grows only about six to nine inches in height, and blooms very freely; 30 cents.

Little Fireball, dwarf; beautiful crimson; very fine; 30 cents.

Mad. Amelia Baltet, white, free flowering.

Mary Anderson, vermilion scarlet.

Meteor, bright crimson.

Mad. Neury, magenta, upper petals shaded orange.

Mrs. E. G. Hill, pale blush, overlaid with a delicate lavender shade; truss and flowers large.

Mad. Thibeaut, flowers very large, deep rose-pink, upper petals marked with white; good bedder.

Mons. Gelein Lowagie, intense scarlet, and salmon.

Magenta King, flowers a most beautiful shade of magenta; free bloomer; extra fine; 30 cents.

M. Tisserant, bright rose, truss and flowers large.

Mary Geering, pink; fine shade.

Mina, rich, dark scarlet; flower very large and fine.

Mavourissa, deep crimson truss large.

Mrs. Chas. Pease, rich, deep pink; upper petals marked with white.

M. Hardy, blush, shaded lilac-pink; flowers fine.

Maggie Hallock, deep pink, shaded rose.

Mrs. W. P. Simmons, deep salmon, with darker shadings.

May Wayte, violet-crimson, shaded scarlet; good bedder.

Princess Stephanie, dwarf; flowers large; lilac-pink; an abundant bloomer; fine.

Pocahontas, rose-pink, upper petals margined white.

Peter Henderson, bright orange-scarlet, base of petals white, truss large, flowers fine form.

Pres. Leon Simon, bright clear red, flamed salmon.

Progress, dark scarlet; very fine.

Pharos, white; free, strong grower; truss large and well formed; when bedded out the flowers assume a delicate pink tinge; very fine.

Queen of Beauties, pure magenta, base of upper petals white, dwarf.

Queen of the Fairies, bright flesh color, mottled with pearly-white; flowers well formed.

Geranium R. B. Hayes, fine deep scarlet.
Ruby, scarlet, very brilliant.
Remarkable, crimson, shaded scarlet, truss large; an abundant bloomer.
Rosalia, very deep carmine, shaded, flowers large, habit neat and compact.
Ruby Triumph, crimson-scarlet; large truss.
Simon Delaux, cherry purple; dwarf.
Sparkler, crimson, large flower.
Sylphide, dwarf; flowers delicate rose; magnificent.
Soleillet, violet-crimson, base of upper petals orange-scarlet.
W. E. Gladstone, light scarlet, very brilliant.
The Ghost, white; very free bloomer.
Victory, rose scarlet.

NEW VARIETIES.

Each 30 cents, except as noted.

SINGLE.

Imogen, a very beautiful shade of salmon, with large scarlet eye; flowers well formed, truss large.
Juliette, flowers a beautiful peach tint; truss very large and well formed; very free bloomer.
Lady Reed, pure white, with large scarlet center; flowers fine form, and very large; 50 cents.
Mrs. John Thorpe, delicate blush, with pure white markings on upper petals.
Queen of the Belgians, (SEE COLORED PAGES); 50 cents.
Sam Sloan, fine deep crimson; blooms very freely and is an excellent bedder.
Swanley Gem, bright rosy-scarlet, with small white eye; flowers very large aud well formed.
W. E. Gumbleton, very dark crimson, with magenta shadings; small but distinct pure white eye.

DOUBLE.

Golden Dawn, brilliant orange-scarlet; very bright and showy, the individual flowers are large and of good substance; free bloomer.
Le Cygne, pure white; very fine.
Mary Hill, rich deep pink; truss and flowers large.
Mrs. W. E. Corden, beautiful shade of rosy-carmine; flowers full and of good form.
S. A. Nutt, very rich dark crimson; a splendid variety for bedding.

SWEET SCENTED.

The fragrant Geraniums are treasures. For making bouquets, and as a back ground for button-hole flowers they are indispensable. The leaves are beautiful as well as fragrant. Some varieties are more finely cut, as will be seen by the descriptions; each 20 cents; per dozen, $2.00.

Rose, Oakleaf, Nutmeg, Citron, and **Pennyroyal** are the most popular.
The following are also choice:
Apple, round, light green leaf, delightfully fragrant.
Dr. Livingstone, leaves finely divided.
Mrs. Taylor, flowers large; deep scarlet.
Shrubland Pet, fine soft leaf and carmine flowers.

IVY-LEAF.

This class has thick, glossy, and Ivy-shaped leaves, and the plants are of a drooping habit. They are excellent for baskets, vases and house plants, and not undesirable for beds on the lawn; each, 20 cents; per dozen, $2.00.

SINGLE.

Alice Lee, leaf golden yellow, flowers crimson.
Duke of Edinburgh, leaves light green, broad white margin; flowers rose.
Holly Wreath, leaves light green; broad, yellowish margin; flowers rose.
L'Elegante, white margin, tinged with pink: flowers white.
La France, flowers deep violet amaranth; upper petals orange.

DOUBLE.

Anna Pfitzer, flowers large; salmon pink.
Geranium Gloire D'Orleans, crimson-magenta, fine.
Lucy Lemoine, flowers nearly white, purple veined.
Robert Fortune, bright carmine; flowers large, fine.
Dr. Broca, bright clear rose.

TRICOLOR—LEAVES FINELY VARIEGATED.

These Geraniums are much prized for the beauty of their foliage, which is very handsome. For culture in the house or conservatory, they are among the best.

Mrs. Pollock, flowers scarlet. 30 cents.

BRONZE.

The leaves of the Bronze Geraniums show the most beautiful shades of yellow and bronze or brownish red, the foliage being as handsome as flowers; each, 20 cents; per dozen, $2.00.

Beauty of Calderdale, golden bronze.
Bronze Prince, showy foliage; flowers salmon.
Cloth of Gold, leaves yellow and green.
Fanny, truss and flowers large, peach tint.
Marshal McMahon, very vigorous, scarlet.

SILVER-LEAF—LEAVES WHITE MARGINED.

MADAME SALLEROI.

This class have marked leaves, the center being bright green, and the edges silvery-white. No plants make a better edging or border to a large bed. Flowers of several good colors. This is one of the most useful Geraniums, and makes an elegant plant for the house as well as the garden; 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

Bijou.
Mountain of Snow.
Mad. Salleroi.
Bright Star.
Silver Queen, flowers pink.

PELARGONIUMS.

These are more commonly known as Lady Washington Geraniums. The flowers are large, with deep blotches on the upper petals, and bright spots on the lower. While in bloom during the months of May and June, they are very beautiful and ornamental, either as pot plants or in the garden. Although their time of blooming is short, their great beauty while in flower makes them very desirable; 30 cents each.

Favorite, delicate pink, dark blotch.
Gen. Taylor, carmine with crimson blotch.
L'Avenir, beautifully striped white and crimson.
Emperor, white, maroon blotch.
Virginalis, pink, dark maroon blotch.
Bianca, white, with maroon blotch.
Optima, rosy-carmine; dark blotch; small flower.
Cuculatum, fl. pl., rich rosy-purple; small flower.
Enfant Prodigue, deep rosy-purple, magenta spots.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the Summer or Tender Bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. In the fall, before hard frosts, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from frost until spring. Although the new, high priced sorts are very fine, many older, cheap varieties are nearly or quite as good. Indeed, some of the comparatively old sorts are unsurpassed. Where the selection is left to us, we try to give the greatest amount of beauty for the least money.

The Gladiolus is becoming exceedingly popular in all parts of the world, and while no flower has shown such wonderful improvement in the twenty years past, none has shown such a rapid advancement in public favor. Our own seedlings often rival the most costly French sorts in beauty. We sell no flower with more pleasure, because we know that while those who have plenty of means can indulge in new, costly, and really magnificent varieties, those who have but little can secure a dozen bulbs that will be a delight and a joy through half the summer. Some kinds have a large, flat bulb, and others one that is small and somewhat conical. In fact, seedlings generally have the egg-shaped form. One cut shows the way in which little bulblets form at the base of the bulb. These may be kept until spring and sown in drills In one or two seasons they will make bulbs large enough to flower.

DESCRIPTIONS OF BEST NAMED VARIETIES.

	Each.
Gladiolus Abricote, flowers large, bright rose, tinged with lilac,	$2 50
Addison, dark amaranth with white stripes,	10
Adonis, light cherry, lower petals yellow with crimson blotch,	10
Africaine, slaty brown on scarlet ground, streaked with scarlet and pure white, white blotch,	75
Agatha, large flower; rose, orange-tinged, blazed with amaranth,	10
Agrius, bright salmon, slightly feathered at the outer edge with vermilion; blotch cream color,	20
Amalthee, white, streaked with garnet, large garnet blotch,	15

	Each.
Gladiolus Ambroise Verschaffelt, carmine, garnet flamed,	$0 20
Andre Leroy, fine deep cherry red, flamed and striped with a rich darker shade; white blotch, white stripe in center of each petal,	75
Andromede, rose, slightly tinted with carmine, and streaked with white; large yellow blotch,	15
Anna, cherry, orange tinged, lower petals striped with carmine on white ground,	20
Antigone, delicate rose, flamed with carmine,	15
Arabi Pacha, flowers scarlet, very bright, blotch ivory-white bordered with golden-yellow,	1 50
Aramis, long spike, large flowers, rose, tinged with orange, edged with carmine cherry; lower division white, striped with bright carmine,	35
Archiduchesse Marie Christine, white, slightly tinged with lilac, flamed rosy carmine,	35
Ariane, white ground, bordered and flamed with carmine rose,	10
Arsinoe, satin rose, flamed with carmine,	10
Arethuse, white, rose tinted, carmine striped,	75
Asmodee, brilliant cherry-purple, edged and flamed garnet; blotch white, white line in each petal,	15
Astree, white, with carmine blotch, beautifully striped,	25
Atlas, white, slightly tinged with lilac, and striped bright violet,	1 00
Ball of Fire, scarlet crimson, maroon blotch with blue center,	1 00
Bayard, carmine-red, slightly tinged with lilac, white line in center of each petal,	2 50
Beatrix, white ground, flushed with carmine lilac,	50
Bella Donna, white, tinted with lilac, lower petals striped with carmine,	75
Benvenuto, orange red, with white blotch,	25
Bernard de Jussieu, violet, shaded cherry and purple, with purple blotch,	10
Bicolore, bright rosy-salmon, lower petals ivory-white suffused with rose at the edges,	2 00
Bijou, light cherry, flamed with scarlet,	15
Bowiensis, vermilion scarlet; very tall spike; in flower a long time,	10
Brenchleyensis, vermilion scarlet; fine old variety,	10
Calypso, flesh colored rose, blotched with carmine,	10
Canary, light yellow, rose striped, sometimes pink,	15
Carnation, large flowers of a fleshy white color, tinged at the edges with rich carmine, the lower petals blotched purplish carmine,	35
Cassini, rose, flamed with carmine,	20
Celimene, light orange red, flamed with bright red,	20
Ceres, white, marbled and striped with rose and purple,	20
Cervantes, bright rose, slightly tinged with lilac, profusely streaked with carmine, white line in each petal,	1 00
Charles Dickens, light rose, blazed and striped with carmine,	15
Chateaubriand, cherry rose, carmine streaked,	15
Chloris, white ground, mottled with carmine, flamed with purplish carmine, lower petals blotched with carmine purple,	40
Christopher Columbus, rosy carmine, flamed with red, violet red blotch on lower petals,	20
Ciceron, dark rose, tinged with violet crimson, flamed with bright carmine, white throat,	20
Citrinus, a very fair yellow,	35
Cleopatra, large flower; soft lilac, tinged with violet, purple feathered blotch,	15
Colbert, cherry red, white blotch, white line in each petal,	15
Corinne, rosy carmine, shading to cherry, blotch creamy white, striped violet, white line in each petal,	1 00

	Each.
Gladiolus Coquette, cherry red, striped with delicate rose, white blotch,	$0 35
Corsaire, very dark velvety-scarlet, tinted with brown at the edge of the petals,	1 50
Colorado, fine spike of brilliant orange flowers, with large white blotch,	2 00
Conquerant, flowers large; beautiful carmine; blotch pure white, white line in each petal,	2 50
Constance, amaranth-red, with small, creamy-white blotch,	1 50
Crepuscule, lilac-rose, slightly flushed with carmine; edge of petals feathered violet,	2 50
Daubenton, rosy lilac shading to bright rose, flamed with carmine, carmine violet blotch, white line in the center of each petal,	40
Delicatissima, white, tinged with carmine lilac,	15
De Mirbel, rose, tinted with lilac, striped with dark crimson,	1 00
Diamant, fleshy white, throat ivory white, blotched and streaked with carmine,	35
Didon, white and lilac; large and fine,	30
Don Juan, bright orange red, yellow blotch,	10
Dr. Fontan, rosy lilac, heavily striped with bright carmine,	40
Dumont d'Urville, bright cherry, flaked and striped with rosy carmine, distinct purple blotch, white stripe in center of petal,	40
Eldorado, pure yellow, slightly striped with purple,	20
Elvire, white, flamed with carmine,	20
Etendard, large flower, white, blazed with lilac,	20
Eugene Scribe, flower large and wide, rose, blazed with carmine red; very fine,	10
Eva, white, slightly tinged with rose and pale lilac,	35
Eclaire, fine pink, flaked with deep rose, pure white blotch, white line in each petal,	40
Fanny Rouget, bright rose, striped with carmine,	10
Fatima, ground ivory-white, profusely striped with bright rosy-salmon, violet blotch on creamy ground,	75
Fenelon, rose, violet-tinged, flamed with carmine,	40
Feu-follet, ivory-white, tinted and striped with red at the edges, white line in each petal,	50
Flamingo, fiery red; blotch of rich purple, very brilliant and showy,	75
Flamboyant, fiery scarlet, fine spike,	75
Gallia, rosy-white, flushed with bright carmine at the edge of petals,	1 50
Ginevra, cherry rose flushed with red, center of each petal veined with white,	40
Giganteus, large flower, rose shading to cherry, carmine blotch, whole flower marbled white,	20
Gloire de Fontainebleau, bright rosy-carmine, striped red at the edges, white line in each petal,	75
Grand Lilas, delicate lilac, novel shade,	40
Grand Rouge, flowers large, bright scarlet, with small violet blotch in the throat,	2 00
Gulliver, flowers bright carmine, pale yellow blotch, slightly streaked violet, broad white line in each petal,	50
Hecla, fiery orange scarlet, center pure white, feathered with carmine,	75
Henry Clay, rose striped with scarlet, white blotch, white line in each petal,	10
Hercules, very large flower; scarlet, flamed with orange red, violet blotch,	1 50
Horace Vernet, long spike of large flowers, bright purplish red, pure white stain,	35
Ida, large flower, white, rose-tinted, blazed with carmine rose,	10
Imperatrice, white, striped and dashed with carmine,	10
Isaac Buchanan, fine yellow,	20
James Carter, light orange red, very bright, with a large, pure white throat,	10
John Bull, whitish, sometimes striped with lilac,	10

Each.

Gladiolus Jeannette, bright rose, striped and blotched with rosy-carmine at the edges, . . $0 50
Joconde, cherry rose, fringed bright carmine, streaked white, clear throat, ... 20
Jupiter, large flower, light red, blazed dark crimson, ... 40
Leda, bright flesh, striped with lilac carmine, . . 40
La Candeur, large flower, white, slightly striped with violet, ... 60
La France, white, flamed with carmine toward the edges, amaranth blotch on creamy white ground, ... 40
La Perle, pure lilac, blotched with violet carmine on the lower petals, ... 35
Leander, dark lilac, shading off to carmine, a white line in the center of each petal, large white blotch, ... 40
Le Phare, brilliant fiery red; very showy, . . . 20
Le Poussin, light red, white ground; very pretty, 15
Le Tintoret, cherry rose, carmine blotch on yellow ground, ... 20
Le Vesuve, intense fiery red; rich, ... 35
Leviathan, bright rose, flamed and striped carmine, amaranth blotch on creamy white ground. 75
Loredan, bright cherry-rose, with creamy-white spots, slightly shaded with slate color at outer edge of petals, ... 3 00
Lord Byron, brilliant scarlet, stained and ribboned with pure white, ... 10
Lord Raglan, salmon, spotted with scarlet, dark garnet blotch, ... 15
L'Ornement des Parterres, white ground, blazed with lilac, rose, and carmine, ... 20
Louis Van Houtte, velvety carmine, branches freely, and flowers a long time, ... 10
Lulli, bright cherry, lower petals carmine-streaked, 35
L' Unique Violet, dark lilac, tinted with violet, ... 1 00
Mabel, pure white in the center, blotched with brilliant carmine at the outer edges, ... 1 50
Madame Desportes, pure white, striped violet, 1 50
Madame Furtado, white, flamed with crimson, darker crimson stripe in the throat, ... 20
Madame Vilmorin, rose, with white center, and edged with dark rose, ... 50
Mademoiselle Marie Mies, delicate rose, flamed with carmine, blotch of rosy purple on pure white ground, ... 1 50
Marechal Vaillant, brilliant scarlet, white throat and stripes; splendid, ... 50
Margarita, white, suffused with dark crimson, . 15
Mars, beautiful scarlet, ... 10
Mary Stuart, white, rose tinged, carmine flamed, 75
Matador, brilliant carmine red, striped and blotched pure white, ... 40
Medicis, bright cherry-rose, streaked white, and flushed with carmine at outer edges, ... 2 50
Merville, cherry rose, flamed with carmine, with lighter center, ... 20
Meteor, dark red, brilliant, pure white stain, . . 20
Meyerbeer, brilliant scarlet, amaranth red blotch, 20
Michel Ange, dark crimson and purple, with white, ... 1 50
Minerve, crimson, carmine feathered white blotch, ... 75
Miriam, white, feathered and blotched with carmine rose, ... 60
Mlle. Marie Verdalle, rosy-salmon flamed and striped vermilion and dark carmine, large creamy white blotch, streaked violet, ... 1 00
Mount Etna, brilliant velvety scarlet, slightly streaked with darker scarlet at the edges, white line in the center of each petal, ... 75
Mons. Legouve, fiery red, white blotch, white line in each petal 30
Murillo, cherry rose on light ground, white blotch, white line in each petal, ... 40

Each.

Gladiolus Nelly, white, carminate rose, dark stain, ... $0 10
Nereide, pale rose, suffused with lilac, violet blotch in the throat, ... 3 00
Nestor, yellow, lower part darker, striped with red, ... 35
Newton, dark crimson, light ground, lined white, 35
Octavia, light rose, blazed with red, white blotch, 35
Opale, delicate rose, throat cream color, shaded lilac at the base, ... 1 50
Ophir, dark yellow, mottled with purple, . . . 15
Pactole, yellow, tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of darker shade, ... 20
Panorama, lilac, shaded and mottled with brilliant carmine, throat creamy white, white line in each petal, ... 40
Papillion, yellow ground, flaked and bordered with carmine, resembling the markings of a Picotee, ... 1 75
Parmentier, clear amaranth, flamed and striped with carmine, amaranth blotch on creamy white ground, ... 75
Penelope, blush white, lower petals tinted with yellow and streaked with carmine, ... 15
Pepita, flowers golden-yellow, slightly striped with carmine at the edge of the petals, ... 75
Phedre, long spike, pure white, bordered and blazed with cherry rose, ... 35
Phœnix, cherry rose, flamed with a darker shade, pure white blotch and bands, ... 30
Phœbus, fire red, with large showy white blotch, 20
Picciola, satin rose, carmine-flamed, white blotch, 30
Pictum, salmon scarlet, flaked with carmine, . 25
Picturata, carmine lilac, flamed with violet, dark carmine blotch, ... 25
Plutarque, rosy carmine, tinged with crimson, carmine feather on white ground, ... 50
Pomone, rosy white, blotched and striped with amaranth red, ... 75
Primatice, long spike, large flowers, fine rose, lilac-tinged, blazed with bright carmine, . . 15
Prince of Wales, bright fiery red, white blotch, violet-feathered, ... 75
Princess Marie de Cambridge, large flower, white, with carmine stains, ... 40
Princess of Wales, white, blazed with carmine and rose, stained with deep carmine, ... 10
Psyche, satin rose, bordered with dark crimson, with lighter center, ... 20
Queen Victoria, very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine; splendid, ... 20
Quinola, scarlet; blotched with rosy-white, and flushed with darker red, ... 2 50
Racine, cherry, tinged with violet, white center, 15
Redoute, fine rose, tinted with violet, blazed with bright carmine, white blotch, ... 30
Reine Blanche, white, slightly feathered with crimson, garnet stripe in the throat, ... 20
Richard Cœur-de-Lion, crimson red, flamed with garnet, lower petals spotted golden yellow, 30
Roi Leopold, rose, crimson-blazed, carnation stripe, ... 15
Rosa Bonheur, white and lilac, stain dark violet, 40
Rosea Perfecta, rose, tinged violet, white line, 35
Rossini, long spike, amaranth red, lined with white, ... 35
Rubis, carmine, cherry center, carmine blotch, . 30
Sappho, long spike, fine cherry, orange-tinted, white blotch, bright red-striped, ... 15
Seduction, rosy salmon colored flowers, very bright and open, of a delicate pearly rose, white blotch feathered with carmine, ... 25
Sirene, delicate rose, flamed with red, red blotch on yellow ground, ... 30
Sylphide, white, flamed with carmine, large purple carmine blotch, ... 10
Sylvie, white, edged with cherry rose, throat clear 20

Each.

Gladiolus Tamerlan, garnet-red, flushed with slate color at outer edge, ... $2 50
Teresita, pure white, suffused with rose, and striped with carmine at the edges, lower petals pale rose blotched and striped with violet, . . 75
Themis, satin rose, flushed carmine, cream blotch, ... 20
Titania, light salmon, flamed with cherry, . . . 20
Triumphans, cherry, shading off to currant red, 25
Van Spandonk, long spike, fine flowers, fiery red, 50
Velleda, delicate rose, striped with light scarlet, lilac blotch, ... 35
Venus, long spike, ground pure white, blazed rose, 20
Virginalis, white, bordered and flamed carmine, 30
Zenobia, fine spike, rose, violet-tinted, blazed with dark carmine, center well lighted, white blotch edged with carmine, ... 15

OUR NEW VARIETIES.

The following list of new varieties were originated on our own grounds. Having given special attention to this flower for several years, we can now offer some of the finest new varieties in cultivation; equal, at least, and in many respects superior, to the most costly French sorts. Besides these, we have many varieties that are equally as fine, but not in sufficient quantities to offer at present. Those named below are a few very marked superior flowers that we have selected from many thousands that we have grown from the seed and flowered. Those which were not very marked in character, if fine, have been placed with our unnamed class.

Brunette, beautiful shade of carmine; blotch cream color, stripep with purple, white line on each petal, ... 20
Bryant, rose, heavily striped and flaked with deep scarlet; blotch lemon color; each petal has a distinct white line; the whole flower has a rich velvety appearance, ... 15
Dr. Warder, blush, flaked with rose and cherry-red; garnet blotch bordered with golden yellow, 50
David Copperfield, pink, flushed with carmine, throat gold, striped and feathered with crimson, 50
Charlotte Cushman, brilliant scarlet, beautiful large white throat, white line in each petal, . . 20
Holmes, clear rose, striped with darker rose, large white blotch, flushed with lemon, ... 20
Innocence, pure white. This we think is the first pure white Gladiolus ever offered. The flowers are not large, but very compact on the spike, 3 00
Longfellow, white; a very fine line of violet in each of the lower petals, ... 1 00
Lowell, rose shaded with scarlet, a shade of garnet in the throat, ... 20

NEW FRENCH VARIETIES OF 1885.

Ali, very pale creamy-rose, striped with cherry-red; yellow blotch bordered with rose and finely striped with purplish-red, ... 6 00
Amitie, large fleshy rose-colored flowers shaded with straw color on the lower petals, streaked with purple; edges flamed with bright rose, . 3 00
Daphnis, fine rosy-salmon flamed with slaty-violet; blotch white, ... 3 00
Eugene Souchet, bright rose color with large white blotch and stripes; color at outer edge of petals very bright, ... 3 00
Gordon Pacha, rosy-carmine flaked with bright carmine; blotch white with garnet stripes; white line in each petal, ... 3 00
Latone, white ground and stripes, shaded carmine and edged with deeper carmine, ... 3 00
Mad. Auber, pale rosy-lilac; blotch creamy-white, sometimes flaked light rose, ... 6 00
Stanley, rosy-salmon flamed with dark rose; small yellowish-rose blotch, ... 5 00
Therese de Vilmorin, creamy-white; blotch light yellow with purple stripes, ... 8 00

NEW FRENCH VARIETIES OF 1886.

Each.

Gladiolus Admiral Courbet, tall spike of carmine-violet flowers, white blotch streaked with cherry-rose, ... $6 00
Brazza (de), dark carmine-red, blotch pure white, edged with cherry-red, ... 5 00
Cramoisi, carmine-red, deeper at the edge of petals, center of flower well shaded with bright rose, ... 6 00
Drap d'Or, ground color clear yellow, slightly tinged and flamed with rose, lower petals brighter color, with large carmine blotch, ... 6 00
Fille des Champs, cherry-rose, slightly striped with a darker shade at edge of petals, lower petals white, except a narrow margin of rose at outer edge, ... 5 00
Magdalena, pale lilac, outer edge slightly flamed with rosy-carmine, distinct bands and blotch of violet-carmine, ... 5 00
Neige et Feu, very bright cherry-red, slightly flushed with violet and veined white; large ivory-white blotch, ... 5 00
Oriflamme, rosy-orange shaded lighter in the center, lower petals tinged with yellow and streaked carmine, ... 6 00
Pharaon, cherry-red streaked and eyed with violet; white lines and blotch, ... 5 00
Sceptre de Flore, bright rose, spotted with carmine; large pure white blotch, striped carmine-red, ... 6 00

GLADIOLUS—SELECTED NAMED DOZENS.

There are many really fine varieties of Gladioli that are cheap compared with the prices of the new sorts, yet it is sometimes difficult to make a selection from descriptions alone. We are confident that selections made by ourselves when the beds were in their best condition, will give far better satisfaction than any the purchaser would be likely to make from the most careful descriptions. When the Gladioli are in flower we spend several days making the best possible selections of dozens, endeavoring to give the very greatest amount of beauty for the least money. We therefore commend these dozens to those who do not feel confidence in their own judgment. The $3.00 dozens we recommend to those who are not supplied with the good standard varieties:

Collection No. 1.—12 named varieties, . . . $1 00
" " 2.—12 " " . . . 2 00
" " 3.—12 " " . . . 3 00
" " 4.—12 " " . . . 4 00
" " 5.—12 " " . . . 5 00
25 named in 25 varieties, one of each, ... 2 00
50 named in 50 varieties, one of each, ... 5 00

UNNAMED GLADIOLUS.

Very fine Mixed Varieties, of various shades of red, per dozen, ... 50
Fine Mixed Varieties of light colors and white, per dozen, ... 75
Fine Mixed Varieties, assorted colors, per doz., 50
Mixed Gladioli, assorted colors, per 100, ... 3 00
Mixed Gladioli, light and white, per 100, ... 5 00
Not less than 50 at 100 rates.

☞ These unnamed Gladioli are really very fine. Do not think they are poor because so cheap. We grow them all, and do not intend to have a poor one in the lot.

☞ **Seed** from our named collection, package, 20

GLAUCIUM.

See engraving page 56.

A white-leaved ornamental plant, fine for bedding or borders. Leaves long, gracefully recurved, cut and curled.

Glaucium corniculatum, per dozen, $2.50; each, 25

GLOXINIA.

Gloxinias are among the handsomest of our summer-blooming greenhouse plants. Bulbs should be started in the spring; in a warm place. They require partial shade and a liberal supply of water when growing. After blooming, water should be withheld, and the bulbs remain dry through the winter; 50 cents. each.

HYDRANGEA.

The Hydrangeas are well-known, favorite plants. Hardy south of Philadelphia; grown at the North as pot plants; their immense heads of bloom make them very conspicuous. A little shade and plenty of water seem to meet all their needs. They can be put in the cellar in the fall. For decorative plants on a piazza or porch, few plants are more desirable. One each side of the front door steps make a fine effect. each 30 cents, except where noted.

Hydrangea rosea, (SEE COLORED PAGES); 50 cents.

hortensis, the old variety, producing bright pink flowers.

Otaksa. A Japanese variety, with immense heads of pale pink bloom.

Thomas Hogg. A pure white variety, with heads as large as the pink. A most beautiful and ornamental shrub.

Imperatrice Eugenie, white, with blue and rose center.

Japonica, white outside, with rosy pink center.

speciosa variegata, center of leaf pure white with a broad margin of bright green; very showy: 50 cents.

HIBISCUS, (Chinese.)

Greenhouse shrubs, with dark glossy leaves, and large showy flowers; excellent for bedding out in summer. If grown in pots will flower well in the house during winter. Its flowers are truly gorgeous, very large and of the most brilliant colors; single or double, 25 cents each, except as noted.

Hibiscus Collerii, double, chamois yellow, blotched with crimson at the base of petals; new color.

Double Red, very showy.

Dennisonii, very light rose, changing to almost pure white; fine.

Cooperii tricolor, foliage beautifully variegated with dark green, pink and white; flowers crimson.

Schizopetalus, new; beautiful and distinct variety; pendulous orange-red laciniated flowers; 35 cents.

fulgidus, very large; carmine scarlet, at the base of each petal is an oblong blotch of deep crimson.

lutea, double, beautiful yellow, marked with pink at the base of petals.

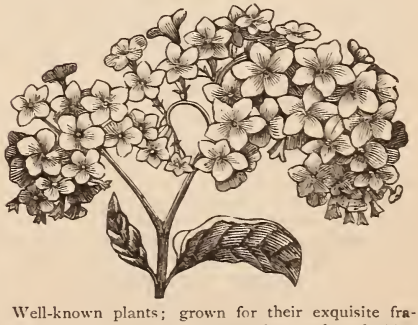
miniatus semi-plenus, double, vermilion scarlet; very showy.

puniceus, double, bright, deep crimson; neat and compact.

splendens fl. pl., double, scarlet-crimson; very showy.

zebrinus, double, outer petals scarlet, edged with yellow; inner petals very irregular and curiously variegated with pale yellow and scarlet; 33 cents.

HELIOTROPE.



Well-known plants; grown for their exquisite fragrance. They make handsome plants when bedded out, blooming moderately through the summer, and in great profusion early in the fall. They are also very desirable for house culture, a single plant filling a whole room with perfume. Each 25 cents; $2.50 per dozen.

Heliotrope Corymbosa, lavender.

Albert Delaux, (SEE COLORED PAGES); 30 cents.

Heliotrope Forget-Me-Not, a beautiful seedling with very large flowers, fully one-half larger than those of the older varieties; color light lavender; truss large and finely formed; very desirable for cutting; 30 cents.
Juliette, bluish lilac.
Lady Cook, dark violet.
Louise Delaux, rose, shaded with violet.
Mrs. Lewington, very dark purple.
Mad. de Blonay, pure white.
Nelly, nearly white.
Maculata, purple, white eye.
President Garfield, a beautiful shade of lavender,
Queen of the Violets, new: very deep violet-purple. with large distinct white eye; 30 cents.

IVY, GERMAN.

These plants, which are not true Ivies, but so called, are very rapid growers, and most suitable for hanging-baskets and vases, for which they are unsurpassed.

Ivy German, or Parlor, with smooth, glossy, light green leaves; a very rapid grower, . . . 25
Cape Ivy, a variety of the above, with thick, dark green leaves 25

IMPATIENS.

Very pretty plants for pot culture that carry their flowers in a conspicuous and showy manner, and are constantly in bloom. The habit of growth and foliage somewhat resembles the Balsam.

Impatiens sultani, flowers rosy-carmine, ... 25
sultani alba, flowers pure white, ... 50

JASMINE.

The Jasmine is a favorite green-house or house plant everywhere. It is the idol of the poets and one of the sweetest flowers; 25 cents each.

Jasminum grandiflorum, foliage fine; flowers white, star-shaped, and very fragrant, blooming from November till May. Easy of culture.
revolutum, a half climbing plant with thick evergreen foliage, flowers bright yellow, very fragrant.

KENILWORTH IVY.

See engraving page 81.

A pretty drooping plant, with small lilac flowers; fine for the house, or for baskets and vases.

Kenilworth Ivy, (**Linaria Cymbalaria,**) each, . 25

LEMON VERBENA.

A shrubby plant, with light green, fragrant leaves, and lilac tinted flowers. An old favorite.

Lemon Verbena, (**Aloysia citriodora,**) each, . 25

MARANTA.

A beautiful ornamental-leaved plant, leaves large, with bands of dark velvety green; fine for ferneries.

Maranta zebrina, ... 50

LANTANA.

The Lantana is of easy culture; its free-flowering qualities make it very desirable for the house. They can be trained in almost any desired form, and are almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are small, in clusters; 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen, except as noted.

Lantana alba perfecta, pure white.
Colibri, new; intense deep crimson; 30 cents.
Diamant, new; pure orange color; fine; 30 cents.
elegantissima, very light yellow.
Golconda, canary-yellow, shading to salmon.
Harkett's Perfection, a pink flowered variety, with fine variegated foliage.
Iris, new; buff and orange; deeper color in the center; 30 cents.
Jacques Minot, deep yellow and lilac.
Le-lis, new; pure white, small golden center; free bloomer; 30 cents.
Le Patriote, deep yellow, large flowers and truss.
Le Styx, yellow and orange-scarlet.
Lina Entiger, straw color; dwarf.
Marcella, lilac rose, changing to yellow.
Pluie d'Or, semi dwarf, bright yellow, good bedder.
Schlegelii, yellow, orange and purple.
Snowball, white.

LAURESTINUS.

An elegant evergreen shrub for the South, and also for house culture at the North, producing all winter a profusion of white flowers. It should be grown in a moderately cool place.

Laurestinus, (**Viburnum tinus,**) 25

MADEIRA VINE.

The Madeira Vine is a beautiful climber, with thick, glossy, light green, almost transparent leaves, and climbing twenty feet or more, and twining in any desired form. Plant the tuber out of doors in the spring, and it will commence to grow at once. In the autumn cut off the tops, dig up the tubers, and keep them in the cellar over winter. They are excellent for house climbers. The flowers are white, small, in long racemes, as shown in the engraving. When planted in the garden to produce rapid growth and plenty of flowers, give it a sunny situation.

Madeira Vine, roots, per dozen 75 cents; each, . 10

MYRTUS.

A beautiful evergreen greenhouse shrub that blooms early in the spring. The flowers are pure white, and remain on the plant a long time.

Myrtus communis, single, ... 25
communis fl. pl., double, ... 25

MAHERNIA. (Honey Bell.)

A fine foliaged pot plant, of easy culture; bell-shaped flowers; fragrant.

Mahernia odorata, yellow, ... 25

OXALIS.

OXALIS LASIANDRA.

This Oxalis is one of the prettiest plants we are acquainted with for borders of beds, edgings of walks, etc. It forms a rounded edging less than a foot in height, and about the same breadth. The leaves are in nine divisions, as shown in the engraving, and the bright flowers stand well up above the foliage. They open in clear weather and close with the setting sun. The bulbs are small, and should be planted an inch or two apart. In autumn take up and keep from frost.

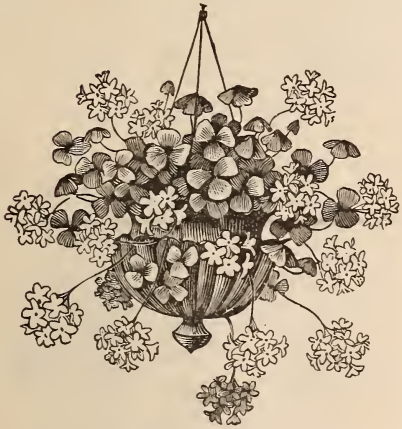
Oxalis lasiandra, bulbs, per dozen 10 cts., per 100 50

OXALIS DEPPII.

Another excellent Oxalis for summer borders and edgings. It bears but few flowers, but the leaves are handsome enough to compensate for the lack of flowers. They are of a lively green, with a black zone, and form an unbroken rounded border. Plant bulbs in early spring, and before winter take up and store away from frost.

Oxalis Deppii, per hundred, 50 cents; per doz., . 10

OXALIS FLORIBUNDA.



An ever blooming variety, excellent for pots and baskets; leaves three-parted, flowers in clusters, half an inch or more in diameter.

Oxalis floribunda alba, per dozen, $1.00; each, 10

rosea, per dozen $1.00; each, ... 10

OXALIS ORTGIESI.

A variety from Peru, growing a foot or more in height, like a small tree in shape. The upper side of the leaf is a rich olive-green, the under side purple. It has not bulbous roots. Fowers a good yellow.

Oxalis Ortgiesi, plants, each, ... 25

OLEANDER.

An old-fashioned shrub grown as a pot plant, with a profusion of large flowers.

Oleander, Double Pink, the old variety, ... 25

OTHONNA.

A charming basket plant, with cylindrical leaves and pretty star-shaped, yellow flowers, blooming almost constantly. Habit drooping, and should be always grown in a hanging pot, basket, or on a bracket. Its foliage is fleshy, like that of the Mesembryanthemum, but delicate and graceful, and makes a rapid growth, drooping several feet below the basket.

Othonna crassifolia, plants each, ... 25

PASSION FLOWER.

These beautiful climbers are so varied in the markings and colors of their flowers that it would be useless to attempt to describe them. Therefore we merely give the predominating color of each variety. They are very desirable for the house or conservatory, and succeed well with ordinary treatment.

Passiflora cœrulea, blue, ... 25

Constance Elliott, (SEE COLORED PAGES), . . . 50

Pfordti, purple, ... 25

Smithi, carmine, ... 25

Trifasciata, new; foliage very dark green, almost black, with three distinct bands that are overcast with a shade of crimson, ... 30

Quadrangularis folia variegata, new; foliage beautifully dotted and striped with rich golden-yellow; each, ... 30

PILEA.

Neat, low-growing plants, suitable for bedding out or pot culture; each, 25 cents.

Pilea serphyllifolia, (**Artillery Plant**), with very small pinkish-white flowers. When the flowers are ready to expand, the least moisture causes them to burst.

reptans, a beautiful variety with fern-like foliage.

PANCRATIUM.

With us this has proved quite interesting grown as a pot plant, and, from the peculiar shape of its flowers, has attracted much attention. It is a native of the South, where it is perfectly hardy. Flowers pure white and quite fragrant.

Pancratium rotatum, good bulbs, each, ... 50

PEPEROMIA.

Small plants that are desirable for pot culture, ferneries, &c. P. resedæflora bears small spikes of white flowers on pink stems, on which are small velvety leaves. The flowers of P. maculosa are inconspicuous, but the foliage is beautiful; each 25 cents.

Peperomia resedæflora, leaves small; flowers white.

Maculosa, leaves green, striped with grayish-white.

PRIMROSE, CHINESE.

Few house plants afford better satisfaction than this. It requires to be kept cool, a north window suiting it best. Care should be taken in watering that no water fall on the buds, as it causes them to rot. In the summer they can be turned out into a shady border. The plants should be divided, if wanted for the next winter, put into small pots, and kept shaded until well rooted; then, as they grow, re-pot, using a size larger pot. This is especially desirable for the double varieties, as in this way double flowers are insured, while, if the seed is sown, a goodly portion of the plants will bear single flowers. The single kinds are usually grown by sowing seed in pots or pans in June, pricking off when the plants have three rough leaves, and potting the young plants as they grow. These plants will be in flower by December, continuing all winter.

Primrose, Single White, 50 cents.
Single Pink, 50 cents.
Double White, 75 cents.

POMEGRANATE.

This beautiful plant blooms profusely from July to October. Flowers bright orange scarlet; plants should be removed to the cellar in the fall, and remain dormant until spring. This variety was grown by a gentleman of Kentucky, who honored us in its name.

Pomegranate, (James Vick,) dwarf, ... 25

PLUMBAGO.

The Plumbagos are desirable on account of their beautiful shades of blue, a color by no means too common among our flowering plants. 25 cents each.

Plumbago Capensis, very pretty plants, producing large heads of light blue flowers.
Larpentæ, dwarf; indigo blue; fine for bedding out; quite hardy.

PETUNIA.

Few plants give better satisfaction where a mass of flowers is desired than the Petunia, especially the single varieties. They flower from the time they are planted in spring, until killed by frost. The double varieties are very fine, but do not flower as freely as the single.

Petunia, Double, per dozen, $2.00; 20 cents each.
Single, per dozen $1.50; 15 cents each.

PILOGYNE.

A beautiful, rapid-growing climber; excellent for screens or verandas; in fact, for the latter it has no equal. Fine also for the house in winter. This plant, though so slender in appearance, makes a wonderful growth, forming a mass of foliage that will entirely cover a window or screen in a short time.

Pilogyne suavis, per dozen, $2.50; each, ... 25

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

A handsome climber, with white Jasmine-like flowers that are very fragrant and produced freely during the spring months. Plants for house or window garden culture may be trained on a small trellis. The flowers are handsome and very desirable for bouquets, etc. Each 25 cents.

Rhynchospermum jasminoides, with plain green foliage.

ROSES.

No garden, however small, is complete without Roses. The Rose stands, as it has for years, Queen of the Flowers. With a proper selection of kinds, we can have our Roses from June till heavy frosts come with withering touch. In the list below we give the ever-blooming class, comprising Teas, Noisettes, Chinas and Bourbons. Even so far North as this they give us better satisfaction than any other class of Roses,—first, on account of their free blooming qualities; then their exquisite fragrance and delicate colors. Some are almost hardy here, and do well if slightly protected with leaves or straw, while a little further south they stand the winters with no protection whatever. If the plants are taken up in the fall and trimmed back, and put in earth in a box, in a cool cellar, with just water enough to keep them from shriveling, they will come out fresh in the spring, and start into bloom in a very short time. As pot plants in winter, varieties should be selected that are adapted to the purpose. These should be kept in pots through the summer, in a partly shaded situation, care being taken that they do not root through the bottom of the pot. Keep the buds picked off through the summer. All Roses delight in a rich, generous soil.

For List of Hardy Roses see pages 90 and 91.

MONTHLY ROSES.—Fine strong plants, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen, except where noted, or we will send one dozen varieties of our own selection for $1.50.

Initial letters are as follows to indicate classes: *t.* Tea; *c.* China; *b.* Bourbon; *h. t.* Hybrid Tea; *n.* Noisette; *beng.* Bengal.

Rose Agrippina, bright crimson. *c.*
Aurora, silvery rose. *t.*
Abbe Girardin, soft, satiny rose, shaded darker in the center. *b.*
Andre Schwartz, bright glowing scarlet, shading to rich crimson; flowers large and full. *t.*
Alfred Aubert, bright red, fine shade. *b.*
Admiral Rigney, red, tinged with crimson. *n.*
Bella, white. *t.*
Bon Silene, carmine tinted with salmon. *t.*
Charles Rovolli, carmine-rose; free bloomer. *t.*
Comtesse Riza du Parc, bright coppery rose, tinged with soft violet crimson; large flower. *t.*
Coquette de Lyon, pale yellow, flower medium size. *t*
Clement Nabonnand, rosy lilac, center golden yellow. *t.*
David Pradel, lilac-rose; large. *t.*
Devoniensis, creamy-white, center sometimes tinged with blush. *t.*
Duchesse de Brabant, light carmine, tinged with violet. *t.*
Rose Douglas, rich crimson, distinct. *t.*
Gen. Tartas, deep rose, shaded salmon. *t.*
George Peabody, rosy-crimson; flowers medium size, well formed. *b.*
Gloire de Dijon, cream shaded with flesh. *t.*
Hermosa, pink. *b.*
Homer, salmon-rose, often mottled. *t.*
Isabella Sprunt, canary yellow. *t.*
James Sprunt, crimson; flowers large and full. *c.*
Jules Finger, bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with crimson; flowers full and finely formed. *h. t.*
La Princess Vera, rich ivory white, shaded with coppery yellow, veined with pale blush and carmine. *t.*
Louis Richard, coppery rose, changing to buff, shaded with carmine, center sometimes brilliant rosy crimson. *t.*
Lamarque, white, shading to lemon. *n.*
La Pactole, pale lemon. *t.*
Madame Camille, delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon. *t.*
Mad. de Vatry, rich crimson scarlet, very bright. *t.*
Marechal Niel, yellow, tea-scented. *n.*
Madame Lambard, silver bronze, changing to salmon, shaded with carmine and rose. *t.*
Marie Guillot, white, with lemon tinge. *t.*
Madame Caroline Kuster, orange yellow. *n.*
M'lle Mathilde Lencœrts, bright pink, tinged with white. *t.*
Marie Van Houtte, white, tinged with yellow, and shaded pale rose. *t.*
Miss Edith Gifford, rich creamy-white, delicately tinged with blush and pale lilac. *t.*
Monthly Cabbage, a fine old variety; bright rosy-pink; flowers remarkably full and fragrant. *beng.*
Peerless, crimson; quite hardy. *b.*
Phœnix, rosy-purple; quite hardy. *b.*
Queen's Scarlet, rich, dark crimson; free bloomer. *c.*
Queen of Bedders, flowers large; rich deep crimson; very double; free bloomer. 30 cents. *b.*
Red Malmaison, bright glowing crimson; flowers full and perfectly formed. *b.*
Reine Maria Pia, deep rose, center reddish crimson. *t.*
Saffrano, saffron-yellow. *t.*
Sanguinea, deep crimson. *c.*
Souvenir de la Malmaison, pale flesh; large. *t.*
Souvenir d' un Ami, rose, tinged with salmon; large, full, and very fragrant. *t.*
Sombreuil, creamy-white, often tinged with pink. *t.*
Souvenir de Paul Neyron, pale salmon-yellow; medium size. *t.*

Rose Triomphe de Luxembourg, coppery rose, large and full. *t.*

Triomphe de Milan, white, with pale yellow center. *t.*

Washington, white cluster; quite hardy. *n.*

NEW AND SCARCE VARIETIES.

American Beauty, a variety with extraordinary large flowers that are delightfully fragrant, beautiful in the bud, and perfectly double when fully open; color deep crimson; a grand Rose; 75 cents.

Catharine Mermet, flesh color; flowers large, buds finely formed; very fragrant; 25 cents. *t.*

Camoens, light pink, tinged with yellow at the base. 25 cents. *h. t.*

Cornelia Cook, white, sometimes tinged with pale yellow; very large and full; 30 cents. *t.*

Clotilde Supert, bright carmine, shaded to rosy-crimson; very fragrant; 25 cents. *t.*

Countess of Pembroke, soft satiny-pink, shaded peach; flowers large, well formed, and highly scented; 25 cents. *h. t.*

Duchess of Edinburgh, intense glowing crimson; very brilliant and beautiful; 25 cents each. *t.*

Edward Gontier, creamy-yellow, with rosy-buff center, shaded bright crimson; 30 cents. *t.*

Etoile de Lyon, beautiful deep yellow; flowers large and fine shape; an abundant bloomer; 40 cents. *t.*

Eugenie Patette, clear rosy-pink, shaded lilac-crimson, outer petals silvery-rose; very fragrant; 25 cents. *t.*

Louis Gontier, rich crimson, with creamy-white center; 25 cents. *t.*

Mad. de Watteville, creamy-white, shading to bright salmon, outer edge of petals bright rose; very fine; 30 cents. *t.*

Mad. F. Brassac, a novel shade of bronze-red, with beautiful shadings; very double and full; 30 cts. *t.*

Marechal Robert, pure white, tinged and shaded blush and pale lemon-yellow; very double and sweet; 25 cents. *t.*

Mad. Leon Fevrier, silvery-rose, shaded rich crimson; 25 cents. *t.*

Mad. Leon St. Jean, shaded carmine and orange, changing when open to blush, sometimes with a fawn or yellow tinge; 25 cents. *t.*

Nancy Lee, satiny-rose; a delicate and beautiful shade; 30 cents. *h. t.*

Niphetos, pure white; very large; extra. 30 cts, *t.*

Pearl, rosy-flesh; medium size; very pretty in the bud; 25 cents. *h. t.*

Perle des Jardins, rich shade of yellow, very perfect in form, free grower, and very profuse bloomer; 25 cents each. *t.*

Pierre Guillot, bright, dazzling crimson, shading to carmine; flowers large, double and full; very fragrant. 40 cents. *h. t.*

Sunset. A sport from Perle des Jardins. The flowers are a beautiful saffron color, heavily tinted with orange. They are handsome in the bud, and on opening are full, and perfectly double; 30 cts. *t.*

The Bride. This is a sport from Catharine Mermet, and is similar to that variety, except in color. The flowers are large, pure white, and very fragrant. Its greatest value consists in the beautiful form of the buds, which are very full, and of great substance; 75 cents. *t.*

Viscountess Falmouth, bright, shining rose reverse of petals bright carmine; very large, full, and splendid form; 30 cents. *h. t.*

Wm. Francis Bennett, a very popular variety, with large buds, of a rich, glowing crimson color. A valuable variety for forcing; good in the bud form only; 50 cents. *h. t.*

White Bon Silene, pale lemon-yellow, shading to creamy-white; very fine; 30 cents. *t.*

POLYANTHA ROSES.

This class is a distinct one. For many purposes its varieties are excellent. They are continuously in bloom; desirable for house culture. The flowers are produced in clusters, and, although not large, are very perfect and handsomely formed. Splendid for cutting; each, 20 cents, except as noted.

Rose Anne Marie de Montravel, pure white; flowers double and perfect.

Jeannie Drivon, pure white, faintly tinged with crimson.

Little White Pet. The finest of this class. See colored pages; 25 cents.

M'lle Cecile Brunner, salmon-pink, deeper in the center; flowers small, a beautiful miniature Rose.

Mignonette, rose, changing to blush; clusters very large; flowers small and delicate.

Paquerette, pure white, full and prettily formed.

Perle D'Or, saffron-yellow, tinged copper color; very double; 25 cents.

For List of Hardy Roses see pages 90 and 91.

RIVINA.

Rivina humilis is a beautiful little pot plant, with racemes of small white flowers, followed by scarlet berries. The plant is in fruit and flower the entire year. It is also a very pleasing and suitable plant for ferneries, the bright scarlet berries, being partly concealed by the Ferns, add much to their beauty.

Rivina humilis, ... 25

RUBUS.

The flowers of Rubus grandiflora are large and pure white. It is an excellent plant for house in winter.

Rubus grandiflora, (Double-flowering Blackberry,) each, ... **25**

SALVIA, (Flowering Sage.)

No plant grown gives us such a brilliant display of flowers in the autumn as the Salvia. Splendid for pot culture in the house; 25 cents each.

Salvia Bruantii, dwarf; flowers large; rich dark red.
Leucantha, base of tubes rosy-mauve, upper part of tubes pure white.
marmorata nana, of neat dwarf habit; flowers alternately marked scarlet and white.
Mons. Issanchou, flowers scarlet and white; a strong, robust grower.
Mrs. Stevens, this variety is identical with Salvia splendens, except the color, which is deep crimson.
patens. This is the most exquisite blue of any flower we have; flowers large—two inches in length.
rosea, small flower, bright pink.
splendens, the old scarlet variety.

SOLANUM.

The Solanums are mostly nice compact plants, and desirable on account of their fine scarlet fruit which remain on the plant a long time; 25 cents each.

Solanum capsicastrum, Jerusalem Cherry), with bright red berries, which hang on all winter.
capsicastrum var., a variegated-leaved variety.
jasminoides, a beautiful climber for the house in winter; requiring but little care.
jasminoides variegata, foliage, beautifully marked with white.

SMILAX.

A popular and well-known climber, with beautiful foliage of a dark glossy green, used largely with cut flowers, particularly wreaths, &c. An excellent plant for parlor or window culture; 20 cents each.

TIGRIDIA.

The flowers of Tigridia are about four inches in diameter. Set about the middle of May, and take them up in October, dry for a few days in the air, and pack away in dry sand or saw-dust, free from frost.

Tigridia conchiflora, yellow and orange, with dark spots; $1.00 per dozen; each, ... 10
pævonia, red, crimson spots; $1.00 per doz.; each, 10
grandiflora alba, a beautiful variety, with large showy white flowers, marked at the base of each division with spots of a reddish brown color, on yellow ground; very showy; $2.00 per dozen; each, ... 20

TROPÆOLUM.

See engraving page 28.

These plants are quite desirable for house culture. They flower freely, and are almost constantly in bloom both winter and summer. Splendid for hanging baskets, vases, etc; each 25 cents.

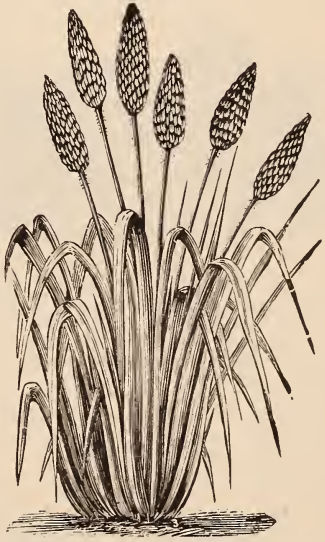
Tropæolum Ball of Fire, single; rich deep scarlet.
Double Orange, flowers light orange scarlet.
Hermann Grosshoff, bright orange-red flowers; very perfect.

TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like very sweet scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. In cold latitudes, obtain tubers early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when warm weather transplant to the garden. Those who want this beautiful flower in the early winter can plant a few bulbs in pots in July or August, sink them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain until the cool nights of autumn, then remove to the house. Our Tuberoses are all of our own growing, and splendid bulbs.

New Dwarf Tuberose, "Pearl," per dozen, $1.00; each, ... 10

TRITOMA.



The Tritoma flowers late in the summer, usually commencing in August, and continuing till winter, and is adapted for large beds or groups, the many flame-colored racemes forming a stately object. The flower stems grow from four to five feet in height, surmounted by a spike of curious red and orange flowers, a foot in length. The Tritoma is almost hardy anywhere, but far North, for safety, store the plants in a pit or cellar in winter. We have known them to keep well in Central New York, for five years in the garden, but it is not safe.

Tritoma Uvaria, roots, each, ... 25

TRADESCANTIA.

The following varieties of Tradescantia (often called Wandering Jew,) have beautifully marked foliage, and are fine for hanging baskets and vases, or for house culture, as they will endure almost any hardship, if liberally supplied with water.

Tradescantia zebrina, leaves dark green, with a silvery stripe. 25 cents

VERONICA.

A beautiful class of plants, blooming in autumn. Flowers in spikes three to four inches long, and light blue; leaves thick and glossy Each 25 cents.

Veronica Blue Gem, dwarf.
variegata, foliage margined with white.

VINCA.

A drooping plant; much used in vases or baskets. They are among the best and hardiest of our small plants for the purposes designated. 25 cents each.

Vinca (Periwinkle,) Harrisonii, center of leaves marked with light green.
major variegata, a very rapid grower, leaves glossy green margined with white.

VERBENA.

The Verbena is one of the prettiest, and the most popular of all the flowering plants suitable for forming beds on the lawn. It commences to flower and spread from the first day the plants are set until late in the autumn, every day becoming better and more handsome. The improper growing of plants has checked the popularity of this useful flower to some extent, for it has been difficult in many places to procure healthy plants. A healthy plant will cover a space three feet in diameter. Our plants are grown with care, and are as robust as seedlings. Our Verbena plants are the strongest and healthiest in America.

Named varieties, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00; per hundred, $7.00.

Verbena Azurea, light blue.
Bandeau, fine purple.
Beauty, light rose, striped soft scarlet.
Belle de Baum, apple blossom.
Bonny Doon, pink, white eye.
Cascade, white.
Cherry Bird, deep red.
Comet, scarlet, small white eye.
Commentator, blue, white eye.
Ermine, white.
Fusilier, soft scarlet.
Gondola, deep pink.
Verbena Humboldt, maroon
Idol, rosy-lilac, white eye.
Medallion, mottled chocolate and purple, white eye.
Multicolor, white, striped and flaked scarlet.
Noontide, shaded carmine, white eye.
Octoroon, purplish maroon.
Purple Gem, deep violet-purple.
Red Cap, vermilion red.
Rosetta, magenta, large white eye.
Souvenir, fine pink, white eye.
Warrior, bright crimson.
Uralia, lilac, purple striped.

SEPARATE COLORS.

We have made the following selection of colors to accommodate those who wish plants for bedding purposes only, and are indifferent as to names. They are equally as good as our named sorts, but we grow them in such large quantities that it enables us to offer them at much lower rates. Plants, each, 10 cents; per dozen, 75 cents; per hundred, $5.00.

Red,	**White,**	**Blue,**	**Scarlet,**
Pink,	**Purple,**	**Maroon,**	**Striped,**

UNNAMED SORTS.

Fine assortment of colors. Plants, each, 10 cents; per dozen, 60 cents; per hundred, $4.00.

WAX PLANT.

Wax Plant, (Hoya carnosa,) a greenhouse climber, with thick, glossy leaves, and umbels of flesh-colored flowers. 25

PLANTS FOR ORNAMENTAL BEDS.

As beds of Scarlet Geraniums, Verbenas and Ornamental-leaved plants are so popular, making handsome and enduring beds from June until frost, we offer the most popular kinds for making these beds at a very low price. We can ship as soon as the weather becomes mild in the spring, but there should be no haste in setting such plants out, certainly not until the nights are warm. It is a custom in some places to raise flower beds in the center, but it is not a good plan in a warm, dry climate, unless water is abundant, so that the bed can be showered every evening, for they dry out much quicker than flat beds, and are not desirable. Our people have copied this plan from moist, foggy countries. When beds are made of several varieties of plants, and one or more grow so rapidly as to make the bed uneven, the rapidly growing sort can be kept pruned back. In circular beds it is always best, of course, to place the tallest growing plants in the center, as it is in all beds that are viewed from all sides, but a bed that is only seen from the front, like a border, having a hedge, or something like it for a background, should have the back row of plants the tallest, and the front ones the shortest.

The proper distance for setting Bedding Plants is twelve inches apart, except Verbenas, which should be eighteen inches, and Alternanthera which should be only six inches. It is easy, therefore, to ascertain how many plants are needed for a bed of any dimension. The bedding system of gardening has been popular for some years, and certainly has its advantages. Plants are selected for this purpose that will keep in blossom the whole season, and the flowers of which will bear the sun without injury. By this plan, therefore, the beds, if well made, always look neat and beautiful.

POPULAR BEDDING PLANTS.

Plants in quantities, for bedding, packed and shipped, by Express, the purchaser to pay the charges at the following prices:

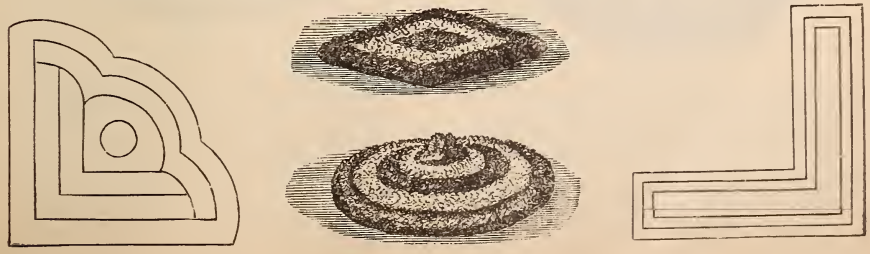
	per dozen.	per 100
Achyranthes,	$1 00	$ 7 00
Alternanthera,	1 00	7 00
Caladium Esculentum,	1 50	10 00
Cannas,	1 50	10 00
Centaureas,	$1 50	$10 00
Coleus,	1 00	7 00
Geraniums,	1 25	8 00
Verbenas,	60	4 00

PLANTS AND BULBS IN $1.00 COLLECTIONS.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID BY US.

These collections we offer for the benefit of our retail trade, and pride ourselves on our success in giving perfect satisfaction in the past. Each plant is well-grown, carefully labeled, and in good, thrifty condition. We will send one-half of any two collections at the same price as one. In all cases the selection of varieties must be left with us. If those ordering prefer to have them sent by Express and pay the charges, we will furnish any THREE of the following collections for $2.00, and any five for $3.00.

10 Abutilons, $1 00	12 Gladiolus, named, $1 00	10 Salvias, $1 00
10 Achyranthes, 1 00	25 Gladiolus, fine mixed, 1 00	12 Tuberoses, 1 00
10 Ageratums, 1 00	8 Hardy Shrubs & Clim'rs, 1 00	16 Verbenas, assorted, 1 00
10 Alternanthera, 1 00	10 Heliotropes, 1 00	12 Verbenas, best named, 1 00
10 Basket Plants, 1 00	8 Hibiscus, 1 00	15 Blackberries, 1 00
10 Begonias, 1 00	6 Hydrangeas, 1 00	15 Currants, 3 varieties, 1 00
8 Bouvardias, 1 00	10 Ivies, assorted, 1 00	5 Grapes, 1 year, assorted, 1 00
10 Carnations, Monthly, 1 00	10 Lantanas, 1 00	4 Grapes, 2 years, ass'rted, 1 00
10 Chrysanthemums, 1 00	8 Perennials, assorted, 1 00	16 Raspberries, Red, 1 00
10 Coleus, 1 00	8 Perennial Phlox, 1 00	16 Raspberries, Black, (Cap varieties) 1 00
8 Ferns, 1 00	8 Roses, Hybrid Perpet'al, 1 00	
10 Fuchsias, 1 00	10 Roses, Monthly, 1 00	16 Raspberries, Yellow, 1 00
10 Geraniums, 1 00	8 Roses, Climbing, 1 00	75 Strawberries, 3 vars., 1 00



SMALL FRUITS.

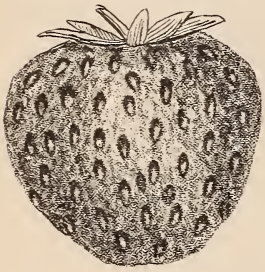
We pack plants carefully, and guarantee their safe arrival to destination, after which our responsibility ceases. All plants will be sent by Express, at the expense of the purchaser, except as noted.

STRAWBERRIES.

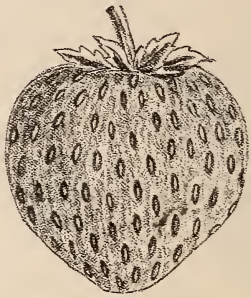
For field culture, plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants one foot apart in the row. For garden culture, plant three by one foot. Should the ground not be prepared for planting, on receipt of plants, they should be carefully heeled in, in a cool, moist, shady place. Do not sprinkle the foliage, as it causes a moisture to collect, which is very injurious to the crowns, causing them to rot. In setting the plants, be careful to have the crown even with, or a little above, the surface of the ground, and to have the trench, or hole, in which the plant is to be set, deep enough to allow the roots their full length. Some varieties of Strawberries have pistillate or imperfect flowers. These must have perfect-flowered varieties planted every fifteen or twenty feet among them or they will produce imperfect fruit. The pistillate varieties are marked with the letter P.

At dozen prices we prepay postage; at 100 rates add 50 cents per 100 for mailing, if wished by mail.

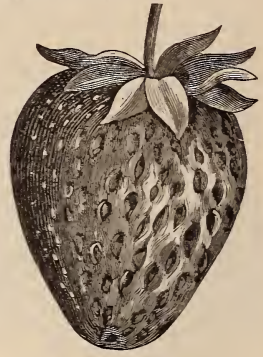
Strawberry Atlantic, late; fruit large, rich, glossy, dark crimson, and very highly flavored; it is a good grower, and a promising addition to our late varieties; dozen 40 cents; hundred, $1.50; thousand, ... $8 00



MANCHESTER.



JAMES VICK.



ATLANTIC.

PRINCE OF BERRIES.

Cumberland Triumph, very large, smooth and uniform in size; light scarlet, very attractive and of good quality; ripens early and lasts a long time; dozen 30 cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, ... 5 00

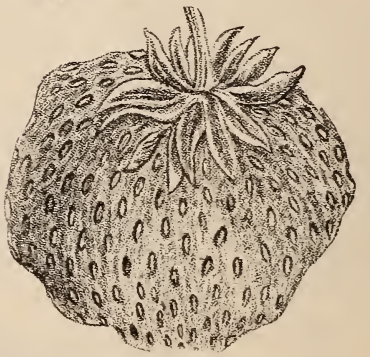
Crescent Seedling, (P) bright scarlet, strong grower, exceedingly productive; ripens early and lasts a long time; dozen 30 cents; hundred, $1.00; thousand, ... 4 00

Strawberry Chas. Downing, medium early, bright crimson; of superior quality; a good variety for home use or near market; dozen, 30 cents; hundred 80 cents; thousand, ... $5 00

Kentucky, late; large; dark red; moderately firm, of good quality; very productive; dozen 30 cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, ... 5 00

Manchester, (P) medium to late; average size large; of a bright scarlet color, good quality and very productive; dozen 30 cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, ... 4 00

James Vick, fruit medium size, bright scarlet turning to crimson, and borne on long, stout stems, that keep the larger portion of the fruit clear from the ground. It is a heavy yielder; the color is the most desirable that a Strawberry can have for marketing, and the fruit may be allowed to remain on the vines long after it is ripe without injury. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and requires close culture to produce the best results; dozen, 30 cents; hundred, $1.00; thousand, ... 5 00



SHARPLESS.

Sharpless, medium to late; of extraordinary size; clear light red, with a smooth shining surface; irregular in form; very vigorous, productive and of the finest quality; dozen 30 cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, ... 5 00

Prince of Berries, a late variety, with large, dark crimson fruit, which is of superior quality; the plant is a vigorous grower, and very productive; dozen, 40 cents; hundred, $1.50; thousand, ... 8 00

Strawberry Triomphe de Gand, medium to late; very large; glossy crimson; firm, and of a rich sweet flavor; one of the best for home use or near market; dozen 30 cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, ... $5 00

Wilson's Albany, early; this is undoubtedly the most popular Strawberry in cultivation, and too well known to need any description; it is still a great favorite, and will be for many years to come; dozen 30cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, 4 00

Raspberry Rancocas, a promising new variety, ripening a few days later than the Hansell, but more vigorous and productive than that variety; the fruit is a bright crimson color, very firm, and of good quality; each 20 cts.; dozen $2.00; hundred, ... $8 00

Shaffer's Colossal, medium to late; fruit very large; quite dark, but of excellent quality; hardy and very prolific; dozen $1.00; hundred $2.50; thousand, ... 15 00

MARLBORO.

Strawberry Henderson, new; fruit medium size, very high flavored, ripens early and lasts a long time; a very promising variety; dozen, 50 cents, hundred, ... 2 00

Parry, new; a vigorous grower; fruit large, bright glossy scarlet, firm, and of excellent quality; very productive; dozen, 40 cents; hundred, $1.50; thousand, ... 8 00

RASPBERRIES — Red.

If by mail, add 20 cents per dozen.

For field culture plant in rows five feet apart, with plants three and a half feet in the row, except Cap varieties, which should be six feet by three and a half feet. For garden culture they may be set three feet apart each way, with Caps four feet by three feet.

Raspberry Brandywine, very popular as a market vareity on account of its high color and firmness; doz., 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand, 10 00

Cuthbert, a most valuable late variety for home use or marketing; large, firm, and of superior quality; very productive; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand, ... 10 00

Herstine, early; very bright red; moderately firm, and of high, rich flavor; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand, ... 10 00

Hansell, new; very early; fruit medium to large, bright crimson, firm, and of excellent quality; a strong, vigorous grower, very productive and hardy; dozen $1.00; hundred, $3; thousand, ... 20 00

Marlboro, new; fruit very large; firm; a beautiful scarlet color; ripens early, and continues in good bearing a long time. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and thus far has proved perfectly hardy; dozen, $1.00; hundred, $2.50; thousand, ... 15 00

Turner, early; dark red; moderately firm, of fine quality; very productive, and very hardy; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.00; thousand, . 10 00

RASPBERRIES — Black.

Doolittle's Improved, early; medium size; very hardy and prolific; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand, ... 10 00

RASPBERRY GREGG.

Gregg, very large; of excellent quality; wonderfully productive, and very hardy; medium early; dozen, 75 cents; hundred, $1.50; thousand, 10 00

Mammoth Cluster, large; of fine quality; strong grower, and very productive; an excellent variety for general culture; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand, ... 10 00

RASPBERRY SOUHEGAN.

Raspberry Souhegan, new; the earliest of this class; fruit a shining jet black, large, and of fine quality; very hardy and productive; dozen, $1.00; hundred, $2.00; thousand, . . $12.00

Ohio, fruit large, of fine quality, and considered the best of the Cap varieties for drying purposes. It is a strong grower, hardy and very productive; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand 10 00

Davidson's Thornless, early; medium size, and very sweet; dozen 75 cents; hundred $1.50; thousand, ... 10 00

RASPBERRIES — Yellow.

Caroline, very hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large, of fine quality; dozen $1.00; hundred, $3.00; thousand, ... 20 00

Brinckle's Orange, this variety is not quite as hardy as the Caroline; the fruit is of a much brighter color and finer quality; dozen $2.00; hundred, ... 8 00

Golden Queen, new; a seedling or sport from the Cuthbert, a vigorous, strong grower, equally as productive as the Cuthbert; fruit very large, firm, and highly flavored; dozen, $2.50; hundred, ... 12 00

BLACKBERRIES.

If by mail, add 25 cents per dozen.

For field culture, plant in rows six feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the row. For garden culture, five feet by four feet.

Blackberry Early Harvest, new; very early and productive; a valuable variety for marketing; dozen, $1.00; hundred, $3.50; thousand, . 20 00

Snyder, the hardiest; dozen, 75 cents; hundred, $2.50; thousand, ... 15 00

Blackberry Kittatinny, needs protection north of New York city; dozen, 75 cents; hundred, $2.50; thousand, ... $15 00

Wilson, early and very hardy; dozen, 75 cents; hundred, $2.50; thousand, ... 15 00

Wachussett Thornless, hardy, and almost free from thorns; dozen, 75 cents; hundred, $3.50; thousand, ... 20 00

Early Cluster, new; fruit; large; quite firm, and good quality; very productive; each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; hundred, $6.00; thousand, . . 30 00

Wilson Junior. This variety descended from the Wilson's Early, and gives promise of outdoing that venerable variety in yield, quality, and size of fruit; each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; hundred, 10 00

Erie, new; first called Uncle Tom, but changed to Erie at the suggestion of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. This variety originated in Northern Ohio, near Lake Erie. It is a chance seedling of great promise, on account of its hardiness, large size, productiveness and good quality; very early; each, 30 cents; hundred, ... 25 00

CURRANTS.

Plant in rows four feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the row. By mail, add 25 cents per dozen.

Currant Fay's New Prolific, red; a seedling from the Cherry Currant; fruit large; plant very productive; 1 year plants, each, 50 cents; dozen, $5.00; 2 year plants, each, 75 cents; dozen, ... 7 50

Cherry, red; fruit extra large; 1 year plants, dozen 75 cents; hundred, ... 5 00

Prince Albert, light red; valued for its late ripening; fruit large; dozen, 75 cents; hundred, . . 5 00

Red Grape, strong grower; fruit medium size; 1 year, dozen 75 cents; hundred, ... 5 00

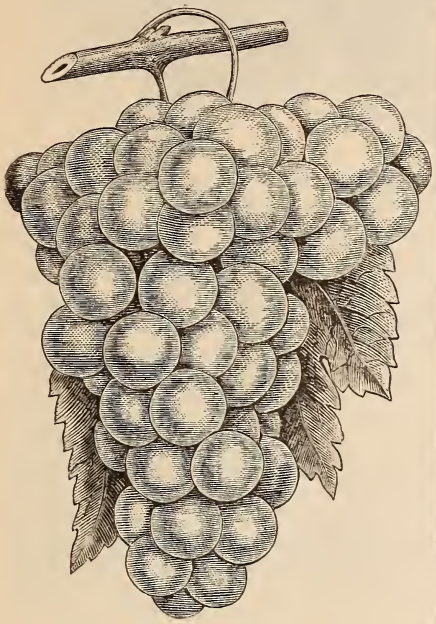
Currant Black Champion, a new English variety; the fruit is very large, handsome, and highly flavored; 1 year each, ... $1 00

Black Naples, an old but good variety; 1 year, dozen 75 cents; hundred, ... 5 00

Lee's Prolific, new; about ten days earlier than Black Naples; 1 year, dozen $1.00; hundred, 6 00

White Grape, the best white variety; very productive; 1 year, dozen 75 cents; hundred, . . 5 00

GRAPES—NEW VARIETIES.



GOLDEN POCKLINGTON.

Grape Amber Queen, very early, hardy, strong grower; ripens in August; fruit of excellent quality; amber color, but turns darker if allowed to remain on the vine; 1 year vines, each, 50 cents; 2 years, ... 75

Duchess, bunch medium to large, handsomely formed, shouldered, very compact; of a greenish white color; skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp and of the finest quality; 1 year vines, each, 30 cents; 2 year, ... 50

Golden Pocklington. This variety is a seedling from the Concord, raised in Washington county, N. Y. It is perfectly hardy; the vine is a strong, vigorous grower, and has never been known to mildew, either in fruit or foliage; the color is a beautiful light golden yellow, covered with a fine bloom; bunches large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large, thickly set on the bunch, to which they cling very firmly. In quality it is unsurpassed, being of a rich, pleasant, sweet flavor. This variety has now been quite fully tested, and we feel confident in recommending it to our customers as one that will give perfect satisfaction. Price, one year vines, each, 30 cents; two year, ... 50

Empire State, bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium size; roundish oval; color white, with a light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh tender, sweet, rich, and sprightly; the vine is a strong, vigorous grower, and very productive; strong 1 year vines, each, ... 1 50

Grape Niagara, new; strong, vigorous grower; bunch and berries large and of good quality; color light green; very productive; 1 year vines, each, 75 cents; 2 year, ... $1 00

Prentiss, bunch large, seldom shouldered; berry medium to large; yellowish green, with a rosy tint when exposed to the sun; firm; flesh tender, sweet; 1 year 50 cents; 2 year, ... 75

Poughkeepsie Red, new. This and the Ulster Prolific have been exhibited at most all of our State, and many of the County, Fairs for several years past, and undoubtedly many of our customers are well acquainted with them. This variety is a cross of the Delaware and Iona; in quality it can hardly be surpassed. The bunches are larger than those of the Delaware and it is said to succeed where the Delaware will not; strong 1 year vines, each, $1.00; 2 year vines, each, ... 1 50

Ulster Prolific, new; fruit handsome and of excellent quality; a vigorous, healthy grower, and very productive; color coppery-red. This variety is a cross of the Catawba and a wild Grape; strong 1 year vines, each, $1.00; 2 year vines, each, ... 1 50

Vergennes, bunch and berries large; of a light red color; clings firmly to the stem; flavor rich and sweet; ripens very early, and is an excellent keeper; 1 year 60 cents; 2 year, ... 80

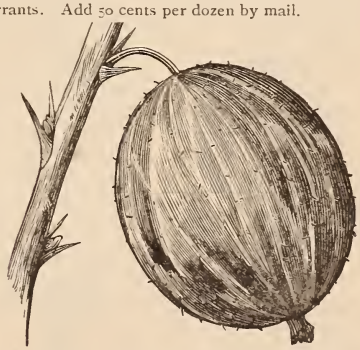
OLDER SORTS.

Add 25 cts. per doz. by mail for 1 year; 50 cts. for 2 yrs.

	1 yr. each.	doz.	2 yr. each.	doz.
Agawam, (Rogers' 15,) .	$0 25	$2 50	$0 35	$3 50
Brighton, ...	30	3 00	40	4 00
Champion, very early, .	25	2 50	35	3 50
Concord, ...	25	2 50	35	3 50
Delaware, ...			25	2 50
Lady, ...	30	3 00	40	4 00
Merrimack, (Rogers' 19,)	25	2 50	35	3 50
Moore's Early, ...	40	4 00	60	6 00
Salem, (Rogers' 22,) . .	25	2 50	35	3 50
Wilder, (Rogers' 4,) . .	25	2 50	35	3 50
Worden, ...	30	3 00	40	4 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries thrive best if planted where they will receive a partial shade. Plant the same distance as Currants. Add 50 cents per dozen by mail.



Gooseberry Industry, (SEE COLORED PAGES,) a new foreign variety that promises to be a valuable acquisition. It has been grown in this locality the past four years, giving the best of satisfaction; an immense yielder, and has shown no signs of mildew; each 50 cents; per dozen, ... 5 00

Downing's, greenish white; doz. $1.50; hundred, 10 00

Smith's, large; light green; doz. $1.25; hundred, . 8 00

Golden Drop, fruit golden yellow; large, and of excellent quality; each 25 cents; dozen, $2.50; hundred, ... 16 00

OUR VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT embraces almost every article of value known. We have excluded everything our experience has proved unworthy of culture, as also some untried and not very promising kinds. As fast as new Vegetables establish their good character we add them to our list, but exercise our usual caution in introducing new candidates for public favor, submitting all to thorough trials on our grounds. Much of our Vegetable seed, and the most important, are grown upon our seed farms; other kinds we obtain of the most reliable and responsible growers of England, France, Germany, and other countries, and we have no hesitation in saying that altogether our Vegetable seeds are not excelled, if equaled, by any collection in the world. Everything is tested before being packed, so that we know all will grow if treated well. We have endeavored to describe the different kinds so that their character and value may be understood, with such simple directions for culture, as with a little care will ensure success.

ARTICHOKE.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is a wonderfully hardy and productive plant, yielding roots in immense quantities. They are like potatoes in appearance, and if we had no potatoes would not make a bad substitute. It is good for all stock and is not bad for the table. Plant the tubers like potatoes, and enough is usually left to seed the ground for the next crop.

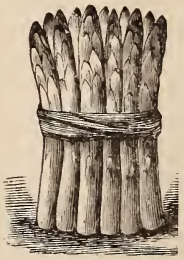
There is another Artichoke, very little grown in America, the Globe Artichoke. The portion used is the flower-head in an undeveloped state. See engraving.

Artichoke, Jerusalem, per bushel, $2.00; per peck, 75 cts., by freight or express, charges not prepaid; per quart, by mail or express, prepaid, 50

Globe, true, seed; per lb., $3.00; per oz., 30 cts.; per packet, ... 10

ASPARAGUS.

To grow Asparagus plants from seed, sow in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing—about a foot. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill thirty feet in length. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants may be set

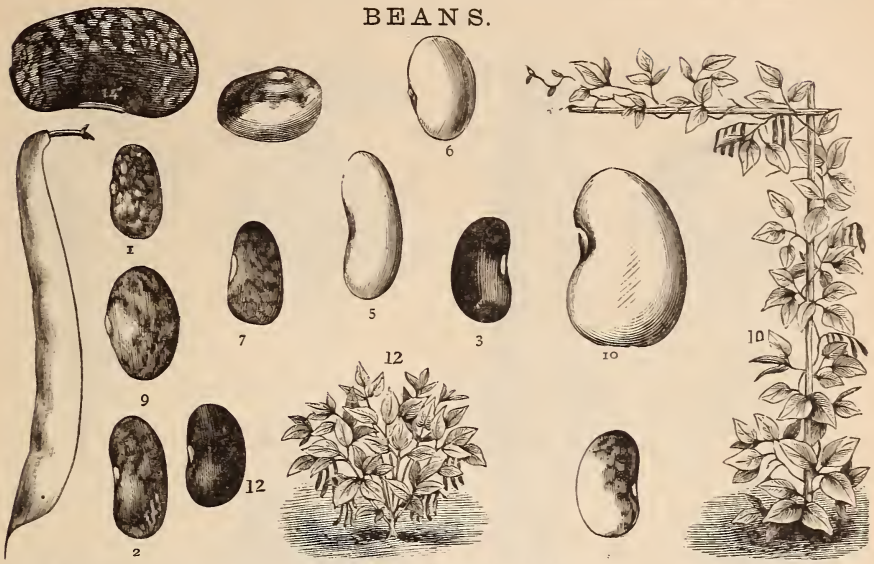


out in beds, about a foot apart each way. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center. Set plants about a foot apart, and the crowns four inches below the surface, and spread the roots. Before winter, cover the transplanted beds with about four inches of manure. Salt is an excellent manure for Asparagus. Sow a little on the surface in the spring, and it will keep down the weeds. By purchasing plants a year at least of time is saved. The young tops may be cut for the table the second summer, but not very freely until the third.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal, large, and of rapid growth; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents 5

Roots—1 year, by mail, per 100, prepaid, . . . $1.50
2 years, by mail, per 100, prepaid, . . . 3.50
2 years, by express, per 100, not paid, . 1.50

BEANS.



Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In our engraving we show plants of both Dwarfs and Runners, as well as specimens of the most popular and useful sorts, drawn of the natural size of the shelled dry beans, and as true as we could make them. In garden culture Beans are generally planted in rows eighteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the row; in field culture in drills wider apart, so as to cultivate with horse one way. Running Beans are planted in hills two or three feet apart.

FIGURE 1 shows the Early Valentine; 2, Early Mohawk; 3, Black Wax; 4, Golden Wax; 5, White Kidney; 6, White Marrowfat; 7, Refugee; 9, Speckled Cranberry, 10, Large Lima; 12, Giant Wax; 14, Scarlet Runner. The engraving of plant on the right shows the habit of the Running Beans, and in the center the Dwarf.

Beans, Long Yellow Six-Weeks, one of the earliest; an excellent and productive String Bean; quart 60 cents, ... 10

Early Valentine, early and tender for String Beans; per quart, 60 cents, ... 10

Early Mohawk, an early, hardy, productive and excellent String Bean; per quart, 60 cents, 10

Wax or Butter, a popular variety wherever known; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very tender and almost transparent, stringless, seeds black when ripe; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

Golden Wax, an early, stringless Bean, of golden wax color, and excellent quality; quart 70 cts. 10

Ivory Pod Wax, a new variety, of rapid growth, very prolific; pods delicate white, stringless, succulent, and of good flavor; per quart 60 cents, ... 10

Mont d'Or, a new German variety of Wax Bean, early, bears profusely. (SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry; per quart 60 cents, ... 10

White Marrowfat, clear white, almost round, fair as a String Bean, and first class for use shelled, either green or dry; per quart 60 cents, 10

Broad Windsor, the celebrated *Broad Bean* of England, growing on a strong stalk, about two feet in height. Beans eaten shelled. Not very well adapted to our climate; quart 70 cents, 10

Beans, Refugee, hardy, abundant bearer, flesh thick and tender, one of the best for pickling, on account of its thick flesh; quart, 60 cents, . 10

RUNNING BEANS.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, $2.00, . . . 25

Extra Early Lima. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, $1.00, ... 15

"King of the Garden" Lima Bean. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, $1.00, 15

Challenger Lima Bean. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, $1.00, ... 15

Large Lima, the most buttery and delicious Bean grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, if possible, not too early; per quart 70 cents, . . 10

Dreer's Improved Lima, earlier and more productive than the old sort, though the seeds are smaller; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry, a round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent for shelling; quart 70 cts., 10

Scarlet Runner. This is the favorite Snap Bean of Europe, and nothing else will sell as soon as this appears in market; quart 80 cents, 10

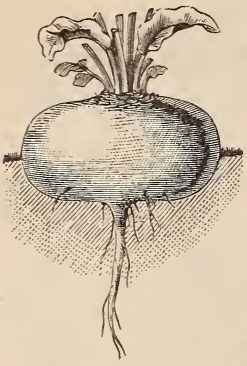
Giant Wax, thick, fleshy, creamy yellow, waxy looking pods, tender and excellent as a Snap Bean; productive, keeping in bearing a long time; seeds red; per quart, 80 cents, ... 20

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

The culture for Brussels Sprouts is the same as for Cabbage. If early plants are raised in a hot-bed, they will perfect themselves in September, in the north, and a later sowing should be made in the open ground, that will be in perfection about the time winter commences. These should be taken up and stored in a cool cellar, with the roots in earth, where they will remain fit for use during the winter. Where the winters are not very severe, they may remain in the ground, to be cut as needed. A good many people in this part of the country are beginning to appreciate Brussels sprouts, and surprised to find how good they are.

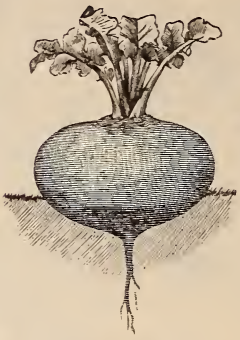
Brussels Sprouts, per lb. $1.25; per oz. 15 cents, 5

BEETS.



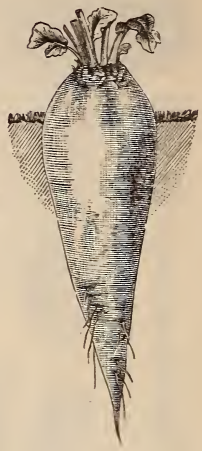
BASSANO.

LONG BLOOD.

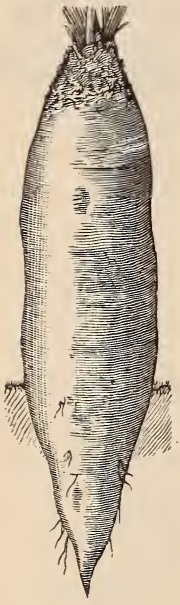


EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.



HENDERSON'S PINE APPLE.



LONG RED MANGEL.

SWISS CHARD.

ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL.

IMPERIAL SUGAR.

The Beet is a valuable vegetable, both for the table and for stock. It seed is sown pretty thickly in drills in the early spring the plants can be thinned out and prepared for the table, like Spinach, as soon as they become a few inches in height, for a month or more until the roots become as large as Radishes, both roots and leaves being excellent. When a little larger, the roots can be cooked alone, and in this way are used until winter, when those remaining should be stored away in a cold cellar, or pit, covered with earth. In this way they will keep till spring.

For Beets, the soil should be rich, mellow, and deep. Plant in drills, about two inches deep and the rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart. Set the seeds in the drills about two inches apart. For field culture the rows should be wide enough to admit the horse cultivator and the roots not nearer than one foot in the rows. The Mangel Wurzel Beets grow to a very large size, are coarse, and wonderfully productive, making excellent food for cattle. Those who have never tried the Mangels for stock, have yet to learn of their great value for cattle, both for milk and meat. Then, they are juicy and refreshing, and add to the health and comfort of the animals. In no way can so much good food be grown so cheaply as in Mangels.

The engraving showing two leaves exhibits somewhat the general appearance of the Beet leaf, but more particularly the very thick leaf-stalks of the kind known as Swiss Chard, the leaf-stalks being eaten when cooked, like Asparagus, and we consider it a great luxury.

Beet, Egyptian Blood Turnip, the earliest variety grown, and valuable on this account; not very productive; per lb. 75 cts.; per oz. 10 cts., 5

Eclipse, new. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES.) Per lb., $1.50; ounce, 15 cents, . . . 10

Extra Early Bassano, an early, good Beet, tender and juicy; flesh white and rose; grows to a good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the winter; per lb. 75 cents; oz. 10 cents, . . . 5

Beet, Bastian's Early Turnip, next in earliness to Egyptian and Eclipse, an excellent table variety; per lb., $1.00; ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

Early Blood Turnip, turnip-shaped, smooth, tender and good; about ten days after Bassano; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Dewing's Turnip, a good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground; flesh tender; good for summer use; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents, 5

Early Yellow Turnip, a variety of the Blood Turnip Beet, differing mainly in color; the roots are bright yellow; a good early Beet; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Henderson's Pine Apple, true, compact, short-top variety; roots medium sized and of a deep crimson; much liked here by gardeners and amateurs; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, . . 10

Long Blood Red, a popular winter sort long, smooth, blood red; sweet and tender; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Imperial Sugar, one of the sweetest and best Sugar Beets; per lb. 60 cents; per oz. 10 cents, 5

Red-top Sugar. Ripens earlier than any other variety of Sugar Beet, and yields the largest returns in sugar per acre; heavy cropper; per lb., 60 cents; per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

USED FOR LEAVES AND LEAF-STALKS ONLY.

Beck's Improved Sea Kale, a variety of Beet with beautiful, tender leaves, popular for cooking as "greens"; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cts., 5

Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Scarlet Brazilian, per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Yellow Brazilian, per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Silver, per lb. 60 cents; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

MANGEL WURZELS—USED FOR CATTLE.

Carter's Mammoth Long Red, of very large size and good quality; one of the best stocks of Long Red Mangel in cultivation; per lb., 60 cents; ounce, ... 10

Carter's Improved Orange Globe, the very best round Mangel; keeps better than the Long Red, and is better adapted for growing in shallow soils; per lb. 60 cents; per ounce, ... 10

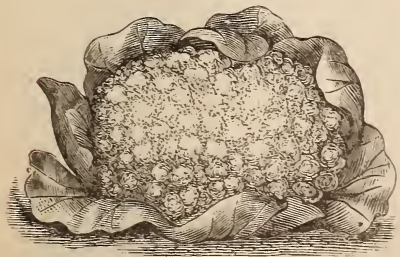
Golden Tankard, a new and fine variety; flesh deep yellow; per lb. 60 cents; per oz., ... 10

Elvetham Long Yellow, as large as Mammoth Long Red, and differing from it only in color; per lb., 60 cents; per ounce, ... 10

Olive-Shaped Red, large; lb. 60 cents; oz. . 10

Red Globe, a fine variety; per lb., 60 cents; per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

BROCOLI.



Brocoli resembles the Cauliflower; indeed, it is hardly possible to distinguish the difference. Brocoli, however, is the most hardy, and in many sections of our country would not suffer in winter, but it dislikes severe summer heat more than cold; and to succeed, it would be necessary to grow late plants, and set them out after the extreme heat of summer is past. Treated in this way we do not know why we cannot have Brocoli.

Brocoli, Purple Cape, one of the hardiest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties; per lb, $5 00; per oz. 45 cents, . . . 10

Southampton, fine, hardy, large, yellow variety — one of the old popular sorts, like Portsmouth, Sulphur, etc.; per lb., $3.00; per oz., 30 cents, ... 5

BORECOLE, or KALE.

The Kales are more hardy than the Cabbage, and will endure considerable frost without injury. When cut frozen, they are immediately placed in cold water. They do not form heads like Cabbage, but furnish abundance of pretty, curly leaves, that are very ornamental and highly prized. The Kale furnishes abundant food for the cottagers of Europe, and when well grown and properly prepared is good enough for any one. Culture same as for Cabbage.

Borecole or Kale, Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts, bright green, resembling Ruta Baga tops, and of fine flavor. The plan is to sow in rows, about a foot apart, in September, and gather in early spring, like Spinach; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, dwarf, nicely curled, and bright green; hardy, and may be cut from the ground all the early part of winter. Per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Dwarf Purple Kale, like the Scotch Kale, except in color, but more hardy; lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Tall Green Curled Scotch, finely curled; very hardy; one of the best; lb. $1.00; oz. 10 cents, 5

CRESS.

Cress should be sown in a hot-bed or in a sheltered spot in the garden, quite thick, in shallow drills, and in a short time it will be fit for cutting. It gives a pungent relish to Lettuce and other salad plants. A fresh lot should be sown every week, as it matures very rapidly and is useful only when young. In old times it was quite a fancy with the children, and some older people, to sow cress so as to form a name or design, which it will do very soon, as it is of very quick growth.

Cress, Fine Curled, superior; will bear cutting several times; per lb. 60 cts.; oz. 10 cents, . . 5

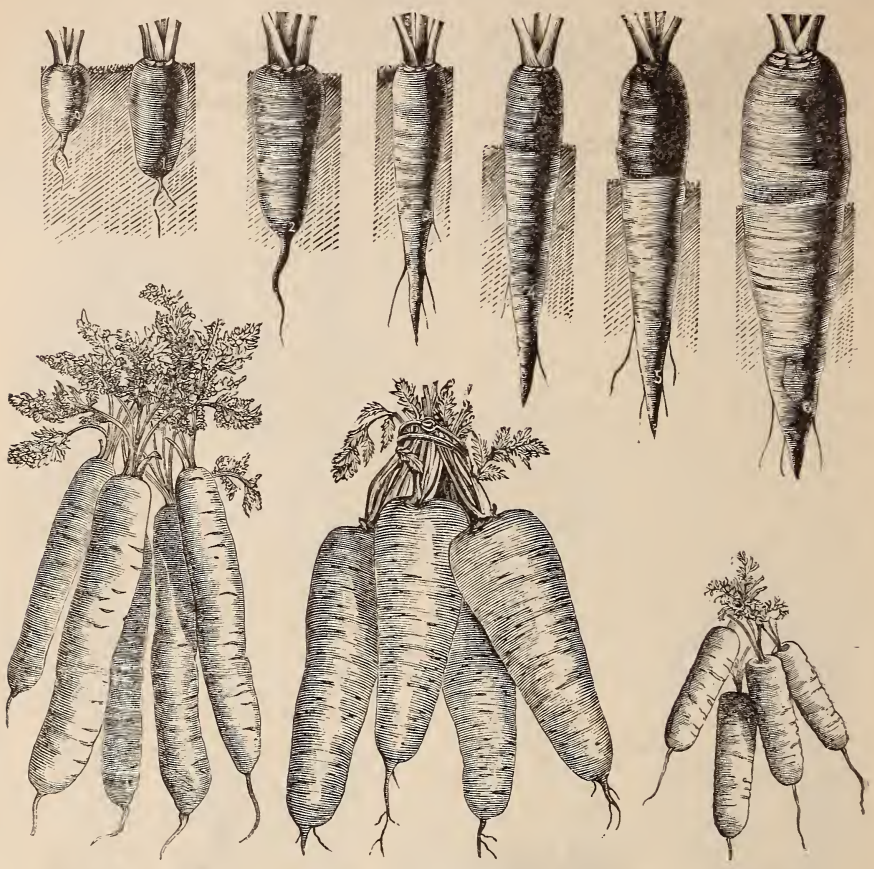
Plain-Leaved, tender; per lb., 60 cts.; ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

Broad-Leaved Garden, sometimes used for soups; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Australian, leaves delicate green, flavor mild and fine; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, . . . 5

Water, does pretty well in moist situations, but better on the edges of streams in shallow water; lb. $3.50; oz. 35 cents; half oz. 20 cts., 5

CARROTS.



LONG RED CORELESS. HALF LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED. HALF LONG CARENTAN.

The Carrot should always be furnished a good, deep, rich soil. Sow in drills about an inch deep, the drills about a foot apart; and at thinning, the plants should be left from four to ten inches apart, according to kind. The short kinds are finest-grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The large sorts are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more relished by horses in winter, and nothing is more healthful for them. Some prefer the short kinds, even for stock, as they are so easily gathered, and give a good crop.

Carrot, Early Forcing, desirable forcing, where growing small, very early Carrots will pay. See engraving, fig. 0. Per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cts., 10

Early French Short Horn, small; best for table; preferred by some for all purposes, even for stock; per lb. $1.25; per oz. 10 cents. See engraving fig. 1 5

Oxheart, (for description SEE COLORED PAGES); per lb., $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents, ... 10

Chantenay Stump-Rooted. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per lb., $2 00; per ounce, 20 cents, ... 10

Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted, larger than Short Horn, and a desirable table variety; per lb. $1.25; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Half Long Scarlet Pointed Rooted, a very desirable Carrot either for table or feeding, sweet and productive; lb. $1.25; oz. 10 cents, . . . 5

Carrot, Long Red Coreless, is a stump-rooted variety, a foot or more in length, and two inches in diameter; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents,. . 5

Danvers Orange, a first-class, half-long variety; flesh dark orange; very productive. Per lb. $1.25; per oz., 15 cents, ... 5

Half Long Scarlet Carentan, a very pretty Carrot, eight inches in length and nearly coreless; per lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Long Orange, the old standard variety; per lb., $1.00; ounce, 10 cts.; fig. 3, ... 5

Altringham, selected, red; lb. $1.00; oz. 10 cts., engraving, fig. 4 5

Large Orange Belgian Green-Top, fine for feeding; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents; fig. 5, 5

Giant White Belgian Green-Top, fine for cattle; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents; fig. 6, . 5

CORN SALAD.

A favorite salad plant in Europe. Sown in August, and protected with a few leaves during winter, it can be gathered very early in spring Sown in April, it is soon fit for use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach.

Corn Salad, per lb. $1.00, per oz. 10 cents, . . . 5

CABBAGES.

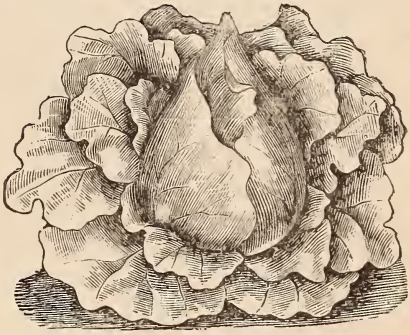
"TRUE" JERSEY EARLY WAKEFIELD.

NEWARK EARLY FLAT DUTCH.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.



FILDER, OR POMERANIAN.

EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.

The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil, and thorough working. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; but seed for winter Cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some of the large late varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain, and in that case sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired and then pull up all but the strongest. Plant the large varieties three feet apart; the small, early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches. The Savoy Cabbages have wrinkled leaves and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn. Some gardeners grow plants for early summer Cabbage in a frame in autumn, protecting them with boards or matting during winter. In mild climates Cabbage can be transplanted in autumn.

Insects have been exceedingly troublesome to Cabbage in many sections of late years. Growers must try for a rapid growth, and wage a constant warfare against the enemy. See advertisement of Vick's Exterminator.

Cabbage, Early Wakefield, (American seed) the great favorite with market gardeners for the New York Market; the earliest and sure to head. The seed is true and the best; per lb. $4.00; per oz. 35 cents; per half oz. 20 cents, ... 10

Henderson's Early Summer. This is an old popular sort with the Long Island market gardeners. It follows the Wakefield and resembles the Early Flat Dutch; should be sown in hot-bed in February or March, as when sown in the fall and wintered over, the plants are inclined to run to seed; per lb. $3.50; per oz. 30 cents; per half oz. 20 cents, ... 10

Newark Early Flat Dutch. This is an excellent second early Cabbage, produced by a cross between the old Large Flat Dutch and Early Oxheart. Our seed is true and excellent; per lb. $3.50; per oz. 35 cents; per ½ oz. 20 cents, 10

Low's Peerless, new; nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield, but somewhat larger. Heads round and solid, with few loose leaves. Remains a long time after fully matured without bursting; per lb. $4.00,; ounce, 40 cents; ½ oz., 25 cents, 10

Early Dwarf York, small, very early; per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cents, ... 5

Large York, larger than above; round head; good summer and fall sort; lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cts. 5

Early Schweinfurth, an early Cabbage, for summer and autumn use; of large size, but not solid; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts., 5

Winningstadt, a fine tender variety, sugar-loaf in form; one of the best summer sorts; if sown late, good for fall or even winter; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Filderkraut. This is a German Cabbage which we introduced several years ago, and is the most solid Cabbage grown, and sure to head; per lb. $2.50; per oz. 25 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents, 5

Large French Oxheart, a fine, heart-shaped Cabbage, coming in use after Early York and other earlier sorts; very tender and fine flavored, and heads freely; lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, . 5

Fottler's Improved Brunswick, per lb. $2.50; per oz. 25 cents; ½ oz. 15 cents, ... 10

Louisville Drumhead, a variety grown largely by market gardeners in the Southwest. It stands hot weather better than most other sorts, and is sure cropper. Resembles Premium Flat Dutch; per. lb. $4.00; per oz. 40 cents; ½ oz. 25 cents, 10

Danish Round Winter. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per lb., $4.00; per ounce, 35 cents; per half ounce, 20 cents, ... 10

Large Late Drumhead, a very superior drumhead variety, grown from choice heads; per lb. $2.50; per oz. 25 cts.; per ½ oz. 15 cts., . . 5

Stone Mason Marblehead, a large, solid, tender and excellent free-heading winter Cabbage; per lb., $3.00; oz., 30 cts.; ½ oz., 20 cts., . 10

Cabbage, Marblehead Mammoth, very large winter Cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size; per lb. $3.00; per oz. 30 cents; per half oz. 20 cents, ... 10

Excelsior Large Flat Dutch, very superior strain of Flat Dutch, grown from the best heads; per lb. $3.50; per oz. 35 cents; ½ oz. 20 cents, 10

Premium Flat Dutch, heads well and keeps over finely; lb. $2.50; oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts., 5

Large Flat Dutch, good for fall or winter crop, resembling the Drumhead; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents. 5

Early Blood Red, early variety; will make fine winter Cabbage if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb. $2.25; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5

Large Late Blood Red, pure; for pickling; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. This is another variety which the market gardeners in the neighborhood of New York think they have so much improved as to entitle it to a name. It is from the old Drumhead Savoy; per lb. $3.00; per oz. 30 cents; per ½ oz. 20 cents, ... 10

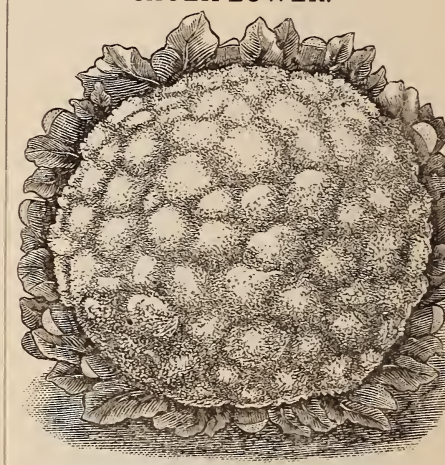
Dwarf Green Curled Savoy, heads small and rather loose; very hardy and excellent; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy, heads round and very solid and of fine quality; forms its head very early; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, . . 5

COLLARDS.

Collards, well known and prized at the South, and so nicely adapted to the Southern climate; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5

CAULIFLOWER.



The Cauliflower delights in a rich soil and abundance of water. By sowing the early varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold-frame, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in pretty good season. For late Cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to everything of the Cabbage tribe when young. Do not allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed. Transplant in moist weather, or shade the newly set plants. A moist atmosphere and a rich soil suit the Cauliflower, and we must try to secure this as well as we can. In a dry time Cauliflower must be watered. We have seen large plantations in Europe that were watered every day. Any person who has a good deep muck partially drained, we think, can raise good Cauliflower with little trouble. Cauliflower that have not headed may be taken up be-

fore hard frosts and put in a cellar or pit, the roots in earth, and many will grow tolerably fair heads during the winter. We have grown crops by selecting the early kinds very early, before hot weather, and the later kinds in the cool, showery weather of autumn.

Cauliflower, Vick's Ideal. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES.) Per ounce, $8.00; per ½ oz., $4.00; per ¼ oz., $2.00, ... 50

Henderson's Early Snowball, one of the earliest varieties, and very reliable for heading. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted very close—18 to 20 inches apart; per oz. $5.00; ½ oz. $2.50; ¼ oz. $1.50, 50

Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, low, with pure white curd; one of the best and surest to head; per oz. $3.50; per half oz. $2.00, ... 25

Cauliflower, Erfurt Very Dwarf Small-leaved, for forcing and open ground; about fifteen inches in height; very solid pure white head. This is the Early Snowball Cauliflower of some catalogues; per oz. $4.00; ½ oz. $2.00; ¼ oz. $1.25, 35

Early Paris, early and fine; short stalk, white; per oz. 80 cents; half oz. 50 cents, ... 10

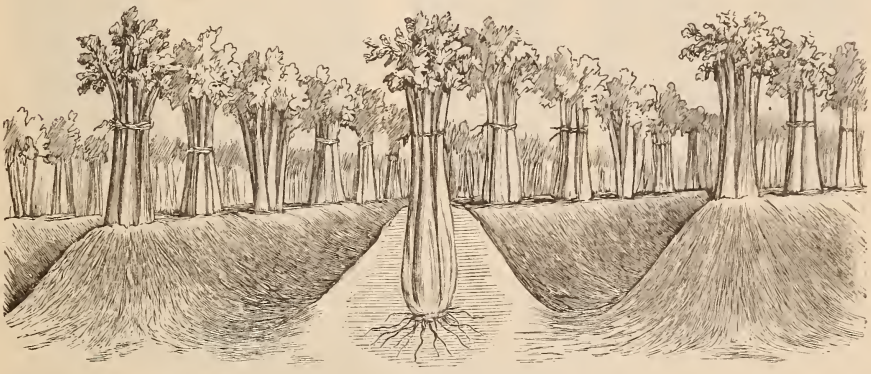
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed, a very fine intermediate variety; per ounce, 75 cents; per half ounce, 50 cents, ... 15

Italian Giant, a new, large and very superior variety; per oz. 70 cents; half oz. 45 cts., . . 10

Algiers, a large, late variety, of excellent quality, and one of the surest to head; per ounce, $1.00; per ½ oz., 60 cents, ... 15

Walcheren, a very hardy variety; per ounce, 75 cents; per half ounce, 50 cents, ... 10

CELERY.



Sow seeds in a hot-bed or in cold-frame. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When some eight inches high, and fine stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

To preserve Celery for winter, dig trenches a foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the Celery in these, erect, as they grew, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

Celery, Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, one of the very best varieties, growing stout, crisp, and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5

Sandringham Dwarf White, a new and excellent variety; very solid, crisp, and of fine flavor; one of the best of the white varieties; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5

White Plume, a new variety specially adapted to cultivation by amateurs, as its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old process of high banking. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, but not a good keeper; per lb., $5.00; ounce 50 cts.; ½ oz, 30 cts., . . 10

Celery, Henderson's Dwarf White, a favorite variety; of stiff, close habit; solid, crisp and tender; a good keeper; per lb. $3.00; per oz., 30 cents; per half oz., 20 cents, ... 10

Crawford's Half Dwarf, a new and extra fine variety; extensively grown by market gardeners; intermediate between the dwarf and large sorts; of a rich, nutty color, and vigorous growth; per lb. $2.50; per oz. 25 cents; per half oz. 15 cents, ... 10

Dwarf Golden Heart, half dwarf; silvery white with waxy, golden yellow heart; perfectly solid, of excellent flavor, and a good keeper; per lb., $2.50; per ounce, 25 cts; per ½ ounce, 15 cents, ... 10

Boston Market, of low growth, somewhat branching, white, crisp, and a favorite of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston; per lb. $3.00; per ounce, 30 cents; per ½ ounce, 20 cents, ... 10

Sealey's Leviathan, white, very large and solid, unsurpassed in flavor; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5

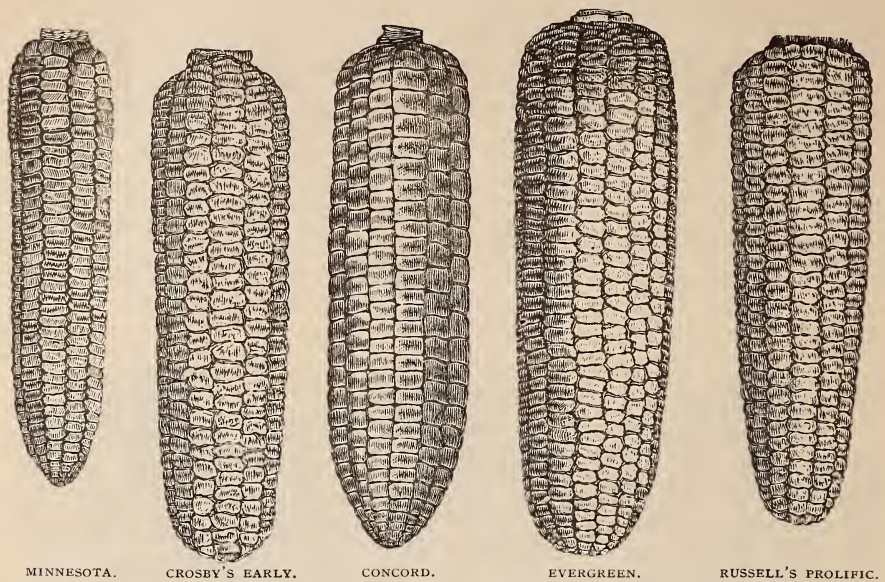
Laing's Mammoth Red, the largest variety in cultivation; perfectly solid; fine flavor; an excellent keeper; per lb., $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5

Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crimson, like Turner's Incomparable Dwarf in everything but color, being crimson; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cts., ... 5

Turnip-Rooted, (**Celeriac,**) forming Turnip-shaped bulbs, of Celery flavor; per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cts., ... 5

Seeds for Flavoring. This is seed too old for vegetation, but excellent for flavoring pickles, etc.; per lb. 50 cents; per oz. 10

CORN.



MINNESOTA. CROSBY'S EARLY. CONCORD. EVERGREEN. RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC.

Below we give the earliest, medium and latest varieties of Sweet Corn. The engravings show different varieties, both as to form and comparative size, as nearly, perhaps, as it is possible to do in engravings of this character. Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season, for it will not make any progress until the weather is warm and will be very likely to rot. It will decay in places where our common field corn will grow, and the sweeter and purer the less hardships it will bear.

Always select a warm soil for Sweet Corn if possible, especially for the earlier varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will make at least a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides insuring a crop. We have taken the greatest possible pains to secure very choice Sweet Corn.

Corn, Cory, new. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, 75 cents, ... 15

Marblehead Early Sweet. Two weeks earlier than Minnesota. Habit dwarf; ears small; very sweet; per quart 50 cents, ... 10

Early Minnesota, one of the best very early sweet varieties we have ever tried. Plant rather dwarf, ears fine for so early a variety, and of good quality; per quart 50 cents, . . . 10

Perry's Hybrid, new. For description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, 75 cents, ... 15

Russell's Prolific, a very superior early variety, the sweetest of the very early sorts. Ears eight to ten inches in length; per quart 50 cents, . . 10

Crosby's Early, as early as Russell's Prolific; ears not much larger than the Minnesota, kernels small, twelve-rowed. A desirable Corn for the private garden; per quart 50 cents, ... 10

Moore's Early Concord, a very good Corn; ears large; ripens after Russell's, and in earliness about with Early Eight Rowed, or Crosby's; per quart, 50 cents, ... 10

Early Eight-rowed Sugar, following Crosby's Early in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; quart 50 cents., 10

Hickox Improved, a new and valuable variety for market, of the very best quality; per quart 50 cents, ... 10

Corn, Potter's Excelsior, new; a very sweet, rich-flavored, white sweet Corn; quart 50 cens, 10

Triumph, the earliest of the large varieties; very sweet, rich, and delicate; per quart 50 cents, . 10

Stowell's Evergreen, late; very select and pure; an excellent variety, remaining in a green state longer than any other kind; per quart 50 cents, ... 10

Egyptian, or Washington Market, tall; very late, coming in after Stowell's Evergreen; sweet and rich; per quart 50 cents, ... 10

Mammoth Sugar, one of the largest varieties, and very late; twelve to sixteen-rowed; productive and fine flavored; per quart 50 cents, . 10

Black Mexican, a rather short, black variety, very sweet and delicious; per quart 50 cents, . 10

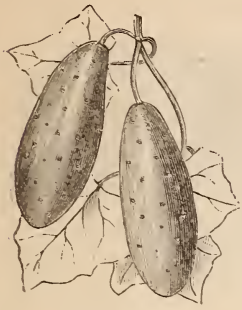
Early Adams, a very early and good table variety, though not a Sweet Corn; kernels white; per quart 50 cents, ... 10

Parching, best white; per quart 50 cents, . . . 10

CUCUMBER.

In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well-rotted manure, two feet in diameter, and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water, and give air.

The FOREIGN VARIETIES, represented by the long specimen in the engraving, are of fine quality and of wonderful size, often two feet in length, but they require a hot-bed to help them along until the weather is warm. In Europe they are grown in glass houses.



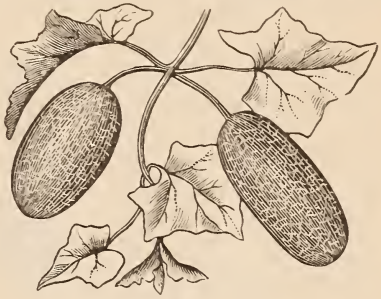
EARLY RUSSIAN.

EARLY FRAME.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN



EARLY NETTED RUSSIAN.

LONG FOREIGN CUCUMBER.

As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not allow any to go to seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will do more harm than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the smaller kinds are usually preferred for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Cucumber, Early Russian, very early, hardy and productive; small, growing in pairs; see engraving,; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, . . 5
Early Netted Russian, new, and very promising, ... 10
Early Green Cluster, next in earliness to the Russian; small, prickly, in clusters, productive; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5
Early Frame, a good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb. $1.00; oz. 10 cts., 5
Early White Spine, an excellent variety for table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favorite with market growers; lb. $1.00; oz. 10 cts., 5
Boston Pickling, an early, very productive sort, of good quality; per lb. $1.00; oz. 10 cents, . . 5
Green Prolific, one of the best of the pickling sorts; very prolific; per lb. $1.00; oz. 10, . . 5
Improved Long Green, a very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, . 5

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Cucumber, Long Green Southgate, a fine old hardy English sort; per oz. 50 cents, . . . 15
Chinese Long Green, long, productive and hardy 15
Stockwood, fine, hardy, standard sort, ... 15
Giant of Arnstadt, one of the finest, good bearer, 25
Rollisson's Telegraph, one of the best, . . . 25
General Grant, new and excellent, ... 25
Carter's Champion, a fine winter variety, . . 25
Carter's Model, fine for house or frame culture; very prolific; keeps in bearing a long time, . . 25

GHERKIN.

The Gherkin is not a Cucumber proper, but a little, rough, prickly fruit, that grows on a pretty vine, with leaves something like the Watermelon. It is liked for pickling, and is known as the West India Gherkin. What dealers call Gherkins are only small Cucumbers.

Gherkin, true West India Seed; per oz. 30 cts., . 10

CHICORY.

Sow Chicory seed in the spring, in drills half an inch deep, and in a good mellow soil; the after culture is the same as for Carrots. In the autumn the plants will be ready for blanching, when it is used as a salad. The principal use of Chicory, however, is as a substitute for Coffee. The roots are cut and dried, and then roasted for adulteration with Coffee. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and from two to three pounds an acre.

Chicory, Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg, per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10

CHIVES.

The Chives are small and not very important members of the Onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender, and appear very early in the spring, and may be shorn several times during the season. They are propagated by divisions of the root. The Chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers, and a mass of green leaves, but equal to the Onion for flavoring soups and salads.

Roots, per bunch, ... 25

EGG PLANT.

A tender plant, requiring starting in the hot-bed pretty early to mature its fruit in the Northern States. The seed may be sown with Tomato seed; but more care is necessary at transplanting, to prevent the plants being chilled by the change. Those who have no hot-beds can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house. Hand-glasses are useful for covering at time of transplanting.

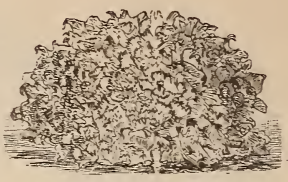
Egg Plant, Early Long Purple, eight or nine inches long, productive; per oz. 30 cents, . . . 5
Round Purple, medium size; per oz. 30 cents, 5
Improved New York Purple, very large and fine, the best; per oz. 60 cents; half oz. 35 cts., 10
Black Pekin, per oz. 75 cents; half oz. 45 cents, 10

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the Onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six or eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in a light, rich soil.

Garlic, per lb., ... 50

ENDIVE.



Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring, or even as late as July, in shallow drills, and when plants are strong thin out to about a foot apart.

Endive, Moss Curled per lb., $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, ... 5
Green Curled, per lb., $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
White Curled, per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, . 5
Batavian, per lb. $2.00; per oz. 20 cents, . . . 5

HORSE RADISH.

The best way to grow Horse Radish is from the little roots four or five inches in length, and not from the crowns. These small roots will produce good Radish fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down, where the slanting cut is, and so that the top will be two inches under the soil. It can remain in the ground till very late in the autumn, and be pitted, or a portion can remain in the ground until spring. A dozen roots will give all that will be needed for family uses for a life time, for it constantly increases and the danger is that it will spread too fast and become troublesome. It is best, therefore, to plant it in some corner of the garden, where it can grow without injuring anything.

Roots, per 100, $1.25; per doz., ... 30

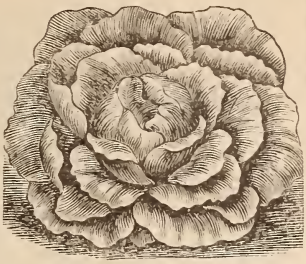
KOHL RABI.

Kohl Rabi is sown for a general crop, in the spring, like the Turnip, in drills; or may be transplanted like Cabbage. For winter table use, sow middle of June. The stem, just above surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip, as seen in the engraving. It is cooked like the Turnip, and is highly prized for stock, in Europe, as a substitute for Turnips. It will bear drouth better, and therefore a crop is more certain.

Kohl Rabi, Large Early Purple, beautiful purple, tender, and excellent for the table; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cts., ... 5
Large Early White, fine and tender for table; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5
Large Late Green, large and excellent for stock; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5
Large Late Purple, large and fine for stock; per lb. $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5
Early White Vienna, delicate, much prized for forcing; per lb. $3.00; per oz. 25 cents, . . . 5
Early Purple Vienna, another forcing variety, similar to above except in color; per lb. $3.00; per oz. 25 cents, ... 5

LETTUCE.

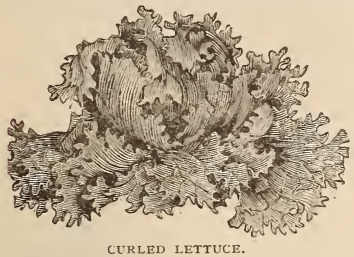
Lettuce is divided into two classes; the Cabbage, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the Cos, with long head and erect, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most crisp and refreshing. The Cabbage form has a subdivision, called Curled, from the form of the leaves.



CABBAGE LETTUCE.

COS LETTUCE.

There are several varieties with loose, curled leaves, having the habit of the Cabbage, though not forming solid heads, that are very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects. Sow in the open ground as early as possible; or, if you have plants from fall sowing, transplant them to a rich soil, giving plenty of room and hoe well. If the hot-bed is used, let it be started quite early. Give but little heat, and plenty of water, and air on fine days. Sow a couple of rows thick, in the front of the frame, to be used when young—say two inches in height. Let plants in the rest of the bed be about four inches apart. In a sunny country like America, Lettuce generally



CURLED LETTUCE.

runs up to seed very early in the season, so that after the warm weather it is difficult to find a good head of Lettuce in most gardens. The remedy is to plant for late use in a cool, partially-shaded place, in a rich soil, and this should be supplemented by a free use of water.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Lettuce, New Premium Cabbage, the best variety we have ever grown; good solid head, keeping in good condition without going to seed longer than any other variety; excellent for all uses and seasons; lb. $2.50; oz., 25 cts., . . . 5

Buttercup. (For description SEE COLORED PAGES) Per lb., $8.00; ounce, 75 cents; ½ oz., 40 cts., 15

Imperial White Cabbage, a fine variety: excellent for family use and market, as it withstands summer heat well, and remains a long time in the head before running to seed; per lb., $2.00; oz., 20 cents, ... 5

Malta Drumhead, or Ice Cabbage, very large and superb; lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, ... 5

All the Year Round, a very hardy, compact Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads; in perfection a long time; lb. $2.00; oz. 20 cents, 5

Lettuce, Satisfaction, a new English variety, large, unusually tender; remaining in head a long time; per lb., $2.00; oz., 20 cents, ... 5

Early Tennis Ball, one of the earliest and best heading varieties; lb. $2.00; oz., 20 cents, 5

Early Egg, very early; the very best for forcing; small, beautiful yellow head; lb. $3; oz., 30 cts., 5

Boston Curled, a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; lb. $2.00; oz., 20 cents, 5

White Silesian, early; rather loose head; tender; lb. $2.00; oz., 20 cents, ... 5

Early Hanson, heads very large, solid, tender, crisp; flavor fine; stands summer heat well; one of the best sorts: per lb. $2.00; oz. 20 cts., 5

Early Curled Simpson, an improvement on the old curled Silesia, very early; fine for forcing; per lb. $2.00; oz. 20 cents, ... 5

Black Seeded Simpson, similar in habit to the above, but much larger, and of lighter color; very crisp and tender; stands the heat of summer well; per lb. $2.00; oz. 20 cents, ... 5

Prize Head, very large; stained with red; outer leaves curled; very crisp and tender. Slow in running to seed; per lb., $2.00; per oz., 20 cents, ... 5

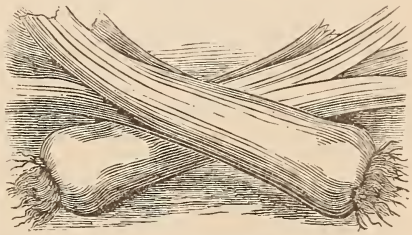
Hardy Green Winter, the old Hammersmith; a good Winter Lettuce; lb. $2.50; oz., 25 cents, 5

COS VARIETIES.

Lettuce, Carter's Giant White Cos, new; superb, large and exceedingly tender; lb. $[illegible]; oz. 30 cents, ... 5

Paris White Cos, one of the best of the Cos varieties; lb. $2.00; oz., 20 cents, ... 5

LEEK.



Seed is generally sown in the spring in a seed-bed, and young plants transplanted July 1st. The Leek is prized for soups, and is thought for this purpose to be superior to the Onion.

Leek, Broad Flag, per lb. $1.25; per oz. 15 cents, 5

Musselburg, per lb. $3.00; per oz. 30 cents, . 10

MELONS.

NUTMEG MUSK MELON.

The Melon, being of tropical origin, reaches perfection only in a warm temperature. In this latitude we must give the Melon every possible advantage to secure earliness and thorough ripening. The same culture as recommended for Cucumbers will insure success. It is desirable also for the North to secure early

ripening varieties. There are two distinct species of Melons, the Musk and the Water Melon. The former are the most easily grown, though, with a selection of early sorts and a little attention at forwarding the young plants early in the season, a good crop of either can be secured almost anywhere. The Melon will grow and ripen well in a warm, sandy, poor soil, but when grown in such a situation the hill must be thoroughly enriched with plenty of available food for the roots.

MUSK MELONS.

Muskmelon, Prolific Nutmeg, (for description SEE COLORED PAGES). Per lb., $2.00; per oz., 20 cents, ... 10

Early Christina, early, yellow fleshed; per lb., $1.50; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Golden Netted Gem, an early, small, and very prolific variety, recently introduced, and quite popular with the melon growers of New Jersey; per lb., $1.25; ounce, 15 cents, ... 5

Jenny Lind, an early variety; small, but of excellent flavor; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, . . 5

Hackensack. The most popular variety in the New York market. Large, round, of excellent flavor, and very productive; per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cents, ... 5

Green Citron, large, with thick, green flesh, good flavor; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Large Green Nutmeg, medium size, round, flesh green, of good quality; lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, . 5

Montreal Nutmeg. This variety has been grown by the market gardeners of Montreal for a number of years. The fruit is of the largest size, often attaining a weight of fifteen to twenty pounds; shape nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed; flesh remarkably thick, green, melting, and of the finest flavor; per lb. $2.00; oz. 20 cents, ... 10

White Japanese, deliciously and delicately sweet, flesh thick, very pale green, skin creamy white and very thin; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, 5

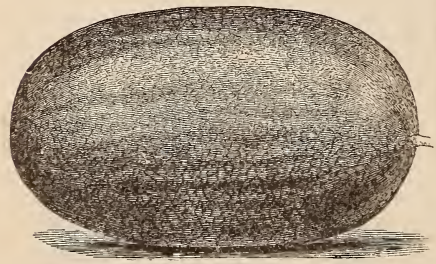
Surprise, a variety of recent introduction, having a thin, cream-colored skin and salmon-colored flesh; it is early, productive, and of good flavor; per lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, . . . 5

Casaba, or Persian, oblong, and very large, fine flavor, yellowish green flesh and netted skin; per lb. $1.25; per oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Pineapple, dark green, oval, netted, flesh thick, sweet and juicy; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, . . 5

Bay View, per lb $1.25; ounce, 15 cents, . . . 5

WATER MELONS.



VICK'S EARLY WATER MELON.

Vick's Early. Long, smooth, rather small, flesh bright pink, solid, sweet, and the earliest Melon we are acquainted with; lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, 5

Mountain Sweet, dark green, flesh red, sweet and rich, early and hardy. Though one of the oldest varieties, it is still one of the best; lb., $1.00; oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Kolb's Gem, a new Southern variety, and very popular on account of its large size, immense yield, and good shipping qualities; flavor excellent; per lb., $1.25; per ounce, 15 cents, . 10

Water Melon, Pride of Georgia, another new Southern variety. Color dark green; oval in shape, ridged like an orange. It attains immense size, is crisp and sweet, and of excellent shipping quality; per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cents, 10

Mammoth Iron Clad, recently introduced, and so named on account of the hardness and tenacity of its shell, and its immense size. Specimen melons have been found to weigh seventy pounds. Flesh firm and of fine flavor; per lb., $1.50; per ounce, 15 cents, ... 10

Phinney's Early. A valuable market variety; early and productive flesh red, of excellent quality; per lb. $1 25; oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Scaly Bark, new. Desirable for shipping, as the rind is so tough they will bear a great deal of handling without injury. Size large; skin thin; flesh light crimson; tender, and of good flavor; per lb., $1.50; oz., 15 cents, ... 10

Ice Cream, or Peerless, is a first class Melon, flesh pink, sweet and melting; white seed; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Dark Icing, or Ice Rind, medium size; shape oblong; skin thin; flesh very solid, and of fine flavor; very prolific; lb., $1.25; oz., 15 cts., . 10

The "Boss," medium sized; oblong; skin dark green; flesh deep red, and of a rich flavor; early and productive; lb., $1.25; oz., 15 cts., 10

Cuban Queen, size large; skin striped; rind rather thick; flesh bright red, very solid, crisp, and of delicious flavor; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cts 5

Odella, a new, large, round, early sort; very popular where known, and one of the best for shipping; per lb., $1.25; per oz., 15 cents . . 5

Mountain Sprout, long, striped; scarlet flesh, good quality, but not quite as early as Mountain Sweet; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, . . 5

Black Spanish, an old variety, one of the richest; round, rather small, dark green; red flesh, sweet and rich; per lb., $1.25; ounce, 15 cents 5

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Striped Gipsy. This is the melon shipped in such large quantities from the South to all our Northern markets. Fruit very large, oblong; skin striped with light and dark green; flesh red, of fine quality; per lb. $1.25; oz. 15 cents, ... 5

Orange. The flesh separates easily from the rind, fair quality; lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cts. 5

Citron, for preserves; per lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, 10

MUSTARD.

Mustard being very hardy, seed can be sown as soon as the soil is free from frost. Sow in shallow drills, and cut when a few inches in height. It grows rapidly, and several sowings may be made. The young Mustard leaves are used for spring salad.

Mustard, White, best for salad or culinary purposes; per lb. 50 cents; per oz. 10 cents, . . . 5

Black, this is the kind usually used for commercial Mustard, being stronger than the White; per lb. 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

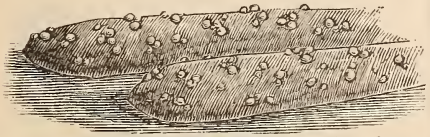
MARTYNIA.

M. proboscidea produces its seed pods abundantly which, when tender, are prized for pickling. Our engraving shows the appearance of the pods. They should be gathered before becoming woody.

Martynia proboscidea, per oz. 75 cents, ... 10

MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar, where the temperature can be maintained at from 50 to 60 degrees. From some old pasture procure the soil, and store it away. To one bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet in width. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed eight inches thick. It will soon become pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is only 85 or 90 degrees. Then make holes, say a foot apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover the holes, and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover the whole bed with some



two inches of fresh loam, and over this place four or five inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six to eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. The bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. Success in Mushroom growing depends so much upon a proper and uniform temperature, moisture, and perhaps other conditions of the atmosphere, that success is not always certain with the amateur. One pound of spawn is enough for a bed two feet by six.

Mushroom Spawn, English, per lb., by mail, 35
Per 8 lbs., by express, not paid, ... 1 00
French, in two-pound boxes, by mail, ... 1 10
By express, not paid, ... 75

OKRA.

The Okra is a vigorous, large plant, requiring a good deal of room, and the large kind should be planted not less than three feet apart, and the dwarf about eighteen inches. In mild climates it is only necessary to sow the seed in the open ground, about two inches deep, and then merely keep the ground clean and mellow, as for a hill of corn.

Okra, Long Green, long, pale green, and ribbed; per lb. $1.20; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5
Dwarf Green, earliest and best for the North; per lb. $1.20; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

ONIONS.

The American Onion seed we offer is all of our own growing, every Onion examined before planting, and we believe it to be the purest and best in the world. Any one who plants 100 seeds, and gives them good care may not only reasonably expect 90 good plants, but 90 good, sound, round Onions, unless they are sown so thick as to make it necessary to remove a part of them. We give correct engravings of the leading varieties, but they are only about one-fourth the natural size, and the Italian sorts even much less than this, perhaps about one-fifth.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring; no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if Onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young Onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As Onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. Four pounds of seed are usually required for an acre.

In cold or mucky soils, where the Danvers and Wethersfield varieties will not form bulbs, the Early Red should be tried, and will often succeed while others fail. It is an excellent variety and a good keeper. The New Italian Onions, of which there are several admirable varieties, are of a sweet, mild flavor, and grow very large, often from one to four pounds. They do well at the South. Our engravings show Large Flat White Italian, Giant Rocca and Blood Red Tripoli.

It has been found difficult to grow Onions from seed in the South, while from Sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These Sets are little Onions grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as Peas. Set out in the spring they very soon form good large Onions. Their size and appearance are shown in the engraving.

There are two other kinds of Onions that are not grown from seed, the Potato and Top Onions. The *Potato* Onion grows in clusters, under ground, as exhibited in the engraving. These little bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large Onions. The large Onions are planted the next spring and produce the clusters.

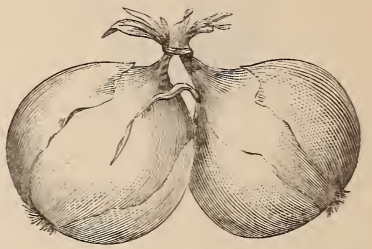
The Top Onion produces the small clusters shown in the engraving, on the top of the stem, where seed is produced in the common kinds. These small Onions are planted in the spring and the result is full grown Onions, and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on the top for seed.

The Onion is usually a very profitable and satisfactory crop, and it is only occasionally that the market is overstocked and the price low. It is useless, however, to try to grow Onions on a poor unsuitable soil or in a careless manner. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop, and a week too late in sowing often makes the difference between a good and bad harvest. For weeding, we can recommend either the Planet Jr. or Ruhlman's Wheel Hoe, which we have found very effective. See advertisement at end of this catalogue. Manure for Onions should be well rotted, and placed on or near the surface. With proper manuring, Onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and it will become cleaner and better every year. The Onion is such an important crop to large growers, and the preparation of the soil and culture so expensive, and consequently a failure from bad seed or other causes is so disastrous, that long ago we determined to sell no seed of the leading American kinds, except what we grew on our own grounds, and knew to be new, true and good. The Onion crop is usually exceedingly profitable, ranging from three hundred to five hundred bushels per acre, according to rich-

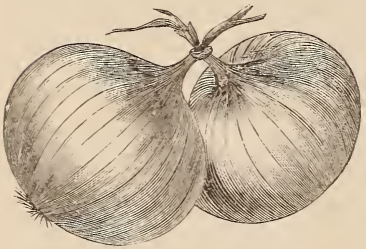
WETHERSFIELD RED.

YELLOW DUTCH.

EARLY RED.



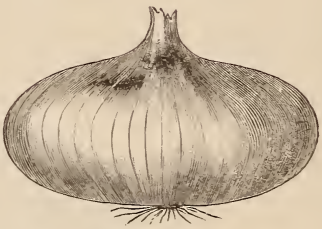
WHITE GLOBE.



DANVERS YELLOW.

SILVER SKIN.

RED ITALIAN TRIPOLI.



FLAT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.

NEW GIANT ROCCA.

TOP ONIONS—½ NAT. SIZE.

POTATO ONIONS—½ NAT. SIZE.

SETS—NAT. SIZE.

ness of soil, culture, &c. The price ranges from twenty-five cents to one dollar per bushel, but seldom less than fifty cents.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Onions, Wethersfield Red, one of the best varieties for a general crop; of good size; red, flattish, productive; heads and keeps well; per lb., $2.50; per oz., 25 cts., ... 5
Early Red, early; good; per lb., $4.00; oz., 35c. 5
Danvers Yellow Globe, a fine, large, round Onion; very choice; per lb., $4.00; oz., 35c., . 5
Large Yellow, a fine, large, flat Onion: forms bulbs readily; per lb., $2.50; per oz., 25c., . . 5
White Globe, a large, white Onion, as large as Danvers Yellow; per lb. $4.00; per oz. 40 cents, 10
Silver-Skinned, true, white; delicate; early; not a good keeper; per lb., $4.00; per oz., 40c., 10

NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.

New Giant Rocca, of Naples, a splendid large Onion, of globular shape, and light brown skin; sometimes weighing 3 pounds or more; per lb., $2.50; per oz., 25c., ... 10
Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli, more flat than the preceding, quite as large, and blood red; per lb., $2.50; per oz., 25c., ... 10
Large Flat White Italian Tripoli, very pure white skin, flat, very mild flavor; and as large as either of the above; per lb., $2.50; oz., 25c., 10
Early Flat White Italian Tripoli, beautiful white skin, very mild, of rapid growth, early; per lb. $2.50; per oz. 25 cents, ... 10
Marzajola, new, but probably the earliest Onion grown. In warm climates seed sown in autumn produces bulbs in March; per lb. $2.50; oz. 25c., 10
New Queen, white skin, fine flavor, and the best keeper of the new foreign Onions; early and very small; per lb., $3.00; per oz., 30c., . . . 10

ONION SETS.

The prices of sets given below are based on the present market rates, which, judging from the reported general good yield in set-producing regions, are not likely to materially advance. Should fluctuations occur later in the season, we shall be obliged to vary prices on bushels and pecks in accordance with the market. The price per quart will remain unchanged.

At bushel and peck rates, purchasers pay the freight or express. At the quart price we prepay postage.

English Multipliers or Potato Onions, per bushel $6.00; peck, $1.75; quart, ... 60
Top, or Button Onions, per bush., $6.00; peck, $1.75; quart, ... 50
Yellow Bottom Sets, per bush., $6.00; peck, $1.75; quart, ... 50
White Bottom Sets, per bushel, $7.00; peck, $2.00; quart, ... 60

PARSLEY.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly; it should be started in a hot-bed, if possible. For out-door sowing always prepare the seed by placing in hot water to soak for twenty-four hours, in a warm place. When the plants are a few inches in height, set them in rows, three or four inches apart. Parsley lives through the winter, and seed may be sown in the autumn. Some of the Curled varieties are really beautiful for garnishing, and handsome enough for bouquet green.

Parsley, Enfield Matchless, one of the most delicate of the curled sorts; per lb. $1.40; oz. 15 cents, ... 5
Carter's Champion Moss Curled, somewhat similar to Enfield Matchless, but very much superior; the most elegant curled Parsley grown for garnishing; per lb. $1.40; per oz. 15 cents, 5
Giant Curled, very large growth, finely curled; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5
Hamburg, or Large Rooted. The roots are used for flavoring soups; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

PEPPERS.

Sow the seeds early under glass, or in the open ground in warm weather; transplant when three inches high

LONG RED. CHILI. CAYENNE.

Pepper, Tomato-formed Red, large—3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length; oz. 30 cents, 5
Tomato-formed Yellow, similar to the above, except in color; per oz. 30 cents, ... 5
Large Bell, very large—nearly four inches long and three inches in diameter; glossy red; per ounce, 30 cents, ... 5
Golden Dawn, a new variety, resembling the Large Bell in shape, but more delicate in flavor, and the color is a rich, golden yellow; per oz. 40 cents, ... 10
Sweet Mountain, or **Mammoth,** much like Bell, perhaps a little larger; per oz. 40 cents, . 5
Monstrous, or **Grossum,** a French variety, the largest we have ever grown; per oz. 30 cents, . 5
Long Red, beautiful and productive, four inches long, flesh thick and pungent; oz. 30 cts., 5
Long Yellow, similar to the above except in color; per oz. 30 cents, ... 5
Cayenne, long, slender; pungent; per oz. 30 cts., 5
Cherry-formed, small, roundish, very productive, makes a pretty plant; very hot; oz. 35 cts., 5
Red Chili, small, bright red, best for Pepper Sauce; oz. 30 cents, ... 5

POTATOES.

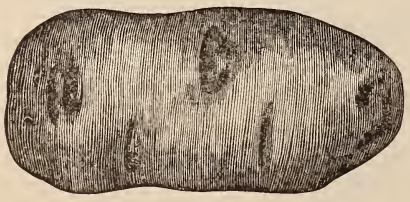
CHICAGO MARKET.

Of the many new Potatoes that claim public favor, we select a few of the very best in cultivation for each season, having tested and rejected scores of varieties. The drawings were made from specimens of our own growing, and show both the shape and comparative size. At the pound price we prepay postage. At peck, bushel and barrel rates the purchaser will pay Freight charges. We have the Potatoes we offer all in store, having built frost proof, airy cellars, arranged with bins, so that we can keep them at the proper temperature. At prices below we shall sell as long as our stock lasts, no matter what advance there may be. Of some varieties, we can give special prices for large quantities. Orders will be booked in the order they are received, and shipped in the same order. We shall commence shipping just as soon as danger from freezing on the way is over. When so desired, we will pack two or three varieties in one barrel, without extra cost. No Potatoes sent by express unless we receive cash with order to prepay express charges. All orders filled directly from our bins.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Ohio Junior, new; (for description, SEE COLORED PAGES). Per lb.. 75 cents; per peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00; barrel, $6.00.

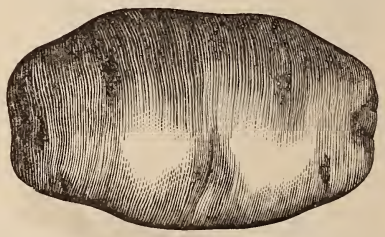
Vick's Extra Early. Having further tested this new variety on various soils, and in different locations, we are firm in the belief that there is no earlier Potato in cultivation at the present time. The color of the tuber is white, with a russety coating. They are perfectly formed, uniform in size, eyes flush with the surface, with a very slight indenture. It requires high culture, and must be planted on good soil, as both the tubers and tops mature and ripen very rapidly, thus showing that they require an abundant supply of nutriment in their growing season. Unsurpassed in quality; per lb., 75 cents; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00; barrel, $6.00.



EARLY GEM.

Early Gem, one of the best early Potatoes we have ever grown, and of excellent quality. It is of medium size, oval-oblong in form, very smooth, as the eyes are shallow and few in number. Color very light pink or flesh colored. Flesh white, fine grained, and exceedingly mealy; lb. 50 cents; peck 50 cents; bushel $1.75; barrel $4.00.

Early Ohio, a few days earlier than the Rose and similar in color and habit of growth, is more productive and equally as good for table and market purposes; lb. 50 cents; peck 60 cts.; bushel $2.00; bbl. $5.00.



BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

Early Beauty of Hebron, very productive; skin white, tinged with pink around eyes; a good keeper, excellent for table use, either baked or boiled; per lb. 50 cents; peck 50 cents; bushel $1.75; barrel $4.00.

Boston Market, tubers medium to large, oval-oblong, slightly flattened. Color light pink, or flesh, with few eyes, almost flush with the surface. Very heavy yielder, and grows compact in the hill. For home use or marketing it is one of the best; lb., 50 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, $1.75; barrel, $4.00.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Chicago Market, is one of the best Potatoes in cultivation, either for family use or market. The tubers are large and uniform in size, grow compact in the hill, eyes shallow and few in number. Flesh dry and well flavored. It is wonderfully productive, and succeeds well in all soils so far as we can learn. The skin is light flesh color, but partially covered with a russety coating; flesh white; lb. 50 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bush., $1.75; bbl., $4.00.

SECOND EARLY.

White Star, an excellent white Potato, with slightly russeted skin; tubers large, long, and of the finest quality. It is a strong grower, very productive, and may be classed among the best varieties for table use or marketing; lb. 50 cents; peck 50 cents; bushel $1.75; barrel $4.00.

VICK'S EXTRA EARLY.

White Superior, a new and very productive white variety; tubers large, round, sometimes oblong, and slightly flattened. It is a vigorous grower, and yields heavily, even on ordinary soil. The eyes are large and strong, but quite even with the surface. We consider this a valuable variety for marketing, as it is very attractive in appearance, and of excellent quality; per lb., 50 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, $1.75; barrel, $4.00.

WHITE SUPERIOR.

LATE VARIETIES.

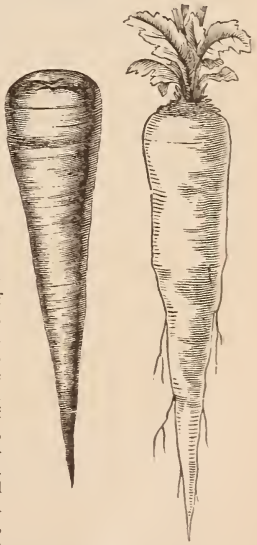
Vick's Prize, tubers large, very uniform in size; skin white, quite smooth, with few eyes set almost even with the surface. We think this variety will give perfect satisfaction as to appearance and quality. It is an immense yielder, very hardy, and pronounced by those who have grown it extensively, to be the best and most profitable field Potato in cultivation. Per lb. 50 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bush. $1.75; bbl. $4.00

WHITE STAR.

Rochester Favorite, This variety somewhat resembles the Burbank, but is larger, more prolific, and very hardy. We think it will stand more dry weather and hardship than any other variety. Tubers white, oval-oblong, very uniform in size; eyes quite numerous, but even with the surface; an immense yielder, and a handsome variety for marketing; for table use it is fully up to the best; lb. 50 cts.; peck 50 cents; bushel $1.75; barrel $4.00.

ROCHESTER FAVORITE.

PARSNIPS.

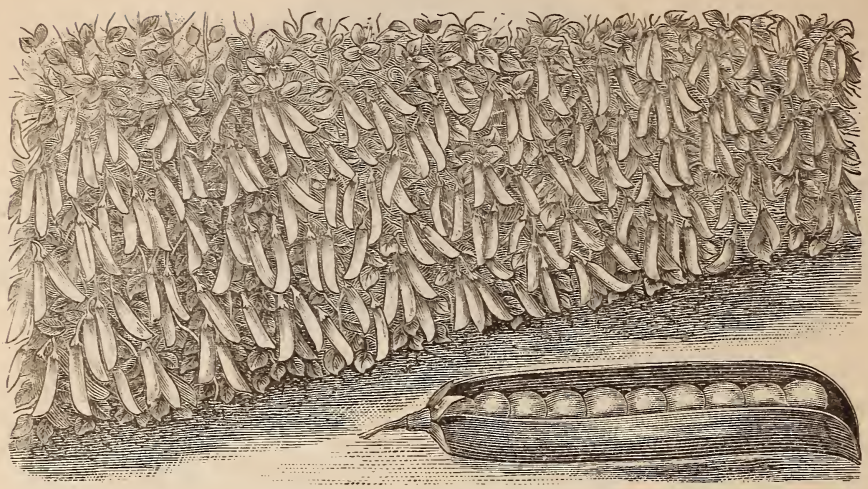


Sow Parsnip seed as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep. The Parsnip will bear frost without injury, and if we were to say it is the best root in the world for fatting cattle and pigs, it would not be far from the truth. We know large sections of country where hogs are fattened entirely on Parsnips. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use, but in the North, if needed for winter, may be dug and covered, like potatoes. A slight covering will answer. There are a good many varieties, some smoother than others, but we consider the two named below the best.

Parsnip, Long Hollow Crown, one of the very best Parsnips grown, either for stock or the table; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Carter's New Maltese, claiming improvement over old sorts; per lb. $1.00; per oz., 10 cts., . 5

GARDEN PEAS.



The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as soon as possible in the season, they should be put in as early as the soil can be got ready—the sooner the better. The earliest Peas are mostly small, round, smooth and hardy, the tallest not growing more than from two to three feet in height. Of late years some very fine dwarf, sweet, wrinkled sorts, like American Wonder, Little Gem and Blue Peter have been added to this class, of very great merit. The Late are large, mostly wrinkled, and formerly were nearly all tall, like the Champion of England, but very many excellent dwarfs have been added to the list, like Yorkshire Hero. If the Earliest sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. Those a little later will come in about the Fourth of July. By sowing two or three varieties of Early and Late, as soon as practicable in the spring, a supply will be had from early in June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this Sweet Corn will be in demand. The very latest kinds will not succeed in this country, as they mildew in hot weather, so we have omitted them from our Catalogue; nor will very late sowing answer.

Sow Peas in drills not less than four inches deep, about a pint to forty feet. The drills must not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet, and should have brush for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small sorts, and if planted very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. It is well to sow the earliest Peas just as soon as possible, in two or three weeks after, make another sowing, a few more early, and some for late crop. The second sowing comes in nicely. Brush should be furnished for all but the dwarf kinds as soon as they appear above ground.

We have sometimes sown a row of late and early near each other, so that the same brush would answer for both. The appearance we have endeavored to show in the engraving on the following page: early fruiting, and the late in flower.

EARLIEST.

Peas, Vick's Selected Extra Early, the earliest and one of the best of the very early Peas: of good quality, productive; per quart, 60 cents, 10

Kentish Invicta, round, blue Pea, and the earliest blue variety grown, as early as First Crop, excellent for family or market; 2 feet in height; per quart, 60 cents, ... 10

Peas, Early Kent, 3 feet; the common early market Pea here; per quart, 60c., ... 10

Carter's First Crop, very early and quite productive; height, 30 inches, and giving a large crop for so early a Pea; per quart, 60c., . . . 10

Waite's Caractacus, one of the best and most productive early Peas; per quart, 60 cents, . 10

Tom Thumb, very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per quart, 60c., ... 10

Blue Peter, habit like Tom Thumb, but more robust, almost as dwarf, and immensely productive. It has proved the most promising of the new Peas for the American grower: per quart, 60 cents, ... 10

Bliss' American Wonder. This variety is a cross between Champion of England and McLean's Little Gem, and combines the qualities of its parents. It is the earliest wrinkled Pea in cultivation, and a superior cropper, bearing larger pods than the other early sorts, and having from six to nine large Peas in a pod. The vines are from ten to twelve inches high, and of robust habit. Our seed is true, coming from the original stock; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

King of the Dwarfs, new. (For description, SEE COLORED PAGES). Per quart, $1.50, . . . 20

McLean's Little Gem, a green, wrinkled, marrow dwarf Pea, of a delicious, rich, sugary flavor; very early; per quart, 60 cents, ... 10

Laxton's Alpha, an excellent wrinkled Pea, earlier than Little Gem, growing about 30 inches; per quart, 60 cents, ... 10

McLean's Advancer, a dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per quart, 60 cents, ... 10

LATER CROP.

Champion of England, 5 feet; rich; sweet; popular everywhere; per quart, 60 cents, . . . 10

Bliss' Abundance; a new and remarkably productive variety; plant about eighteen inches in height; pods three inches long; Peas large, wrinkled, and of superior quality; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

Bliss' Everbearing, a new, late, wrinkled sort, about 30 inches high; very robust, bearing heavy crops of large, well filled pods; Peas of excellent flavor. Owing to the branching habit of the plant, the Peas should be planted six inches apart; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

Peas, Yorkshire Hero, a very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of good quality and productive, per quart, 70 cents, ... 10
Stratagem is one of the finest Peas we are acquainted with; plant about two feet in height, very robust; per quart 70 cents, ... 10
Telephone, a new wrinkled variety; a good cropper, bearing immense pods full of large Peas of exquisite flavor; per quart 70 cents, . 10
Pride of the Market is a strong grower, eighteen to twenty-four inches in height, and immensely productive. Pods large and handsome, and the Peas of fine quality; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10
Dwarf Sugar, 3 feet; pods skinless and edible; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10
Tall Sugar, 5 feet; edible pods, very large and long; per quart, 70 cents, ... 10

PUMPKINS.

The Pumpkin is now little used, except for agricultural purposes, the Squashes being so much sweeter and drier, and finer grained for the kitchen. The farmer, however, finds the Pumpkin a serviceable addition to his feed.

Pumpkins, Large Cheese, large, skin reddish orange; lb. $1.00; oz. 10 cents, ... 5
Cushaw, or **Crook-Neck,** solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well; per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10 cts. 5
Sugar, small, but fine grain, and very sweet; fine for table use; per lb., $1.00; oz., 10 cts., . 5
Connecticut Field, lb. 50 cents; oz. 10 cents, . 5

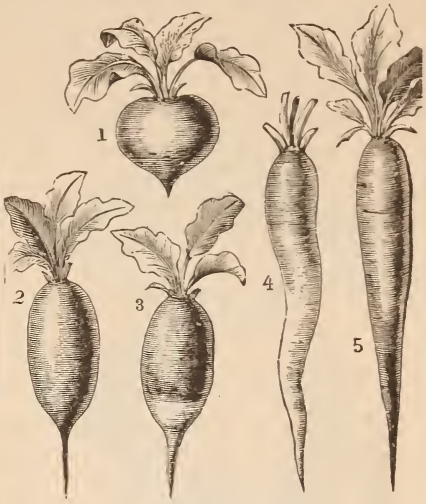
RHUBARB.

The Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant, is grown from divisions of the roots, and from seed. If seed is sown in a good, mellow soil, strong plants will be obtained in one year, and some cutting may be done the second spring.

Plants put out in a rich soil in the spring are in fine condition the second season. In spring, about two weeks before frost is gone, cover one or two of the finest roots with barrels, and over and around the barrels place a heap of warm manure, and in a short time look out for delicious, tender Pie-plant. Pie-plant can also be grown in a tub in any corner of the green-house, or in a light cellar. It will thrive under almost any treatment when the soil is rich and moist, and without much light.

Rhubarb, Myatt's Victoria, per oz., 20 cents, . 5
Linnæus, per oz., 20 cents, ... 5
Roots, per doz., $2.50; each, ... 25

RADISHES.



SUMMER VARIETIES.

Radishes are divided into two classes, Summer and Winter. The Spring Radish must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. For early use, seed should be sown in the hot-bed, in drills four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. For an early crop in the open ground select a sandy soil and a warm, south border, under the shelter of a fence or building, if possible. A load of fresh, sandy loam from the woods, is better than manure for the Radish crop. As soon as the first leaves appear, sprinkle with soot or ashes to save from the little turnip fly. The Winter Radish should be sown about the middle of summer, and like the Turnip makes its best growth in the autumn. Pitted out of doors, or buried in earth in a cool cellar, it will keep crisp all winter. An hour before using place the Winter Radish in cold water.

SUMMER RADISHES.

Radish, Rose Olive-Shaped, oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half-long; flesh rose color; see engraving, fig. 2; lb. $1.00; oz., 10 cts. 5
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, like the above except in color; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, . . 5
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip, called New French Breakfast; very tender and beautiful; fig. 3; lb., $1 00; oz., 10 cents, ... 5
White Olive-Shaped, like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color; per lb., $1.20; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5
Early Scarlet Globe. This new variety is one of the finest for forcing and market gardening purposes. Shape roundish-oval; skin brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp, and very mild; tops very small; per lb., $1.50; oz. 15 cents, . 10
Early Round Dark Red, especially adapted for forcing, on account of its very small tap-root and tops. It is also as good for summer use in the open ground as any of the summer sorts. Skin dark red; flesh white, crisp, and tender; per lb., $1.00; oz., 10 cents, ... 5
Scarlet Turnip, round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good; fig. 1; per lb., $1.00; oz., 10 cents, ... 5
White Turnip, similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5
Yellow Turnip, similar to the preceding except in color; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, . . . 5

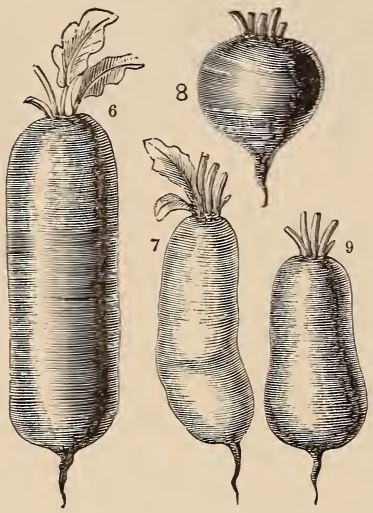
Radish, Long Scarlet Short-Top, the favorite long market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long; fig. 5; lb., $1.00; oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Salmon Color, like Scarlet Short-Top, but lighter in color; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Beckert's Chartier, a new and very distinct variety; color red at the top, shading to pink in the middle, and passing into pure white at the end of the root. It attains a large size before becoming unfit for use; per lb., $1.50; ounce, 15 cents, ... 10

Long White Naples, a beautiful long, clear white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent for a late Radish; fig. 4; lb. $1.00; oz., 10 cents, ... 5

WINTER RADISH.



WINTER VARIETIES.

Radish, Chinese Rose Winter, sow in summer, same as Turnips; fig. 9; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Chinese White Winter, an excellent white winter Radish, like Chinese Rose, except in color; fig. 7; pound $1.50; ounce 15 cents, . . 10

Black Spanish Winter, Round, fig. 8; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Black Spanish Winter, Long, per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Large White Spanish Winter, per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

California Mammoth White Winter, is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California; 8 to 12 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and good flavor; fig. 6; per pound $1.50; per ounce 15 cents, ... 5

SPINACH.

Sow in the autumn for spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about three inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful but not necessary. For summer use sow as early as possible in the spring. To raise Spinach in perfection the soil should be rich.

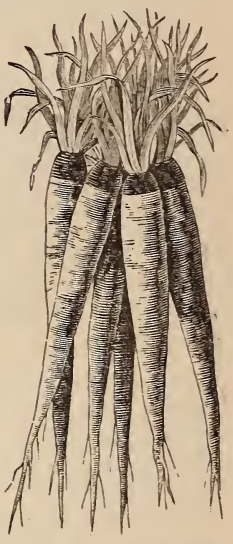
Spinach, New Thick-Leaved, a fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, and somewhat crumpled. Does not run to seed so early as other varieties; per lb., 60 cents; ounce, 10 cents, . 5

Round, or Summer, for spring sowing; per lb., 60 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Prickly, or Fall, hardiest and best for fall sowing; per lb., 60 cents; per ounce, 10 cents, . . 5

New Zealand, very large and luxuriant; endures drouth well, and produces a large quantity of leaves; plants should stand at least two feet apart; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

SALSIFY.



Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster, is considered by many a delicious vegetable, in fact, a great luxury, and is used for soups, also boiled, fried, &c., and possesses the flavor of the Oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. The culture is the same as for Carrots and Parsnips, but it flourishes best, with longest, smoothest roots, in a rather light or mellow soil that has been well pulverized to the depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in the spring, in drills, a foot or more apart, covering the seed not more than two inches in depth. Thin out to six inches apart. Put seed in the ground as early as possible in the spring. A portion of the crop may remain in the ground all winter, like the Parsnip.

Salsify, per lb., $1.50; per oz., 15 cents, ... 5

Black, or Scorzonera, a black variety, with a somewhat bitter root, not much used at present; per oz., 30 cents, ... 10

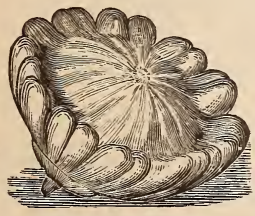
SEA KALE.

Sea Kale is a favorite in many parts of Europe, and the flavor is somewhat like Asparagus, but thought to be better. The part eaten is the young shoots that appear in the spring, and they are not good until blanched. Sow in the spring, and plant out like Cabbage. During the summer the plant will make a slender growth. The plant being perennial young shoots appear the second spring, and these are covered with earth to blanch, or with a flower-pot; and if it is desired to force them, cover the pot, and earth around with fresh manure.

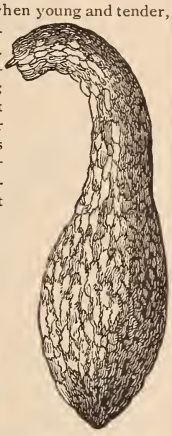
Sea Kale, per oz. 30 cents, ... 10

SQUASHES.

The Squashes are of tropical origin, and therefore it is useless to plant them until the soil is quite warm, and all danger of frost or cold nights is over; and as they make a very rapid growth there is no necessity of haste in getting the seed into the ground. Squashes are good feeders, and like a rich soil; it is best to manure in the hill. Sow a dozen seeds in each hill, and when danger from "bugs" is over pull up all but three or four. A mellow, warm soil is best. For bush sorts, make hills three or four feet apart, and for the running kinds twice this distance. Squashes are in two classes, Summer and Winter. The Summer are used when young and tender, and the Winter, when well ripened, will usually keep till spring. Our engravings show the Hubbard, the best Winter Squash; the Essex Hybrid, and the Perfect Gem; also the two best Summer Squashes. All Winter Squashes should be ripened thoroughly, or they are watery and lack sweetness and richness, and will not keep through the winter. The shell of the Hubbard when ripe is as hard as a Cocoanut shell.



BUSH SCOLLOP.



SUMMER CROOK NECK.

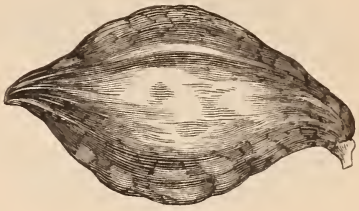
Squash, Early Bush Scollop, a good, early, Summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills three feet apart; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Early Bush Crook-Necked, the richest summer Squash; very early and productive; plant in hills four feet apart; lb., $1.00; oz., 10 cents, 5

PERFECT GEM.

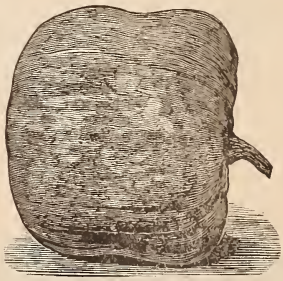
Perfect Gem, small, flattened, slightly ribbed; of a creamy white color; flesh fine grained, dry, sweet, and of good flavor; sets its fruits near the root. Very productive, as many as twenty-four Squashes having been grown on a single vine. Good for summer use, but better as a winter Squash; per lb. $1.50; oz. 15 cents, 10

Squash, Hubbard, the standard Winter Squash, and a general favorite; no better variety grown; more generally cultivated as a late sort than any other; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor; almost as good as the Sweet Potato; per lb., $1.20; oz., 10 cents, ... 5



HUBBARD.

Marblehead, a very good winter Squash, resembling the Hubbard; sometimes quite as good, though more variable; per lb., $1.20; oz., 10 cents, ... 5



ESSEX HYBRID.

Essex Hybrid, or Hard Shell Turban. A cross between the Hubbard and American Turban, having the color, shape and fine quality of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. A good keeper; flesh very thick, fine grained and solid; very productive; very early, and of rapid growth; per lb. $1.20; per oz. 10, ... 5

Turban, or Turk's Cap, a good fall and early winter Squash; in form it somewhat resembles a turban; flesh orange; almost as good as Hubbard, and weighing about six pounds; per lb., $1.20; oz., 10 cents, ... 5

MARBLEHEAD.

Boston Marrow, a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per lb., $1.20; per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

Winter Crook-Neck, of fair quality, very hardy and a good keeper; per lb. $1.20; per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5

TOMATOES.

A TRAINED TOMATO PLANT.

To obtain fruit very early, sow in the hot-bed in March. In about five weeks plants should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them about four or five inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground. If not too early or too cold, a cold-frame will answer for the first transplanting. Pinching off a portion of the side branches, and stopping others just beyond where the fruit is formed hastens the ripening. Very good plants can be grown in boxes in the house.

No plant will bear training better than the Tomato, and they can be made very pretty. We have described below the very best varieties in the world, and none that do not possess some merit.

1. CURLED LEAF. 2. HATHAWAY'S EXCELSIOR

Tomato, Hubbard's Curled Leaf, the earliest of all the Tomatoes; small to medium in size, some specimens irregular; plant dwarf in habit; set half the usual distance apart; the leaves curl as though the plants were drying up; per oz. 30 cents, ... 5

Conqueror, is an early Tomato, ripening after the Curled Leaf, and a few days before the Gen. Grant. It has no merit except its earliness; too soft for shipping; per oz. 30 cents, ... 5

The Cardinal, skin brilliant, glossy, cardinal-red; flesh solid and of the same bright color; medium early, and ripens evenly; per oz. 30 cents, ... 5

Tomato, Hathaway's Excelsior, early, medium to large, smooth as an apple; very solid, and of excellent quality every way; the best Tomato we have ever grown; per oz., 40 cents.; per half oz., 25 cents, ... 5

Gen. Grant, a very superior, good sized Tomato, smooth, rather flat in form: of good quality, and ripens rapidly and thoroughly; oz., 30 cents, ... 5

Mayflower, shape globular, slightly flattened, smooth; color glossy red; ripens evenly; per oz. 30 cents, ... 5

Acme, a fine, solid, smooth, early variety, medium size, red, with a purplish tinge. It is becoming quite popular; oz. 30 cents, ... 5

Paragon, medium size, smooth, solid, and of excellent quality; second early; per oz. 30 cents, 5

Perfection. A very good and productive and solid Tomato is the Perfection, originated by Mr. LIVINGSTON, who produced the Paragon and Acme; oz. 30 cents, ... 5

Livingston's Favorite, is a very large and perfect shaped Tomato, smoother than the Paragon, darker red than the Perfection; ripens evenly; very prolific; good flavor; flesh solid; bears shipping long distances; per ounce, 30 cents, ... 5

Early Smooth Red, early, smooth, round, medium size, of fair quality, and productive; per oz., 30 cents, ... 5

Trophy, very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality; too late or it would be popular; per oz., 50 cents; half oz., 30 cents, 5

Large Yellow, bright yellow, large, smooth; per oz., 30 cents, ... 5

Nesbit's Victoria, small, pear-shaped, very sweet, rich and fruity in flavor, and bearing very large clusters of fruit, ... 5

Pear-Shaped, fine for preserving and pickling, . 5

Plum-Shaped, Yellow, preserving and pickling 5

Cherry, Yellow and Red, for preserving or pickling, each, ... 5

Strawberry, or Winter Cherry, a distinct species; prized for preserving, ... 5

TURNIPS.

AMERICAN STRAP-LEAF.

The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are a few inches in height, and strong enough to resist the attack of insects, thin them out to some five or six inches apart in the drills. Swede, or Ruta Baga Turnips, should be sown by the first of June, the rows being about eighteen inches apart, and the plants in the rows not less than ten inches. The common, or English Turnip, comes to perfection in a short time, and if the weather is showery in the Autumn will mature if sown very late. In this climate we sow from the 25th of July until the middle of August.

Though for a general crop the Common Turnips are sown late in summer, and are gathered in the autumn, yet by sowing early in the spring, Turnips may be

grown for family or market by early summer. When ordering, please be particular to state which kind is wanted. The Ruta Bagas are excellent for all kinds of stock, and are relished by all. Every farmer should grow this Turnip.

EARLY WHITE SIX WEEKS.

ENGLISH TURNIPS.

Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch, size medium, grows quick; lb. 75 cts.; oz., 10 cents, 5

Early Yellow Dutch, one of the best for the garden; per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cents, . 5

Strap-Leaved, White-Top, roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, 5

Strap-Leaved, Purple-Top, similar to above, purple above ground; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Extra Early Milan, new white variety, purple top and strap-leaf. It is full as early as the Purple Top Munich, and far superior to that variety, which is inclined to be hot and bitter. The Milan, on the contrary, is mild and sweet, and remains in good condition a long time; per lb., 75 cents; oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Early Purple-Top Munich, two weeks earlier than the common early purple-top, which it resembles; per lb., 75 cents; oz., 10 cents, 5

Early White Six Weeks, very early and fine; per lb., 75 cts.; oz., 10 cts., ... 5

Early White Stone, a good, globe-shaped Turnip; per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cents, . 5

Early Yellow Stone, similar to above, except in color; per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cents, . . 5

New White Egg, a very excellent variety, nearly oval, or egg-shaped, flesh firm and fine grained, and of snowy whiteness; particularly desirable for the table; can be sown as late as the middle of August; lb. 75 cents; oz. 10 cts. 5

Southern Prize. For the table, or for cattle, this new variety has no superior, flesh white; form oblong; keeps in good condition till late in spring; per lb., $1.00; ounce, 10 cents, . . 5

White Norfolk, a popular variety for feeding; per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

White Globe, large, white; fine for field culture; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, . . 5

Yellow Globe, an excellent smooth, yellow, round Turnip, of large size; known in some places as Golden Ball; lb. 75 cents; oz. 10 cts., 5

Orange Jelly, a very beautiful yellow Turnip, one of the very best yellows for the table; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Turnip, Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen, excellent, per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

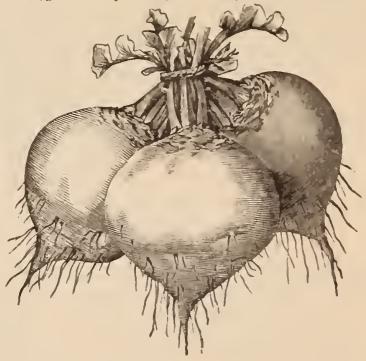
Long Red Tankard, good and productive for field crop, per lb., 75 cts.; per oz., 10 cts., . . 5

Jersey Navet, a delicate, white Turnip, long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one of the best for the table, very sweet; per lb., $1.00; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Sweet German. This celebrated Turnip is white, sweet, a long-keeper, and generally solid until mid-summer. It should be sown as early as the Swedes; per lb. 75 cents; per oz 10 cts., . 5

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

Ruta Baga, White Sweet, a large, white, solid Swede, sometimes called White Russian; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5



WHITE SWEDE.

White Red-Top, a French Swede, with reddish purple top, sweet and solid; lb. 75 cents; per oz 10 cts., ... 5

Green-Top, a round, solid, sweet variety, very productive; per lb., 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents, 5

Laing's Purple-Top, an old and favorite variety, good keeper, solid and productive; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

Carter's Imperial Purple-Top, claimed to be the best Purple-top grown; very hardy; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, ... 5

PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

Skirving's Liverpool, good quality, and of medium size, very solid and sweet; supposed to be the best for a shallow soil; per lb 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents, ... 5

Hall's Westbury; one of the finest purple-top Swedes in cultivation; good for table, or for stock; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents, . . 5

USEFUL HERBS.

MARJORAM.

LAVENDER.

CARAWAY.

ANISE.

BALM.

SWEET BASIL

HOARHOUND.

FENNEL.

WORMWOOD.

SAFFRON.

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. Every cook and every good housekeeper knows the value of the little patch of herbs upon which she makes daily drafts in the summer, and which furnishes such a nice collection of dried herbs for winter seasoning, without which the Thanksgiving turkey would be scarcely worth the having; while as domestic medicines several kinds are held in high repute. A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed in any family. The culture is very simple, and the best way is to make a little seed-bed in the early spring, and set the plants out in a bed as soon as large

ROSEMARY.

SAVORY.

enough. As a general rule it is best to cut herbs when in flower, tie them up in small bunches and hang in the shade to dry. We give a list of the herbs generally cultivated and prized, with engravings showing their appearance when in condition for cutting. Of some kinds we furnish roots, as will be seen below.

Anise, per lb., $1.00; per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5
Arnica, per ounce, $4.00, ... 10
Balm, per ounce, 25 cents, ... 5
Basil, Sweet, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Bene, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Borage, per ounce, 15 cents, ... 5
Caraway, per lb., $1.00; per ounce, 10 cents, . . 5
Catnep, per ounce, 60 cents, ... 5
Coriander, per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5
Cumin, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Dandelion, per ounce, 25 cents, ... 5
Dill, per ounce, 10 cents, ... 5
Elecampane, per ounce, 50 cents, ... 5
Fennel, Large Sweet, per ounce, 10 cents, . . . 5
Hoarhound, per ounce, 50 cents, ... 5
Hop Seed, per ounce, $1.50, ... 25
Hyssop, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Lavender, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Marjoram, Sweet, per ounce, 25 cents, ... 5
Nigella sativa, (All Spices), per ounce, 15 cents, 5
Rosemary, per ounce, 50 cents, ... 5
Rue, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Saffron, per ounce, 15 cents, ... 5
Sage, per lb., $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Savory, Summer, per ounce, 15 cents, ... 5
Savory, Winter, per ounce, 25 cents, ... 5
Sorrel, French, per ounce, 20 cents, ... 5
Tansy, per ounce, 30 cents, ... 5
Tarragon, per ounce, $5.00, ... 20
Thyme, Broad-Leaved English, per oz, 50 cts., 5
Summer, per ounce, 50 cents, ... 5
Winter, per ounce, 50 cents, ... 5
Wormwood, per ounce, 50 cents, ... 5

Sage, roots, by mail, per dozen $2.00; each, . . . 25
Lavender, roots, by mail, per dozen $2.00; each, 25
Tarragon, roots, by mail, per dozen, $2.50; each, 25

LAWN AND OTHER GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

Nothing is pleasanter about a house than a good lawn, and nothing is more easily made and kept in order by a little well directed care. To get Grass Seed up quickly and evenly, the surface must be mellow, so that it will not bake after a rain. If the soil is clayey, after sowing the Grass Seed, cover the surface with a light coating of manure, which may remain, except a little of the coarsest. Four bushels of Grass Seed for an acre are required to make a good lawn in a short time; for small plats, five quarts to six square rods, or about one quart to a square rod, should be sown. Sow Grass Seed for lawns as early as possible in the spring, so as to give seed the benefit of early spring rains. Late sowing is seldom successful. It is better to wait until September than to sow after warm weather has commenced. The best single kind is Kentucky Blue Grass. To four bushels of this (per acre) add White Clover and Sweet Vernal Grass, about two pounds of each, and this will make an excellent lawn. Our preparation of Lawn Grass contains Blue Grass, White Clover, and Sweet Vernal Grass and other very choice and fine Lawn Grasses, and is, we think, the very best preparation possible for our hot and dry summers, as we have been long making experiments to ascertain this fact.

At the price per bushel and peck we deliver to Express Company *here* or on board cars. No charge for bags or packing. By the quart we prepay postage.

Lawn Grass, fine prepared; per bushel, $2.75; two bushels or over $2.50 per bushel; per peck, 85 cents; per quart, ... 20

Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis,*) clean seed; per bushel, $1.50; 2 bushels or over $1.25 per bushel; per peck, 50 cents; per quart, . 20

Red Top, (*Agrostis vulgaris,*) per bushel, $1.25; 2 bush. or over, $1.00 per bushel; peck, 40 cts.; quart, ... 20

Poa annua, a short, pale green grass, and will do with less cutting than other varieties; per lb. . 80

Sweet Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum,*) per lb., 75 cents; per oz., ... 10

Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata,*) per bushel, $2.50; 2 bush. or over, $2.25 per bush.; per peck, 70 cts.; quart, ... 25

Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, (*Lolium perenne,*) per bushel $2.50; peck 75 cents; quart, . . . 25

Italian Rye Grass, (*Lolium Italicum,*) per bush. $2.75; peck 80 cents; quart, ... 25

Clover, White, per lb., by mail, 75 cents; per oz., 10

Alsike, per lb., by mail, 60 cents; per oz., . . . 10

Scarlet, (*Trifolium incarnatum,*) lb., by mail, 50 cents; per oz., ... 10

Sweet, or Bokhara, (*Melilotus alba,*) lb., 75 cents.; per oz., ... 10

Lucerne, (California Alfalfa,) lb., by mail, . 50

Spring Vetches, per lb., by mail, ... 35

Sainfoin, per lb., by mail, 60 cents; per bushel, delivered here, ... 6 00

GRASS SEED IN BULK, BY MAIL.

To places that cannot be reached by Express we will send Grass Seed in bulk by mail, and prepay postage, at the following prices:

	peck.	bush.
Blue Grass, post-paid, ...	$1 00	4 00
Orchard Grass, "	1 25	5 00
Red Top, "	1 00	3 75
Lawn Grass, "	1 35	5 25

SEEDS IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

To those who wish to purchase seeds in large quantities, we offer them at the prices named below. The articles quoted in this list are packed and delivered at Express offices and railway depots in this city at the annexed prices. **Freight charges to be paid by the purchaser on receipt of the goods, unless the amount has been previously advanced to us for that purpose.** No charge for bags, packing or carting. Articles quoted below by the pound are **only furnished at these prices in quantities of five pounds and over.**

DWARF, OR BUSH BEANS.

	per bush.	peck.
Early Valentine,	$4 50	$1 25
Early Mohawk,	4 50	1 25
Long Yellow Six Weeks,	4 50	1 25
Mont d' or Wax,	6 00	1 60
Wax or Butter,	6 00	1 60
Golden Wax,	6 00	1 60
Ivory Pod Wax,	6 00	1 60
Crystal White Wax,	6 00	1 60
Refugee,	4 50	1 25
White Kidney,	4 00	1 10
White Marrowfat,	4 00	1 10

POLE BEANS.

King of the Garden Lima,	12 00	3 00
Large Lima,	8 00	2 25
Dreer's Improved Lima,	9 00	2 50
Small Lima, or Sieva,	9 00	2 50
London Horticultural, or Cranberry,	6 50	1 75
Dutch Case Knife,	6 00	1 60
Scarlet Runner,	8 00	2 25

SWEET CORN.

Cory,	6 00	1 60
Marblehead Early	4 00	1 10
Perry's Hybrid,	6 00	1 60
Early Minnesota,	3 75	1 00
Russell's Prolific,	5 00	1 50
Crosby's Early,	3 75	1 00
Moore's Early Concord,	3 75	1 00
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar,	3 75	1 00
Hickox Improved Sugar,	3 75	1 00
Potter's Excelsior,	4 00	1 10
Triumph,	3 75	1 00
Stowell's Evergreen,	3 50	1 00
Egyptian, or Washington Market,	3 75	1 00
Mammoth Sugar,	3 75	1 00
Black Mexican,	4 00	1 10

FIELD AND POPPING CORN.

Extra Early Adams,	3 75	1 00
Early Adams,	3 75	1 00
Parching (ears),	2 50	75

(For other varieties, see next page, 153.)

PEAS.

Vick's Selected Extra Early,	6 00	1 60
Carter's First Crop,	4 00	1 10
Waite's Caractacus,	4 00	1 10
Blue Peter,	6 00	1 60
Tom Thumb,	6 00	1 60
Kentish Invicta,	5 00	1 35
Early Kent,	4 00	1 10
Bliss' American Wonder,	$7 00	$1 85
Carter's Premium Gem,	6 00	1 60
McLean's Little Gem,	6 00	1 60
Laxton's Alpha,	6 00	1 60
McLean's Advancer,	6 00	1 60
Bliss' Abundance,	6 00	1 60
Bliss' Everbearing,	6 00	1 60
Yorkshire Hero,	6 00	1 60
Champion of England,	5 00	1 35
Telephone,	7 00	1 85
Stratagem,	7 00	1 85
Dwarf Sugar,	7 00	1 85
Tall Sugar,	7 00	1 85
Black-Eyed Marrowfat,	2 50	75
White Marrowfat,	2 50	75
Field Peas, for sowing broadcast,	1 25	40

BEET.

	per lb.
Egyptian Blood Turnip,	50
Early Blood Turnip,	50
Long Blood Red,	50
Imperial Sugar,	30
MANGEL WURZEL, all varieties,	30

CARROT.

Early Scarlet Horn,	1 00
Long Orange,	75
Large Orange Belgian,	75
Large White Belgian,	50

ONION.

Large Red Wethersfield,	2 25
Yellow Dutch,	2 25
Early Red, (Globe,)	3 75
Yellow Danvers, (Globe,)	3 75
White Globe,	3 75
White Portugal,	3 75

PARSNIP.

Abbott's Improved Hollow Crown,	50

RADISH.

Rose Olive-Shaped,	75
Scarlet Olive-Shaped,	75
French Breakfast,	75
Long Scarlet,	75
Red Turnip,	75

TURNIP.

Early White Dutch,	50
White Norfolk,	50
White-Top Strap-Leaf,	50
Red-Top Strap-Leaf,	50
Early Six Weeks,	50
White Globe,	50
Yellow Aberdeen,	50
RUTA BAGA, all varieties,	50

SEED FOR AN ACRE.

Below we give the quantities of the leading kinds of seed usually sown on an acre, which will be of interest to market gardeners and others who plant largely.

Beans, Dwarf, in hills, . . 1½ bush.	Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawn, 4 bush.	Peas, in drills, ... 2 bush.
Beans, Pole, in hills, 10 to 12 quarts.	Grass, Orchard, ... 1½ bush.	Peas, broadcast, ... 3 bush.
Beets, in drills, ... 5 to 6 lbs.	Grass, Red Top, ... 3 bush.	Potato, cut tubers, ... 8 bush.
Broom Corn, in hills, 8 to 10 quarts.	Grass, Mixed Lawn, ... 4 bush.	Pumpkin, in hills, ... 4 to 6 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant, ¼ lb.	Mustard, broadcast, . . . ½ bush.	Radish, in drills, ... 8 to 10 lbs.
Carrot, in drills, ... 3 to 4 lbs.	Melon, Musk, in hills, . . 2 to 3 lbs.	Sage, in drills, ... 8 to 10 lbs.
Chinese Sugar Cane, . . 12 quarts.	Melon, Water, in hills, . 4 to 5 lbs.	Salsify, in drills, ... 8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, White, alone, . 12 to 15 lbs.	Oats, broadcast, ... 2 to 3 bush.	Spinach, in drills, . . . 10 to 12 lbs.
Clover, Alsike, alone, . . 8 to 10 lbs.	Onion, in drills, ... 4 to 5 lbs.	Squash, bush varieties, . 4 to 6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, or Alfalfa, . 20 lbs.	Onion, for sets, in drills, . . 30 lbs.	Squash, running varieties, 3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills, ... 8 to 10 quarts.	Onion, sets, in drills, . 6 to 12 bush.	Tomato, to transplant, . . . ¼ lb.
Corn, for soiling, ... 3 bush.	Parsnip, in drills, ... 4 to 6 lbs.	Turnip, in drills, ... 2 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills, ... 2 lbs.		Turnip, broadcast, ... 3 to 4 lbs.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF SEED GRAIN, &c.

SPRING WHEAT.

At pound or quart prices we prepay postage. Pecks or bushels by Express or Freight at expense of purchaser. Special prices on large quantities.

Saskatchewan Fife. Hard Amber; productive, early, free from smut and disease; one pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $3.00.

Green Mountain. Amber; beardless heads; vigorous and productive; one pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

Champlain. White, long-bearded heads; productive and of fine flouring quality; one pound 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

Mediterranean. Plump amber grain, bearded heads, and stiff straw; one pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

White Russian. Beardless, plump grain; fine quality; one pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

SPRING RYE. One pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

WINTER WHEAT.

Mediterranean Hybrid. Compact bearded heads; plump amber grain, making the finest flour. Said to be the hardiest and most prolific wheat in cultivation; one pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

The Landreth has given satisfaction in this region. Early, hardy, prolific, stiff straw, and large, white grain; one pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

Clawson. A standard variety, now widely distributed; one pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel, $1.50.

OATS.

Vick's American Banner. For description SEE COLORED PAGES.

Wide Awake. For description SEE COLORED PAGES.

Welcome. Heavy grain, and very productive; one pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 80 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel, $1.50.

American Triumph. Tall, stiff straw, grain plump and heavy. Yields largely; one pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 80 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel, $1.50.

White Australian. Very similar to the Welcome in appearance and characteristics; one pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 80 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel, $1.50.

Probstier. One of the old standard varieties. Early, of stiff straw, and yielding large crops; one pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 80 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, $1.25.

FIELD CORN.

Improved Leaming. Stalks of good size, setting two large handsome ears. Kernels very deep, orange color; cob very small. Per quart, 50 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

Chester County Mammoth. Well adapted to Southern and Western States. It is a Yellow Dent variety; extremely prolific. Per quart, 50 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

Pride of the North. Yellow Dent, 16-rowed; cob very small and red; kernels closely set upon the cob, above medium size and of deep orange color. Stalks medium size. The earliest of the Dent varieties. Price per quart, 50 cents; peck, 70 cents; bushel, $2.25.

Longfellow. An early 8-rowed yellow flint variety. Ears from ten to fifteen inches long and filled out to tip of cob; cob small; kernels large and broad. Price per quart, 50 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

Improved King Phillip. Very early, 8-rowed; kernels copper color, smooth, and of flinty order. Ears from ten to twelve inches long. Per quart, 50 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

Early Dutton. Very early, yellow flint, growing two or three ears to a stalk. Per quart, 50 cents; per peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

BARLEY.

Manshury. New in 1882; 6-rowed. Heads are long and drooping; straw bright and very strong; does not lodge on richest ground. Per pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2,00.

Scotch Chevalier. Two-rowed; grain plump, thin skin, and of superior malting quality. Per pound, 35 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, $2.00.

Common 4-Rowed. Per pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 80 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, $1.50.

Common 2-Rowed. Per pound, 30 cents; three pounds, 80 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, $1.50.

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull. Earlier than the Common Buckwheat, thinner husk and more prolific. Remaining in bloom a long time, it is valuable for bee-keepers. Price per pound, 35 cents; three pounds, 90 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, $2.25.

HEDGE SEEDS.

Those who wish to have hedges, and are not in too much haste can grow their own plants by sowing seed in drills, pretty thickly, and keeping the ground clean and mellow for one summer. Before sowing soak the seed in warm water for twenty-four hours.

Honey Locust, per lb., by mail, 50 cents; 100 lbs. delivered on board cars, ... 20 00

Osage Orange, by mail, per lb., ... 75

SUGAR CANE.

The Early Amber seems to be far the best variety for the production of Syrup and Sugar, and is grown and used extensively, particularly in the Northwest.

Early Amber Sugar Cane, per quart, ... 50

TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf, per oz. 35 cents, ... 10

Havana, (or Cuban,) per oz. 75 cents, ... 15

BROOM CORN.

The Evergreen is the favorite Broom Corn, and we think our stock is as pure as any, though there is great need of more care and skill in growing Broom Corn seed.

Evergreen, per quart 50

FIELD LUPINS.

Popular for soiling and for sheep. Sow in the spring and plow under when in flower.

Lupin, White, considered the best in most respects; per pound, ... 40

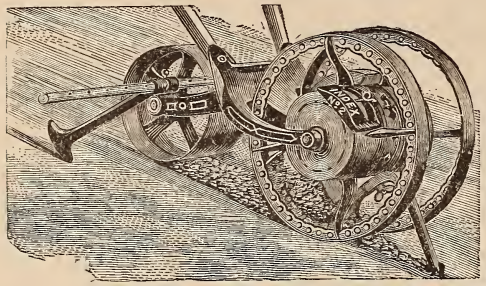
Yellow. A little less thrifty than the White, but keeping green longer; per lb. 40

Blue, somewhat used for soiling, but not yet so well known; per lb. 40

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

THE PLANET JR. TOOLS.

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, illustrated with over 40 engravings, showing the tools at work, will be mailed upon application,

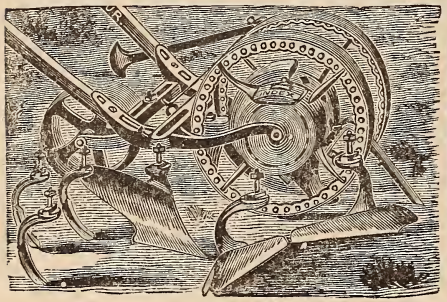


The Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill,

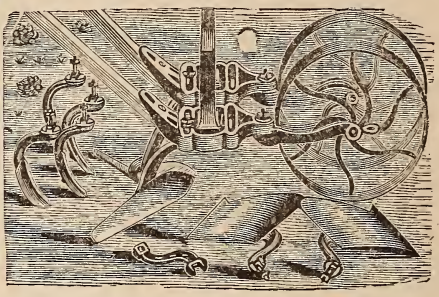
Holds 2½ quarts. It will sow with equal ease and accuracy, a single paper of seed or a full hopper, covering evenly at any exact depth, and will roll down and mark the next row perfectly all at a single passage. It has no cams, levers, brushes, cogs, springs or shakers. It is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and always reliable. It is remarkable for simplicity, strength, beauty, and for the ease and perfection of work in the field. Price, $10, boxed.

The Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator, and Wheel Plow.

This popular tool, as a Drill, is exactly similar and equal to the No. 2, except in size. It holds one quart. As a Plow it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a Hoe it works safely and closely to and from both sides of the row at once at the critical time when plants are small and weeds abundant, or between rows as plants grow larger, working all rows from 8 to 16 inches wide at one passage. As a Cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. The blades are tempered and polished steel. It has a finely adjusted spring-brass seed reservoir, an adjustable plow—two carrying and covering wheels; the new permanent seed index, the cleaner and marker, all combining to make a perfect tool. It sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and also marking the next row all at one passage, in the most reliable and perfect manner. Each machine is sent out with the tools shown in the cut, and by removing the roller and one bolt is ready to be used as a Wheel Hoe, Cultivator or Garden Plow. Price, $12, boxed.



Planet Jr. Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator & Plow.

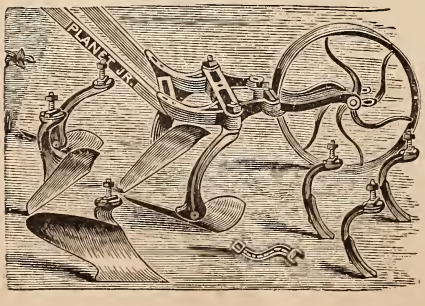


Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator, and Wheel Plow,

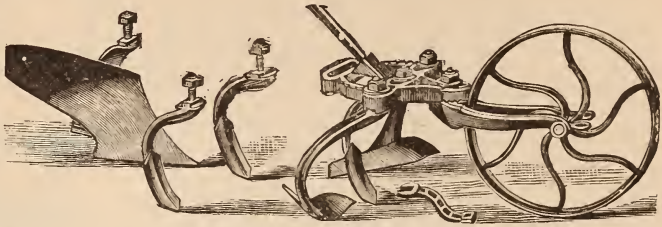
Will do the work of from 6 to 10 men with the common hand hoe among market garden and root crops, nursery stock, etc. It is light, firm, strong, quickly set and easily managed. Each one is sent out with all the tools shown in the cut; all the blades are tempered and polished steel. The tool is light, made of the best material, and highly finished. The hoes cut from 6 to 16 inches wide, and can be used to throw to or from the row, working both sides of the row at once, closer than is possible with the most perfect tool made for hoeing only between rows. The 4 cultivator teeth work beautifully among larger plants, mellowing the soil thoroughly. The plows are useful in weedy crops, in opening furrows and covering and in hilling large plants. The wheels are adjustable in height and can be set 7 to 10 inches apart, or for working between crops as a Single Wheel Hoe at four inches apart. Price, $8, boxed.

The Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivator, and Wheel Plow Combined.



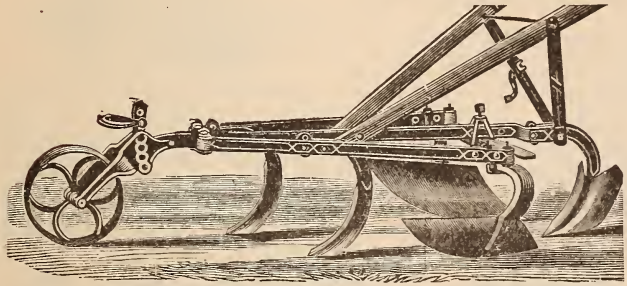
This tool combines lightness, strength, variety of tools, and great adjustability. It has one pair of long and one pair of short exchangeable hoes, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a steel garden plow. All the blades are tempered and polished steel. The form of the blades insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant, and consequent close work without danger, and, at the same time, thorough cultivation of the soil. The cultivator teeth, in combination with the hoes, enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work either in the field or garden. All rows, from six to eighteen inches apart, can be perfectly hoed at one passage. The frame allows every desirable adjustment, is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel can be attached centrally or to either side of the machine, giving the operator the important advantage of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage, when desired. Price, $6.00, boxed.

The Fire-Fly Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Pow Combined.



This tool combines lightness and strength with the greatest adjustability. The attachments are a pair of hoes which can be set to work to and from the row, and to any desired depth. Next, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth to be used together, or singly, or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a large and excellent garden plow. The handle is made of stiff iron, and the whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearanec and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation. $4.50, boxed.

The Planet Jr. Hollow Steel Standard Horse Hoe, Cultivator and Coverer Combined.

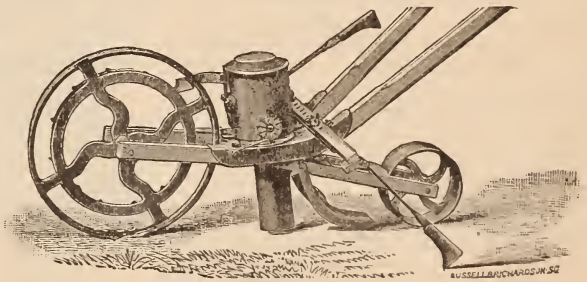


We have found this popular Implement strictly worthy of the high commendation that has been bestowed upon it. It is excellentin design and finish, and capable of the greatest number of combinations, all of which are admirable for the purpose intended. The frame is adjustable in width, the handles changeable in height, teeth adjustable to depth or angle, and reversible points. The advantages claimed for this Horse Hoe are: The ease and rapidity of adjustment of the side hoes to any angle (or they can be entirely reversed) without withdrawing a bolt. The side hoes are made with a rounding edge, which, admit of running very close to the row at surface of the ground, while the blade curves away, as it deepens, without injury to he roots. The lightness and strength of the steel standards, which being round in front, will polish in use and less liable to clog. With the machine, as shown above, are sent three extra cultivator points to convert into plain cultivator when desired. Price, $10.00, including wheel. By removing the two forward teeth and the rear steel, and attaching in place of the latter the covering roller, the machine is equipped for covering Corn, Potatoes, or other seed, covering the seed and rolling at one passage. Covering roller, extra, $2.50. Extra sets of five cultivator points, any width from 1¼ inches to 4 inches, $1.00.

THE MATTHEWS' GARDEN SEED DRILL.

This hand seed drill has been before the public for some years, and has always given satisfaction. It is designed for use in the field or garden. It is simple in construction and not liable to get out of order. Is easily regulated to sow any size seed, having an Indicator with names of seed printed thereon, which is adjusted by simply turuing the regulator until the name of seed desired to be sown comes on top. It is reliable in its work, convenient to manage, will last many years, and do a vast amount of work without repairs.

Price, boxed, $10.00.



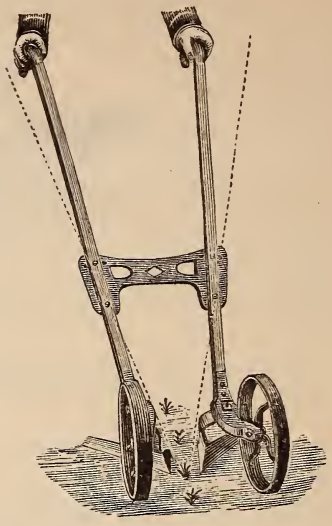
Matthews' Combined Seed Drill and Cultivator.

As a Drill, is similar to Matthews' Garden Seed Drill, but has cultivator attachments provided with set of teeth with steel blades, which are readily adjusted, and make it an efficient machine for use either as a Drill or Cultivator. Is adapted to any kind of soil. Price, boxed, $12.00.

Matthews' Hand Cultivator.

Price, boxed, $5.00; Hoe attachment, $1.50 extra; Extra set Cultivator teeth, $1.50.

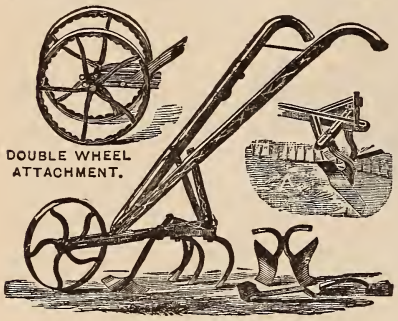
The "Practical" Double Wheel Hoe.



This ingenious implement is constructed on an entirely original plan, which enables the operator to give to the Hoes a side as well as forward motion. That is, the Hoes can be thrown close together or separated several inches at will. This admits of rapid and thorough cultivation not only of both sides of a row, but also between the plants in a row. This is a great saving of time and labor, and makes this implement doubly valuable. The frame which joins the handles is slotted at upper bolts, by means of which the motion of the Hoes is governed. The Hoes can be made stationary or movable as desired. To cultivate with movable Hoes, bring the Hoes together on a level and tighten all but one upper bolt in the handles. Cut up to the hill with Hoes closed, with an inward movement of the handles (which opens the Hoes) pass the hill or plant, close the Hoes and cut up to the next plant. The operation is not at all complicated, and with a little practice can be performed rapidly. To cultivate with stationary Hoes, adjust the blades at desired width apart, and tighten all of the bolts in handles, in which manner it is designed to be used in all row crops where the plants stand closely in row. The shanks and Hoe blades are so shaped that the soil is not thrown upon the plants, which permits close cultivation as soon as the plants can be seen. This implement can be used astride or between the rows as desired. One of the admirable features of this tool is that its construction permits cultivation astride a row of plants 20 inches in height or less. By attaching the pair of hillers or plows accompanying the tool, earthing up Celery or similar crop can be rapidly and easily done. It is impossible in limited space to describe the various uses to which this implement is adapted. Its value can only be understood and appreciated by actual use. Price, $5 00.

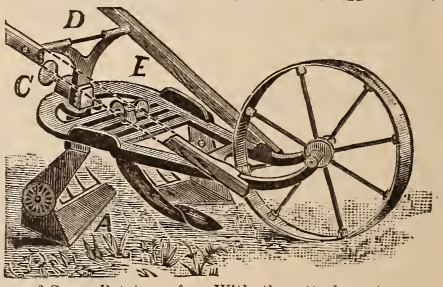
The Gem Cultivator, Wheel Hoe and Plow.

A well made, and thoroughly useful tool. Its working parts are two scuffle Hoes, one 4¼ and one 9 inches wide; two Plows, right and left hand; five cultivator teeth, all of best steel. The wheel and handles of the Gem are adjustable in height, while the frame is so slotted that the hoes, teeth and plows can be set in almost any position or angle. The scuffle hoe makes a clean cut, and is followed by the teeth—five or less—which thoroughly pulverizes the soil, and drag out and expose to the sun the roots of the weeds cut by the hoe. Price, boxed, $5.00. This illustration shows in addition to the Complete Single Wheel machine sold at $5,00, the new Double Wheel attachment, and two extra steel blades (shown at point A in the cut), which we furnish with the Complete Single Wheel machine for $7.00. The Double Wheel attachment, with these extra blades, is of great service in working both sides of the rows among young plants.



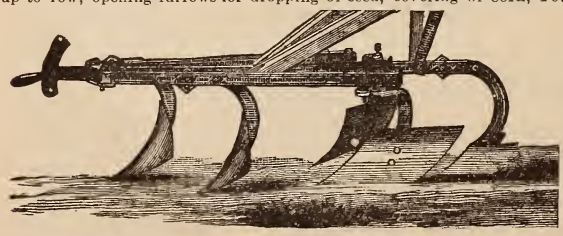
Ruhlman's Wheel Hoe.

One of the most satisfactory implements we have ever sold. Onion growers should not be without it or a similar tool. It can be run within one inch of the row without injury to the plants. The handles can be raised to suit, and the steel knife blades set to any pitch, and from 7 to 16 inches in width. A, the cast steel knife, corrugated so as to be set to any angle required, provided with prongs, as shown in cut, which lift and stir up the weeds and expose their roots to the air and sun as they slide ovar them. C, the thumbscrew to raise and lower the handles to suit the operator. D, Rigged brace, for supporting and regulating blade shanks and holding front pad, which can be omitted or detached at will. Price, boxed, $5.00.



Iron Age Horse Cultivator, Hoe, Coverer, &c.

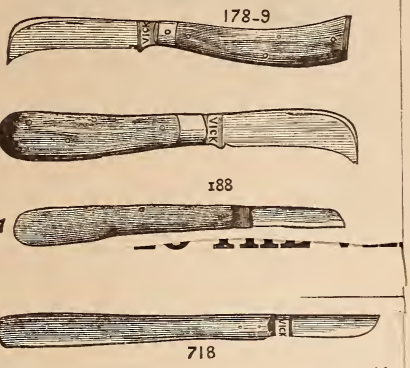
The Iron Age is, in all respects, a firstclass implement. The thousands sold annually testify to its popularity. It is made throughout of best material, and finely finished. It has an expanding wrought iron frame capable of instantaneous adjustment for width from one to four feet. Standards adjustable for height and pitch, reversible steel points diamond shape or straight side, as desired, and locking clevis. It is constructed with an eye to strength, lightness, perfection of work, and adaptation to the greatest variety of uses, such as breaking up the soil, thorough cultivation, weeding, hilling up to row, opening furrows for droppIng of seed, covering of Corn, Potatoes, &c. With the attachments mentioned below it will perform all of the above with success, and has also the attraction of low price. Send for circular illustrating its various attachments and uses. Engraving below shows it as a Horse hoe. The side standards bearing hoe blades are of solid steel, capable of adjustment to various angles, throwing much or little dirt to row, as desired, or they can be attached to opposite sides for hoeing from the row. With all the attachments, it is a most convenient and useful tool, and no farmer or gardener who has used it would thereafter be without one. Extra parts can be supplied at any time when desired.



Plain Horse Cultivator,	$5 00	Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator,	$7 00
Plain Horse Hoe (see engraving),	6 00	Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator with wheel,	8 00
Wheel extra,	1 00	Combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator, and Coverer,	9 00
Covering attachment (wheel and leveler)	2 25	Comb'd Horse Hoe, Cultivator, Coverer & Weeder,	10 00
Weeder attachment,	1 25	Extra set of five Cultivator points,	1 00

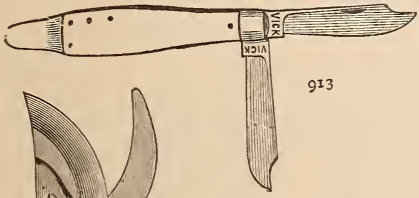
FLORAL REQUISITES.

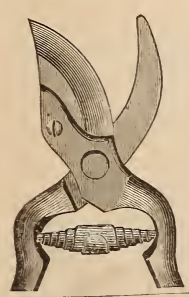
KNIVES.



Price, by mail, prepaid.

No. 178, Cocoa Handle Pruning Knife, Steel Capped, Hook Blade, 2¾ inches $0 80
No. 188, Cocoa Handle Pruning Knife, round end, Hook Blade, 3 inches 60
No. 716, Cocoa Handle Budding Knife 50
No. 717, Cocoa Handle Propagating Knife 50
No. 718, Bench Budding Knife, open blade . . . 30
No. 913, Ivory Handle Budding Knife, two blades 1 00



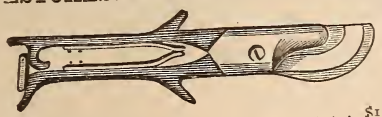


ROCHESTER PRUNING SHEARS.

ALL STEEL.

No. 1, prepaid, ... 1 65
No. 2, prepaid, ... 1 40
Extra springs, prepaid, . 40

WESTCHESTER PRUNING SHEARS.



Price, ... $1 50

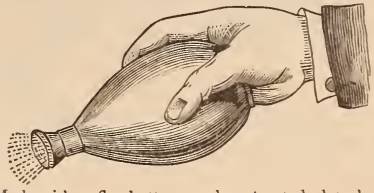
WISS' PRUNING SHEAR.

No. 1, prepaid, . . . $2 50
No. 2, prepaid, . . . 2 50
No. 3, prepaid, . . . 2 25
No. 4, prepaid, . . . 2 00

LANG'S HAND WEEDER.

Price, prepaid, ... 30

ELASTIC PLANT SPRINKLER.

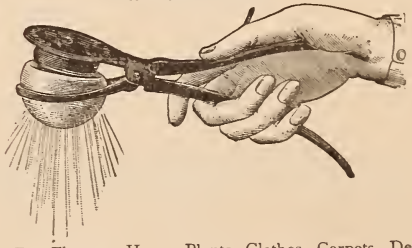


Made with a flat bottom, and perforated, detachable brass top. Is valuable for Window-gardening, Bouquet Sprinkling, Dampening Cloths, etc.
Price, by mail, prepaid, ... 1 50

EXCELSIOR HAND WEEDER.

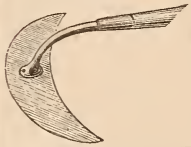
Each, ... 25
By mail, prepaid, . 35

GOLDMAN'S ATOMIZER AND SPRINKLER.



For Flowers, House Plants, Clothes, Carpets, Destroying Insects, and for various fine sprays. By dipping in water while closed fills instantly. Ball finely perforated. Spray controlled by pressure of hand, size of lemon squeezer, weight, 5 oz. Price, 40 cents, by mail postpaid.

CRESCENT SCUFFLE HOE.



Steel blade, 9 inch cut, sharp all around.

Handle five feet. A more valuable implement in the garden than the common hoe.
Price, prepaid, ... 90

NOYES' HAND WEEDER.

Noyes' Hand Weeder, 35 cents; by mail, prepaid, 40

VINE VALLEY PRUNING SHEARS.

Price, by mail, prepaid, ... $2 50
Extra blades, by mail, prepaid, ... 75

HASELTINE'S HAND WEEDER AND SCRAPER.

By mail, prepaid, ... 30

BOUQUET HOLDER.

The little glass tubest for holding button-hole bonquets are useful little articles for the coat, dress, hair, for keeping the flowers fresh. Fill with water, and attach to the dress, etc., by the pin.

Each, prepaid, . . $0 15 Dozen, postpaid, . . $1 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whale Oil Soap, by freight or express, at expense of purchaser, 1 lb. bar, 20 cts.; 2lbs., 35cts.; 5 lb. bar, 80 cts.; 10 lbs., $1.50; 20 lbs., $2.50; by mail, prepaid, 15 cts. per pound additional.

Gishurt's Compound, for destroying Red Spider and all insects, per box, $1.00; mail, prepaid, 1 25

Peruvian Guano, 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; by mail, prepaid, 1lb., ... 30

Hand Forks, small, by mail, prepaid, ... 35

Bone Meal - lb. . . - lbs. 50 cts. By mail permits is simple- one of the nits culti- ess. By . . . ½ lb., 35 cts., 1 lb., 60 cts.; 2 lbs., . 1 10

Floral Fertilizer, by express, not paid, per package, 10 and 25 cts.; by mail, prepaid, . . 15 and 40

Garden Trowels, 6 inch, 25 cents; 7 inch, ... 35

Garden Lines, solid braid, 100 feet, by mail, postpaid, 1 00; 200 feet, ... 2 00

FLORISTS' BRASS SYRINGES.

No. A,	Length of barrel,	12	inches,	diameter,	1	inch,	with	one	stream	and	one	spray	Rose,	price,	. . . . .	$2	25
" B,	"	"	"	13½	"	"	1 3-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	2	75
" O,	"	"	"	12½	"	"	1 5-16	"	"	no	"	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	2	50
" 1,	"	"	"	12½	"	"	1 5-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	3	00
" 2,	"	"	"	13½	"	"	1 5-16	"	"	one	"	"	two	"	"	. . . . .	4	75
" 3,	"	"	"	18	"	"	1½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	7	00
" 4,	"	"	"	18	"	"	1½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	7	50
" 5,	"	"	"	18	"	"	1½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	7	50
" 6,	"	"	"	18	"	"	1½	"	"	no	"	"	one	"	"	. . . . .	7	50
" 7,	"	"	"	18	"	"	1½	"	"	one	"	"	two	"	"	. . . . .	9	50

Nos. 6 and 7 have a knuckle joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves, and freeing them from insects. Nos. 3 and 5 are style of No. 2. No. 3 has best plate valves. No. 5 has best conical valves. Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 have side pieces attached, on which the Roses are screwed when not employed The spray Roses of No. 4 are placed in the handle when not in use. All Syringes sent by express at expense of purchaser.

USEFUL TABLES.

Plants Upon an Acre of Land.

Distances apart.	No. of Plants.	Distances apart.	No. of Plants.
6 inches by 6 inches,	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet,	4,840
1 feet by 1 foot,	43,560	4 feet by 4 feet,	2,722
1½ foot by 1½ foot	19,360	5 feet by 5 feet,	1,742
2 feet by 1 foot,	21,780	6 feet by 6 feet,	1,210
2 feet by 2 feet,	10,890	8 feet by 8 feet,	680
3 feet by 2 feet,	7,260	10 feet by 10 feet,	435

Seeds Required for a Given Number of Plants, &c.

1 oz. Asparagus will produce about . . . . . 500 plants.
1 oz. Brocoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Kale, Tomato, Leek, or Pepper, ... 3000 plants.
1 oz. Celery, Endive, or Lettuce, will produce about 6000
1 oz. Okra, or Spinach may be allotted for every . . . . . 100 feet of row.
1 oz. Beet, Onions, Radish, or Salsify, may be allotted for every . . . . . 175 feet of row.
1 oz. Carrot, Parsley, Parsnip, or Turnip, may be allotted for every . . . . . 200 feet of row.
1 oz. Cucumber is sufficient for . . . . . 150 hills.
1 oz. Musk Melon is sufficient for . . . . . 100 to 125 hills.
1 oz. Water Melon is sufficient for . . . . . 40 to 60 hills.
1 oz. Pumpkin, or Squash is sufficient for . . . . . 40 to 80 hills.
1 qt. Field Pumpkin is sufficient for . . . . . 400 to 500 hills.
1 qt. Dwarf or Bush Beans is sufficient for . . . . . 200 feet of row, or 300 hills.
1 qt. Pole Beans is sufficient for . . . . . 100 to 200 hills.
1 qt. Peas is sufficient for . . . . . 150 to 200 feet of row.

NOTE.—We here remind our readers of the suggestions at foot of page 33 and top of page 34.

Don't fail to study carefully our "Special Premiums" on page 39; and "Premiums and Presents," page 41.

Vick's Magazine for 1887.

CASH PREMIUMS

TO THE VALUE OF $500

FOR THE

TEN LARGEST SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

The following Premiums in Cash will be given to the Ten Subscribers who shall send us the largest number of new subscribers, in accordance with the following offer, for the MAGAZINE for 1887, by the 1st of July:

1 CASH	PREMIUM	for	largest	list	above	150	names,	$110
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	140	"	$90
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	120	"	$75
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	100	"	$65
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	80	"	$50
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	65	"	$40
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	50	"	$30
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	35	"	$20
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	25	"	$13
1 CASH	PREMIUM	"	"	"	"	15	"	$7

PREMIUMS FOR SMALL CLUBS.

FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any subscriber who shall send a club of four new subscribers, at $1.25 each, will be entitled to a choice from the premiums here mentioned, namely:

*Vick's Portfolio of Rare and Beautiful Flowers.	$2.00
Heavy Silver Plated Napkin Ring,	1.00
" " " Eastlake Pickle Fork,	1.00
" " " Lyonaise Butter Knife,	1.25
" " " Coronet Sugar Shell,	1.00
Bread Knife,	1.25
Pocket Folding Fruit Knife,	1.25
*1-3 Doz. Fringed Linen Tidies,	1.00
*Pair Pillow Shams, hemmed and stamped,	1.50
*Sheet Sham, best muslin, hemmed and stamped,	1.25
*Pearl Rug Maker: very useful and easy to handle,	1.00
*Budding Knife; cocoa handle,	.50
*Propagating Knife; cocoa handle,	.50
*Pruning Knife, etc.; cocoa handle,	.80
Pepper Box, an Owl, silver-plated,	1.35

SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any subscriber who shall send a club of six new subscribers, at $1.25 each, will be entitled to a choice from the premiums here mentioned, namely:

1-2 Doz. Nut Picks, silver-plated,	$1.50
1-2 Doz. Table Fruit Knives, plated,	1.50
Pepper Box, Kitten in Shoe, plated,	1.50
*1-2 Doz. Fringed Linen Tidies,	1.50
*Pair Pillow Shams, hemmed and stitched,	1.50
*Two Sheet Shams, 24x72, best muslin,	2.00
Magic Carpet Sweeper,	1.25
Tool Holder, rosewood, with steel jaws,	1.25
*Budding Knife, ivory handle, two blades,	1.00
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, in cloth,	1.50

EIGHT NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any subscriber who shall send a club of eight new subscribers, at $1.25 each, will be entitled to a choice from the premiums here mentioned, namely:

Silver Cup, gold-lined,	$2.25
Crown Jewel Carpet Sweeper, No. 3,	1.75
Alarm Clock, No. 13, nickel,	2.15
1 Day Nickel Time Piece,	2.00
*"The Rose," Book of 300 pages, by H. B. Ellwanger,	1.25

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any subscriber who shall send a club of ten new subscribers, at $1.25 each, will be entitled to a choice from the premiums here mentioned, namely:

Pickle Castor, silver-plated,	$3.00
Saratoga Pie Knife, elegantly engraved,	3.00
*1 Doz. Linen Tidies, fringed, 13x19 inches,	3.00
*2 Pairs Pillow Shams, hemmed and stitched, best muslin,	4.00
Excelsior Pocket and Dissecting Microscope,	3.00
Coddington Magnifier, mounted in nickel case,	2.25
Grand Rapids Carpet Sweeper,	2.00
Alarm Clock, with Calendar,	3.00
Traveler Clock, English russet leather,	2.75

TWELVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any subscriber who shall send a club of twelve new subscribers, at $1.25 each, will be entitled to a choice from the premiums here mentioned, namely:

1 Doz. Eureka Tea Spoons,	$5.00
Silver Plated Vase, beautiful design,	4.00
Alarm Clock, plush,	3.75
Alarm Clock, "Sting," plush,	4.00
Alarm Clock, "Sting," repeating strike, nickel,	4.00
Alarm Clock, "Lark," repeating stroke, nickel,	3.60
Scroll Clock, hammered brass,	400
Racquet Clock; clock in center of Racquet, with thermometer in handle, suspended by chain,	3.75
Black Walnut Clock, No. 519, visible pendulum,	4.00
Individual Set, Salt, Pepper and Napkin Ring, silver-plated,	4.00
Cup, fancy gilt, No. 16,	4.00
1 Doz. Napkin Rings, No. 36, silver-plated,	4.00
Pickel Castor, No. 824, silver-plated	4.00

*Goods marked * sent postpaid. All others reshipped by Express at expense of purchaser.

This Premium List Supersedes all Previous Offers.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, we can supply any of the publications mentioned in the following list when taken in club with VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE at the low prices quoted.

If your favorite Magazine or Weekly Paper is not on this list, or if more than one publication is wanted, we will send clubbing price on application.

Regular Price for both Publications.		Our Price for both Publications.
$5 25	The Century and Vick's Magazine,	$4 50
4 25	St Nicholas and Vick's Magazine,	3 50
5 25	Harper's Monthly and Vick's Magazine,	4 00
5 25	Harper's Weekly and Vick's Magazine,	4 20
5 25	Harper's Bazar and Vick's Magazine,	4 20
3 25	Harper's Young People and Vick's Magazine,	2 50
3 65	Wide Awake and Vick's Magazine,	3 00
1 75	Babyland and Vick's Magazine,	1 40
2 25	Pansy and Vick's Magazine,	1 75
3 75	Illustrated Christian Weekly and Vick's Magazine,	3 00
2 75	Domestic Monthly and Vick's Magazine,	2 00
3 25	Rural New Yorker and Vick's Magazine,	2 50
2 75	Our Little Ones and The Nursery,	2 25
3 25	Peterson's Magazine,	2 50
2 75	American Agriculturist,	2 00
3 00	Youths' Companion (new subscribers only),	2 40
4 25	Christian at Work (new subscribers only),	3 50
4 25	Christian Union,	3 60
4 25	Independent, New York	3 65
1 75	Empire State Agriculturist,	1 25

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

THIS OFFER IS NOT made to those who subscribe through agents.

Our responsibility ceases when names have been sent to the publishers. In any case, when periodicals fail to come regularly, subscribers should write direct to the publishers.

Sample Copies of VICK'S MAGAZINE 10 cents each; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

ADDRESS,

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EARLY CLUSTER GOLDEN WAX POLE BEAN.

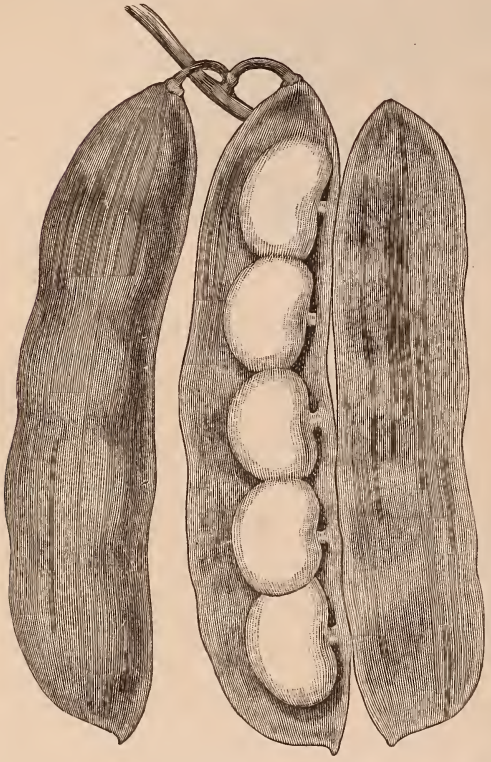
Among the novelties in vegetables, which we offer this season, there is none which we place before our customers with greater pleasure than this new Pole Bean. Its points of excellence are such that we are confident its advent will be hailed with satisfaction by both marketmen and private gardeners. It is earlier than any other Pole variety, following ten days after the Dwarf Golden Wax. The vines make a rapid healthy growth, bearing clusters of three to six large pods of rich golden color. The pods average about 8 inches in length, and are exceedingly tender and plump. As the flavor is also delicate and the pods stringless, it is not excelled as a snap Bean. Unlike many Pole Beans, it is very productive, continuing to bear, if the pods are picked, until frost. The showy appearance and cooking qualities of this Bean, with its great productiveness, will commend it as an excellent and profitable variety for market. Per quart, $2.00; per packet, 25 cents.

DANISH ROUND WINTER CABBAGE.

The seed of this variety was sent to us from a customer in Denmark, who praises it highly, and says of it that it is the favorite Cabbage of that country, and is shipped by boat loads to London and other large cities, where it commands a price in advance of the market. We have given it a thorough trial this summer, and would describe it as follows: In season about the same as Fottler's Brunswick. Heads not large, but of good size, and remarkably hard and heavy; shape globular. Two noticeable features in our trial row were, the uniformity of the heads, and not one plant failed to produce a good Cabbage. We think this will be a very desirable variety for late crop, as on account of its solidity it will undoubtedly be an excellent keeper. Price, per pound, $4.00; per ounce, 35 cents; half ounce, 20 cents; packet, 10 cents.

THE EARLY JERSEY LIMA BEAN

Is not, strictly speaking, a new variety, as it has been grown by a few marketmen of New Jersey for several years. It does not differ materially in characteristics from the Large White Lima, except in season of maturity; in this the Early Jersey has the advantage of from ten days to two weeks. This feature makes it a very desirable variety in the garden, as in this climate our feast on this truly delicious vegetable is usually cut short by the advent of frost. Commercial gardeners will reap a rich harvest by planting this variety, as the bulk of the crop can be marketed at high prices before the ordinary Limas appear. Price, per quart, $1.00; per packet, 15 cents.



CHANTENAY CARROT.

This new variety may be described as midway in shape between the Nantes Half-Long Stump-Rooted Carrot and the Guerande or Oxheart variety, nearly equaling the former in length and having the broad shoulder and tapering root of the latter. Tested in our grounds this past season, it yielded a greater bulk than any other variety, and was particularly noticeable for its smoothness and regularity of surface. Price, per pound, $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

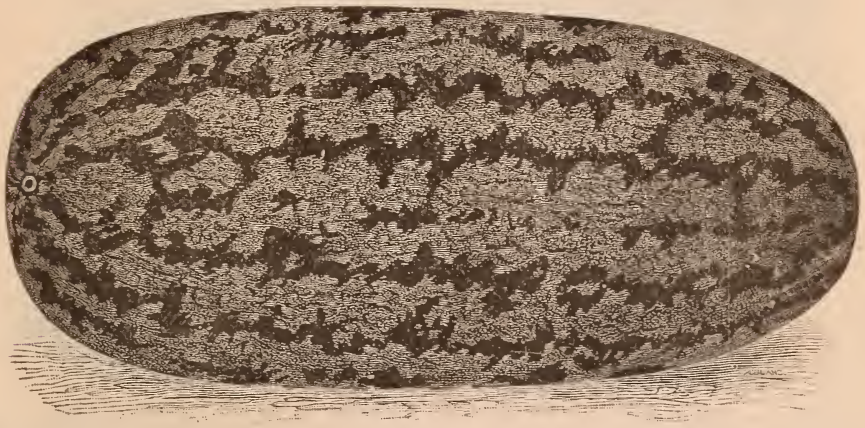
DWARF GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

This is a variety of Celery of French origin. We have tested it in our experimental grounds for several years, and endorse it as a valuable acquisition. It is of dwarf habit and very stocky; stalks very uniform in height; growing compactly; color of majority of stalks and leaves a rich golden yellow. In quality we have found it unexcelled, being solid, tender, crisp and rich in flavor. The same culture and treatment will apply to it as to the White Plume Celery. It is a better keeper than that variety, and fully equal if not superior in beauty and other respects. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

THE BIRD CANTALOUPE MELON.

This is undoubtedly the largest Musk Melon grown, and on that account will be in considerable demand. The introducer, Mr. Bird, of Colorado, writes us that he has grown specimens 38 inches in length and weighing 22 pounds. We grew our present stock of seed of this variety, this year, from seed obtained from him. None of the Melons reached the size or weight above, but would average about 12 to 15 pounds. The flavor was of a fair order, and Melons ripened some days in advance of Bay View and Golden Netted Gem. Price, per pound, $3.00; per ounce, 30 cents; packet, 10 cents.

FLORIDA FAVORITE WATER MELON.



We have not yet had opportunities of testing this Melon, but having confidence in the introducer, we place it before our customers with the assurance that he is a Melon grower of long experience. He describes it as follows: "The Florida Favorite, in shape, is oblong; coloring of rind, dark and light green stripes alternating; flesh bright crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet; seed rather small, of a creamy white color. This Melon, this season (its first), ripened ten days earlier than Kolb Gem, Mammoth Iron Clad and Rattlesnake Melons planted at same time. I am confident that wherever tried, it will fully come up to what I claim for it, viz: the finest table Melon extant." Price, per pound, $2.50; per ounce, 25 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

WIDE AWAKE OATS.

This new Oat is offered us by a growerw hohas made a specialty of grains for seed purposes for the last ten years. He has grown the White Russian, the American Triumph, the Welcome, and other well known varieties, and endorses his new Oat as superior in yielding qualities, hardiness and vigor, plumpness and weight of grain. We saw a sample of this grain this summer. The straw was remarkably strong and the heads long and full of plump grain. Price, by mail, per ounce, 10 cents; one pound, 40 cents; three pounds, $1.00. By express or freight at expense of purchaser, Peck, $1.50; Bushel, $4.00.

BUTTERCUP LETTUCE.

This new Cabbage Lettuce, in addition to tenderness and delicacy of flavor, is remarkable for beauty of foliage. It forms very solid heads, is quite early and durable, and its peculiar Citron yellow leaves mark it as distinct from all other varieties. It is well adapted for forcing and for a summer or winter Lettuce. Price, per pound, $8.00; per ounce, 75 cents; half ounce, 40 cents; per packet, 15 cents.

NEW SEEDLING POTATO—OHIO JUNIOR.

This new Potato originated with us in the year 1881, and although a chance seedling, it is without doubt in some way related to that good old sort, the "Early Ohio," as it is almost identical with that variety in the form and marking of the tubers, habit of growth, etc. In this variety we really have a wonderful production, as it is the first and only instance, where the "Ohio" has been reproduced from seed. It has been very promising from the time of its discovery, but wishing that its character might be fully established, we have deferred offering it until the present season. The tubers are oval oblong, round at the seed end, with full eyes, that are almost even with the surface. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, of fine quality, and will without doubt prove to be a most valuable addition to our list of **Extra Early** varieties. Price, per pound, 75 cents; per peck, $1.00; per bushel, $3.00; per barrel, $6.00.

TRIMARDEAU PANSY.

The peculiar feature of this new variety of Pansy is the immense size which it attains. A specimen in our garden, this spring, measured 3⅛ inches across. The flowers have usually large blotches or spots on three of the petals, from which its name. Illustration of this Pansy will be seen in our Colored Plates. Price, per packet, 50 cents.

NEW DWARF FORCING TEN WEEKS STOCK "SNOWFLAKE."

(WALL-FLOWER-LEAVED.)

Among the foreign introductions of last year, none has proved a greater acquisition to the floral kingdom, or given more satisfaction, than this new White Stock. It is the earliest of all stocks and a profuse bloomer; hence admirably adapted to the use of florists for forcing for winter flowers, as it can be brought into bloom at a season when white flowers are scarce. Plant quite dwarf, throwing up a main spike of large double snow-white flowers and numerous side-shoots. Price, per packet, 50 cents.

HYDRANGEA ROSEA.

A new variety from Japan, belonging to the same class as "Thomas Hogg." The flowers are a beautiful shade of bright rosy pink; very handsome. Price, each, 50 cents.

CARNATION SUNRISE.

This variety is certain to become a standard sort, as it possesses many good qualities. The color is entirely distinct, being a delicate shade of salmon, heavily marked and striped with crimson, which color reflects and overcasts the ground-color, giving it a very beautiful appearance. The flowers are nicely fringed, large, full, and very double. Plants, each, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00.

GERANIUM QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

A new English variety of great merit. The pure white flowers are large, very perfect and symmetrical in form, of great substance, and last a long time. We have used this variety for bedding purposes, with a full exposure to the sun, and have never seen a flower assume the slightest tinge of color. Price, each, 50 cents.

HELIOTROPE ALBERT DELAUX.

Foliage irregularly blotched and marked yellowish green; flowers light lavender, novel and pretty. Price, each, 30 cents.

PASSIFLORA CONSTANCE ELLIOTT.

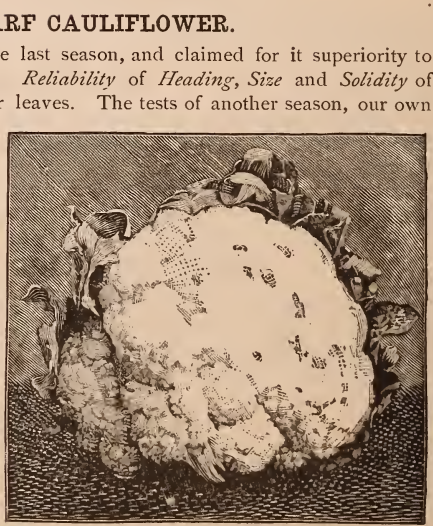
This beautiful variety is a seedling from Passiflora cœrulea, and will surely awaken a new interest in this popular class of plants. Like its parent, it is a very free grower and an abundant bloomer. The flowers are nearly white, large and perfect in form, and very desirable for cutting. A superb novelty. Price, each, 50 cents.

"KING OF THE GARDEN" LIMA BEAN.

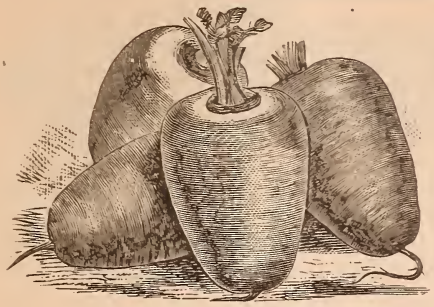
The King of the Garden is a very vigorous grower, requiring but two vines to each pole. They set their pods early, at the bottom of the pole, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Many of the pods measure from five to eight inches, and contain five, six, and seven perfect-formed Beans to the pod, of superior edible quality, unexcelled by any that have come to our notice during a practical experience in Bean culture of twenty years. Price, per quart, $1.00; packet, 15 cents.

VICK'S IDEAL DWARF CAULIFLOWER.

We introduced the "Ideal" to public notice last season, and claimed for it superiority to any other variety in the following points, viz: *Reliability* of *Heading*, *Size* and *Solidity* of heads, *Earliness*, and protective habit of inner leaves. The tests of another season, our own experience, and that of many gardeners expressed in the highest terms of satisfaction, assure us that we have not claimed too much in its favor. One gardener says of it: "The first Cauliflower brought into this market this spring, I raised from seed of your "Ideal" variety. I have never had finer Cauliflowers." Another says: "I find the heads of your "Ideal" Cauliflower *average* larger than those of any other variety I have raised this year, and also such heads of "Ideal" as are apparently the *same size as other sorts, invariably outweigh them.*" Another: "The seed which I bought last spring did well from the time it was sown in hot-bed. *Every plant I set made a splendid head.* Taking all things into consideration, I think the "*Ideal*" *will outrival any other variety.* I weighed a few heads, trimmed ready for market, which tipped the scales at seven pounds." Plants very dwarf, outer leaves erect; can be set closely; equally good for early or late planting. Price, per ounce, $8.00; per half ounce, $4.00; per quarter ounce, $2.00; per packet, 50 cents.



GUERANDE, OR OXHEART, CARROT.



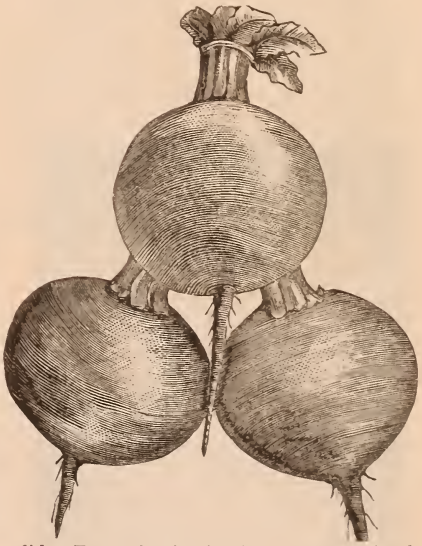
This variety has given great satisfaction among our customers as far as we have heard. While not attaining one-half the length of many other varieties, it will compare favorably in bulk of crop, as on good land it will produce Carrots four to six inches in diameter. The crop can also be readily pulled, while the longer sorts require digging, a point in its favor which will commend itself to those who grow in large quantities. Price, per pound, $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

DWARF MONT D'OR BEAN.

Of German origin, very early, but specially noted for being remarkably prolific, bearing frequently over thirty pods to the plant. Pods are round, bright golden-yellow, tender and stringless; vines of great vigor. We have found this Bean less liable to rust than others of the wax family. Gardeners will find it a valuable variety to grow for market, as the product from a small space is surprising. Price, per quart, 70 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

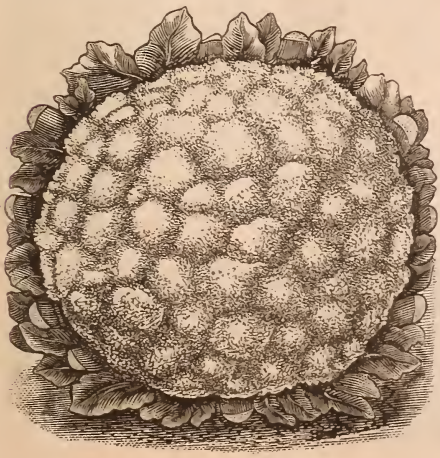
ECLIPSE BEET.

This variety now ranks at the head as a standard early variety. Fully as early as the Egyptian, it possesses a more desirable shape, has very smooth surface, small top, bright scarlet color, and is of the finest quality for table use. Price, per pound, $1.50; per ounce, 15 cents; per packet, 10 cents.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

This splendid variety is now widely known and highly prized by the market gardeners of the country. One of the earliest, it is also very reliable in forming heads, which are large and solid. For early planting it is a very desirable and also excellent for later crop. Habit of plants being dwarf, with erect leaves, they can be set closely. Our stock of seed is of the finest strain from the original source. Our customers will find it true and unexcelled by that of any other seedsman. Price, per ounce, $5.00; per half ounce, $2.50; per quarter ounce, $1.50; per packet, 50 cents.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

SEE CUT PAGE 131.

The earliest good Cabbage grown. While there have been many aspirants for that position, the Wakefield still holds its place at the head of the rank. It is most reliable in forming heads, which are conical in shape, very solid and of good size. The outer leaves being quite short, admits of its being planted more closely than many sorts. Price, per pound, $4.00; per ounce, 35 cents; per half ounce, 20 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK CABBAGE.

This variety has given excellent satisfaction throughout the country, and is now, perhaps, more generally grown than any other for autumn crop. It is also quite extensively used for second early, following Early Wakefield, Early Summer, or any other quite early variety. Very reliable as to heading. Our strain of seed of this variety is unsurpassed. Price, per pound, $2.50; per ounce, 25 cents; per half ounce, 15 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

SEE CUT PAGE 131.

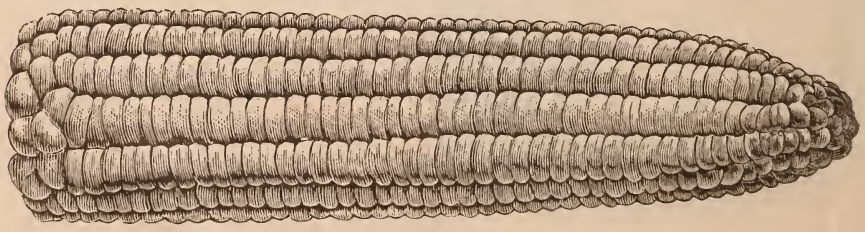
About two weeks later than the Wakefield, it forms an excellent succession to that variety. It, however, surpasses it in size, producing heads extremely large and solid. This variety is now quite extensively grown by market gardeners, as when grown from *choice strains of seed* it is most reliable in forming heads, which command the highest price in market by reason of their size and solidity. Price, per pound, $3.50; per ounce, 30 cents; per half ounce, 20 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

WHITE PLUME CELERY.

This variety can be readily grown in every family garden. *It requires no banking up for blanching*, as the central stalks, heart and leaves are naturally white; it is, therefore, ready for use as soon as it has attained sufficient size. The white stalks do not appear until the plant has made a good growth. This variety is also of great value as a table ornament, it having been given the above name from the beautiful feathery appearance of its leaves. It has a rich nutty flavor, is crisp and tender, and all together we recommend it as an excellent variety, well worthy a trial by all of our customers. Price, per pound, $5.00; per ounce, 50 cents; per half ounce, 30 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

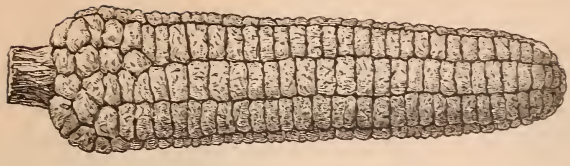
PERRY'S HYBRID SUGAR CORN.

This is the largest Early Sweet Corn that we have ever seen. Ears of same were ready for use a few days later than the Early Marblehead, and before the Minnesota, but of double the size of either of these varieties, the ears being twelve-rowed, and sometimes fourteen. The kernels are



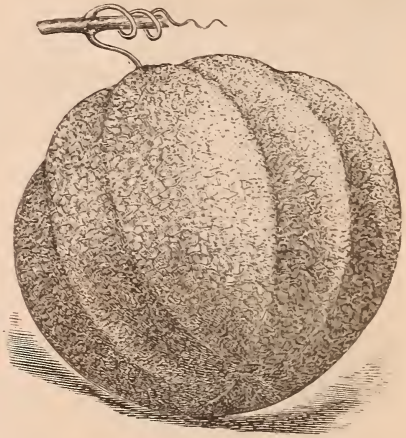
large and tender, and deliciously sweet; stalks of great vigor, growing about six feet high, with two perfect ears to a stalk. A good, large, early Sweet Corn has long been desired. Price, per quart, 75 cents; per packet, 15 cents.

CORY SWEET CORN.



A new variety of Sweet Corn, a few days *earlier than the Marblehead*, and producing ears somewhat larger. In general appearance it closely resembles the Early Marblehead variety, and, doubtless, came originally from the same parent seed stock. To marketmen this variety will be of great value, as it is well known the first Sweet Corn will bring two or three times the price it commands when the supply becomes general. Price, per quart, 75 cents; per packet, 15 cents.

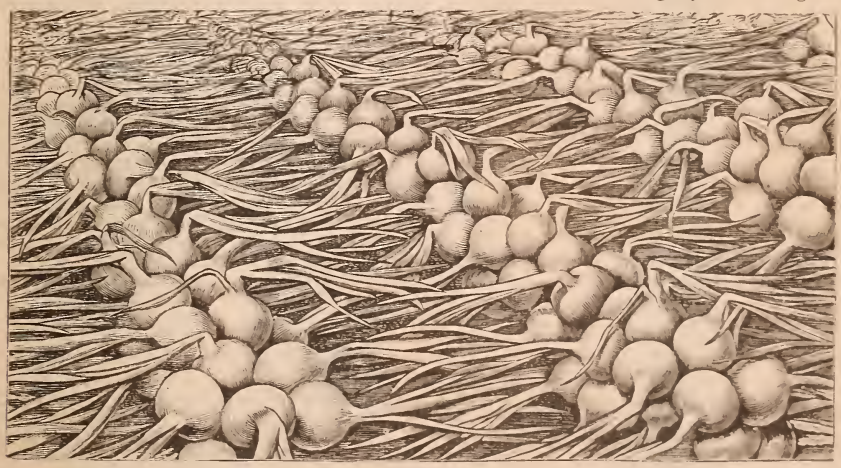
VICK'S PROLIFIC NUTMEG MELON.



We have yet to find a Musk Melon more satisfactory than the "Prolific Nutmeg." Of the many varieties grown on our seed farms, Melons of this variety were the first ripe—their flavor was the most delicious—and the vines yielded the greatest number of marketable Melons. In these three most important characteristics, viz: *Earliness*, *Quality*, *Productiveness*, Vick's Prolific Nutmeg stands at the head of the list. Price, per pound, $2.00; per ounce, 20 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

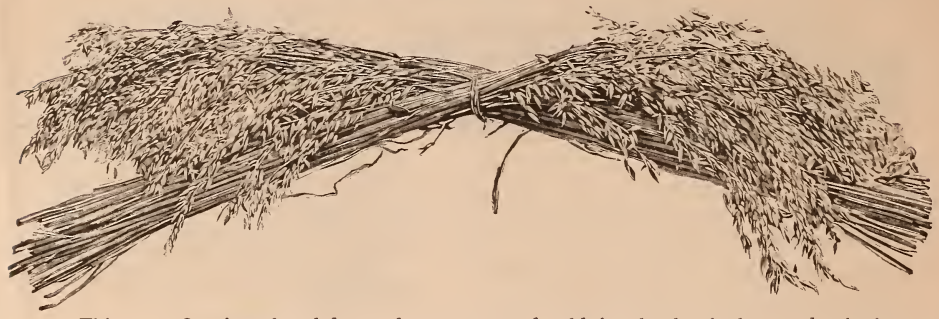
ONION SEED.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of a field of Yellow Danvers Globe Onions grown this past season by Mr. John Robinson, of Fairport, N. Y. The Onions lay as thickly throughout the field of eight acres, and were as even in size and shape as shown in the engraving. Mr. Robinson thoroughly understands the culture of Onions, and he informs us that he attributes a great part of his success to having the *best of seed*. This he has purchased of us for the last eight years, having it set



aside for him early in the season before our stock is exhausted. There are no seed stocks which we raise in which we take greater pride than in our strains of Danvers Yellow Globe and Early Red Globe Onion. These, with the Large Red Wethersfield variety, we have grown exclusively on our farms for years. The perfection attained is not achieved at small expense, and our customers who are familiar with them understand their value, and are not to be allured by the cheap Onion seed offered by some seedsmen. For descriptions and prices see page 141.

THE AMERICAN BANNER OATS.



This new Oat, introduced by us last season and sold then by the single pound only, is a desirable acquisition and should be tried by all farmers. Reports received from all quarters where it was sent last season, speak of it in the highest praise and indicate universal satisfaction. Taking account of all the yields reported, we find the average to be eighty pounds from a single pound of seed, which is thirty pounds in excess of our claim in introducing this variety. Our yield was that of ordinary field cultivation, and the largest of the others was doubtless obtained by high garden culture. The American Banner Oat is not an old variety re-named. We have grown it for three years (from an original stock of about a pint), and have satisfied ourselves by careful research and comparison, that it is distinct from any variety hitherto in the market. During that time it has not shown the slightest tendency to rust, and has invariably yielded crops largely in excess of Welcome, American Triumph and Probstier Oats grown on the same soil under similar conditions. We have raised over 100 bushels of the "American Banner" to the acre. Two fields of this variety raised for us this year, which has been a poor one for Oats in this vicinity, yielded 70 bushels to the acre, from land which had no fertilizer this season or last. An adjoining field of common Oats produced 35 bushels to the acre. The grain is white, large and plump, weighing from 36 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. Ripens quite early. Straw is stiff, of good strength, but not unusually heavy, bearing its grain in long symmetrical heads. As this Oat tillers freely, it can be sown thinner than is customary. These Oats are not only unmixed with other varieties, but are absolutely free from all weed seeds. Prices, postpaid, per ounce, 10 cents; per pound, 50 cents; per three pounds, $1.25. By express or freight at expense of purchaser, per peck, $1.50; per bushel, $5.00; per two and one-half bushels, $12.00. For larger quantity special prices on application.

GREENWOOD, Neb., Nov. 25, 1886.

James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

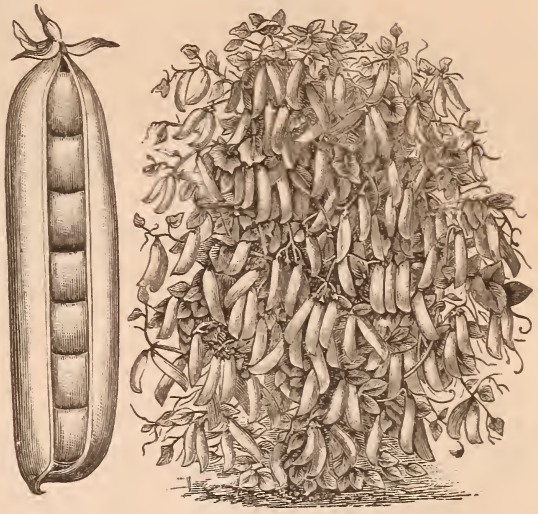
DEAR SIR:—Last spring I purchased three pounds of your "American Banner Oats," which I planted with the Planet, Jr., drill at the rate of two bushels per acre. They yielded at the rate of 141 bushels per acre, and weighed 45 pounds per level bushel. Yours truly, JAS. W. BOUK.

RIVESVILLE, Marion Co., West Va., Aug. 14, 1886.

James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—I bought one ounce of your American Banner Oats of you last spring. I planted them about the 20th of April. I gathered them last week, and the yield was one-half bushel. I consider them the "Boss" Oats. A. O. HECK.

VICK'S KING OF THE DWARFS PEA.



This new seedling, introduced by us last year, in season follows closely McLean's Little Gem, coming into market in the space intervening between the early and the late varieties. The vines are sturdy and remarkably vigorous, growing about two inches taller than the Little Gem, and bearing a profusion of pods, which are packed closely with large Peas, as shown in the engraving. On careful comparison both as to number of pods and Peas in the pods, with all of the principal dwarf varieties, including the American Wonder, we find that the King of the Dwarfs outyielded them all by 20 per cent., all planted at the same time, on the same soil, with equal cultivation. The King of the Dwarfs is a seedling obtained by crossing American Wonder with McLean's Little Gem, and selected as the most promising from forty different seedlings. In flavor it is unsurpassed. Price, per quart, $1.50; per packet, 20 cents.

VICK'S SELECTED EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

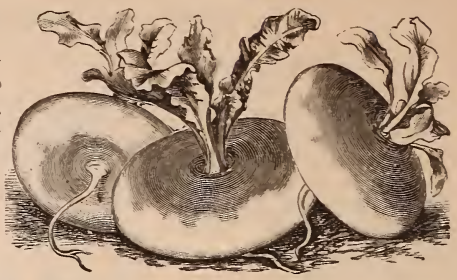
While all the so-called "Extra Early" and "First and Best" Peas advertised by different seedsmen doubtless come from the same old English variety, and bear close resemblance to one another, yet experienced planters are aware that important improvements can be obtained on almost any variety by high cultivation and the most careful selection of seed stock. We have been for several years breeding up a select strain of the above named Pea, which we offered last year for the first time, and with which we challenge competition as to earliness and evenness of maturity of crop. Price, per quart, 60 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE RADISH.

For hot-bed forcing there is no variety so desirable as the "Early Scarlet Globe." It is the earliest; its color is the handsomest; in flavor it is the mildest, most crisp, juicy and tender. It is the market-gardener's favorite as a forcing Radish. It forms small top and will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. It is also an excellent variety for garden culture. Brought out by us in 1884, it has already become widely known and deservedly popular. Prices, per pound, $1.50; per ounce, 15 cents; per packet, 10 cents.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN TURNIP.

New white variety, purple-top and strap-leaf. It is full as early as the Purple Top Munich, and far superior to that variety, which is inclined to be hot and bitter. The Milan, on the contrary, is mild and sweet, and remains in good condition a long time Price, per pound, 75 cents; per ounce, 10 cents; per packet, 5 cents.



VICK'S DOUBLE WHITE PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

For the last fifteen years we have made a specialty of Phlox Drummondii, in the course of which time we have made several valuable additions to the existing collection of varietes. The most important one doubtless of these was the Double White, the character of which we succeeded in fixing, and placed it in our FLORAL GUIDE for the first time in the year 1881, where it has since appeared. It will thus be manifest that the seedsman who offered last season a semi-double red Phlox as the first double Phlox Drummondii ever introduced, was in error. The past season 80 per cent. of the flowers of the "double white" were perfectly double, and of a color which is the most desirable. It is a profuse bloomer and of the greatest value for cutting for bouquets. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, ETC.

CARNATIONS.

The following varieties are all splendid, each one having merits of its own. The set combind make a beautiful contrast in colors for cutting. Price. 20 cents each; the set for $1.00.

Carnation Buttercup, new; light yellow, slightly streaked with carmine; very fine.
Hinzie's White, white; flowers very large.
King of Crimsons, crimson-maroon; fine.
Miss Joliffe, delicate pink, slightly tinged with salmon; fine.
President Garfield, vermilion red; very fine.
Secretary Windom, clear, bright scarlet; very fine.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

This plant is unlike most variegated plants, as its stripe, or marking, is across the leaf, instead of lengthwise, which gives it a very peculiar but beautiful appearance. It grows from four to six feet high, and is very graceful in form. Being perfectly hardy, it is more desirable, as plants will improve in size and beauty every year. For planting on a lawn as a single specimen plant, or for grouping, it is unsurpassed. In the fall it bears large, tassel-like plumes. These may be used as parlor ornaments, and will last for years. Plants, each, 50 cents.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.

This variety, except that the variegation of the leaf is lengthwise, is very similar in style and habit of growth to E. Japonica zebrina, and it forms so beautiful and striking a contrast to it as to make them very desirable companion plants; each, 25 cents.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS PLENUS.

In this variety of Helianthus we have a gem, one that should be in every garden. It is perfectly hardy in this location, but in colder regions a protection of coarse litter will be required. The plants attain a height of about four feet, and, in their blooming season, which is in August and September, they are nearly covered with bright golden-yellow, double flowers, about the size of a Dahlia. In fact, at first sight it may be easily taken for a plant of yellow Dahlia. The flowers are very desirable and showy for cutting, remaining bright and fresh for several days. Plants, per dozen, $2.50; each, 25 cents.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI.

This is one of the most beautiful of all our hardy climbers. Planted so as to cover the pillars of verandas, or trained on a trellis, or to cover an old stump, or any unsightly object, it is without an equal. It may also be planted in rockeries or ordinary flower beds, but in such

situations it will require pegging down. The large violet-purple flowers of this variety are produced in the greatest profusion, and remain on the plant a long time. This is a very satisfactory plant to cultivate, as it increases in size and beauty each year; strong plants, each, $1.00.

FUCHSIA PHENOMENAL.

This grand Fuchsia produces the largest flowers of any variety in cultivation. The sepals are very bright carmine; corolla bright violet-purple. Flowers very large, often measuring three inches in diameter. Plants, each, 30 cents.

CHOICE SELECTION OF ROSES.

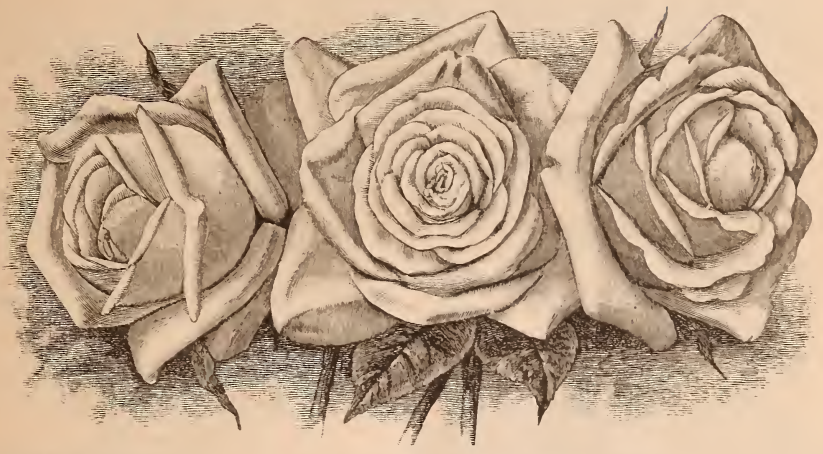
From the many varieties of Roses we grow we have selected the following as those which we think will give the greatest amount of satisfaction to those who wish only a few varieties. Each set contains some of the most popular varieties in cultivation at the present time, while others have been selected for their free blooming qualities.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Rose Baron de Bonstetten, beautiful dark velvety-crimson, large and fine. 25 cents.
Coquette des Blanches, white, sometimes tinged with pink; very full. 25 cents.
Fontenelle, carmine-red; medium size, full and double. 25 cents.
La France, silvery-rose, changing to pink; a most constant bloomer; beautiful both in flower and bud; very fragrant. 25 cents.
La Reine, deep rosy-lilac; very large, free bloomer. 25 cents.
Magna Charta, pink, suffused with rose; flowers very large. 25 cents.

THE SET FOR $1.25.

MONTHLY ROSES.



Rose, Douglas, rich crimson; a valuable variety for house culture. 20 cents.

General Tartas, deep rose, shaded salmon; beautiful in the bud, and of good habit. 20 cents.

Louis Richard, coppery-rose, changing to buff; shaded carmine; center sometimes brilliant rosy crimson. 20 cents.

Marie Guillot, white, with lemon tinge; large and full; splendid form. 20 cents.

Perle des Jardins, beautiful rich shade of yellow. Perfect in form, free grower, and very profuse bloomer. 25 cents.

Souvenir de la Malmaison, pale flesh, very large and full. 20 cents.

THE SET FOR $1.00.

POLYANTHA ROSE, LITTLE WHITE PET.

We take great pleasure in calling particular attention to this beautiful Rose, especially for bedding purposes, as the flowers are produced in such great profusion as to form a perfect mass of bloom. Being quite hardy, it will require but a slight protection of leaves or evergreen

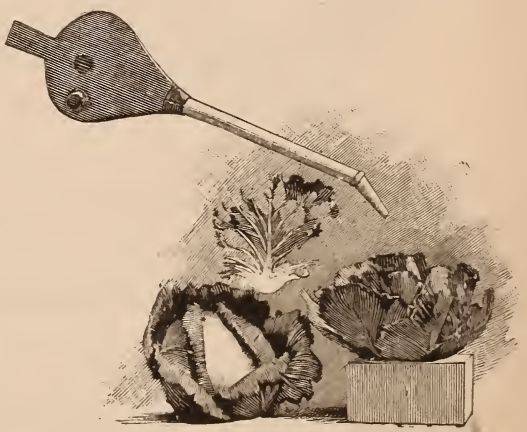
boughs for winter, so that a bed once planted will become more beautiful each year. The plant is of dwarf, compact habit, and produces its flowers in clusters, a single branch often having from fifty to one hundred blooms at one time, which are light pink, or flesh color in opening, but change to pure white. This variety is admirably adapted to house culture, or forcing in the greenhouse, as it requires no special care, and blooms almost without intermission. Plants, each, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.50.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

A new foreign variety that promises to be a valuable acquisition. The fruit is large, dark red, with a rich, pleasant flavor. It has been grown in this locality several years, giving the best of satisfaction; an immense yielder, and has shown no sign of mildew. Price, each, 50 cents; per dozen, $5.00.

VICK'S EXCELSIOR INSECT EXTERMINATOR.

Will destroy Striped Fleas, Cabbage Lice, Green Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Aphis, Squash Bugs, etc. Harmless to plants or vegetables. Sure death to all plant insects, particularly the green Cabbage Worm, for whose ravaging attacks there has hitherto been no known remedy. This powder can be applied most thoroughly, economically and quickly by means of the bellows we have had constructed for that purpose. The engraving represents the position in which the bellows is held when operating; also a well developed head of Cabbage, on which the Exterminator was used the past season. The leaf in the background was taken from a neighbor's garden, where the plants, though well developed, were completely ruined by the Cabbage worm. About one-half or three-quarters of a pound of the powder should be placed in the bellows through the cork opening at the side. A single puff over the heart of the Cabbage is sufficient for one application. The bellows can thus be worked as fast as a person would ordinarily walk. Try it. It will quickly pay for itself. Exterminator, 50 cents per pound, by mail. In lots of five pounds or over, 30 cents per pound, by express, at expense of purchaser; 8-inch bellows, by express at expense of purchaser, $1.25.; 12-inch bellows, by express, at expense of purchaser, $1.50.



PANSY PLANTS.

Fine Strain. Plants, by mail prepaid, each, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

ILLUSTRATED VICK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR 1887.

It is intended the MAGAZINE shall continue, as heretofore, the leading exponent and advocate of horticultural taste and art. Its attractive appearance it is expected will be increased. Every phase of gardening will receive attention, and yet it will be adapted to the wants of the people. Its information will pertain to the unpretentious yard with its bit of grass and a few flowers and shrubs, to the larger expanse of lawn, to the flower garden in its broadest features, to the window garden, the conservatory, and the greenhouse, to the vegetable and the fruit garden, to wild flowers, natural scenery, and all that relates to these subjects. The love of horticulture is increasing among our people, and carrying with it its refining influences and its quiet enjoyments.

A CHARMING MAGAZINE.

How dreary would the winter be,—
The lovely blossoms dead
And over them a heavy cloak,
Of snow-flakes woven, spread—
The fragrant breeze departed and
A cold wind in its stead,
And leafless branches all around
And gray skies overhead,
If 'twere not for that welcome guest
That comes, in beauty clad,
Each month and ever with it brings
Bright thoughts and dreamings glad.

The blast may loudly shriek outside,
The frost the windows glaze,
And naught but gloominess may lie
Along the garden ways,
But, as I turn its pages o'er,
I think of warmer days;
And fraught with life the mimic blooms
Seem, as they meet my gaze;
And flower-fancies sweet and fair
Crowd round me fast and thick;
And cheerless, icy Winter's turned
To Summer by my "Vick."

MADGE ELLIOTT.

Of all the periodicals published, we know of no one that would more delight the heart of a lady, fond of flowers, than VICK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Each number contains a full page illustration, the size of, and colored from, nature, of some of our well known flowers, and besides this it is profusely and beautifully illustrated. The paper is of finest quality and the letter press the perfection of the printer's art. Any one wishing to make a lady a Christmas present could hardly select one more useful or beautiful.—*Rural World*, St. Louis.

Price, per Year, $1.25. For Club Rates and Premiums, see pages 159 and 160.

Art Studies in Nature, From Original Drawings and Paintings.

A PORTFOLIO

OF

Rare and Beautiful Flowers!

THIS WORK CONSISTS OF SIX LARGE PLATES,

REPRESENTING SOME OF THE

MOST RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PLANTS AND FLOWERS IN THE WORLD,

and which, in their natural state, few persons will ever be apt to see—these plates alone giving the opportunity to form an idea of their EXCEEDING GRACE AND BEAUTY. These plates on the best heavy paper—*eleven and a half by fourteen and a half inches in size—are of* the *finest workmanship in chromo-lithography* that can be produced, accompanied by appropriate letter press descriptions, and all enclosed in a neat cover or case, making the work a

Handsome Ornament for the Library or Parlor.

The paintings are of NATURAL SIZE, and in all details of form and color will bear the *closest and most critical examination.*

ANY ONE OF THE SIX WOULD MAKE AN ELEGANT WALL PIECE,

and many will, no doubt, be used in this manner. Each individual flower in the group has been drawn and painted from an actual specimen, and every line and tint of color in the composition give evidence of glowing life.

The Portfolio will be given to every person sending us a club of four new subscribers to the MAGAZINE for 1887, at the regular subscription price of $1.25 a year. Price, prepaid, $2.00. Address,

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

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